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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.





THE
 NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
 AND
 JOURNAL
 OF THE
 NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

SUPPOSED SIGNS OF VALUE ON EARLY COINS OF HIMERA.



VV—τρον ΗΙ—μέρας.

ON some of the early coins of Himera of Aeginetic weight, and in a few isolated instances¹ on didrachms of the Attic system, bearing on the reverse the badge of Agrigentum, the crab, certain signs are found which have been interpreted, more or less definitely, as marks of value. They consist in letters or globular marks, the latter, as a rule, occurring singly. Only on one coin more, viz., six, are known to occur, arranged in a star-like pattern like this ∴.² Soutzo affirms that the dot on these coins is the sign of value for the litra.³ The six dots would on this assumption denote a value of six litrae—that is, according to him, litrae of bronze, not silver, for

¹ Gabrici, *Topografia e numismatica dell' antica Imera*, p. 36, No. 56.

² *Vide op. cit.*, p. 24, No. 20.

³ M. C. Soutzo, *Introduction à l'Étude des Monnaies de l'Italie antique*, vol. i., p. 79.

he expresses himself as follows: ⁴—"L'argent occupe en apparence la première place dans la numismatique Sicilienne; nous savons cependant d'une façon certaine que le bronze était l'étalon monétaire véritable de la plus grande partie de l'île. Aristote nous l'apprend pour Syracuse; nous le savons positivement pour Agrigente et Eryx par l'existence des pièces marquées ΠΕΝ (pentelitron) et ΛΙ (litra), et nous devons l'admettre pour toutes les villes dont les monnaies ont des points ou globules indicatifs de leur valeur en bronze."

This is no uncertain language, and it asserts, if anything, that the coinage of the Greek cities of Sicily was really "for good and all" based on, and governed by, the value of that primitive measure, the Sikel libra, or litra, weight of copper.

With such a contention I cannot agree, both on general grounds and for reasons of evidence as afforded by all the extant Greek Sicilian coins. For wherever several metals circulate freely as media of exchange, the meaner cannot determine the value of the more precious, since, in the nature of things, it would not be sought after. When gold became sufficiently plentiful in England, it swept the meaner silver off the board by reason of its superior advantages as a circulating medium, and now not only would we not, but we could not return to a silver standard, unless the credit of the nation be first destroyed. Rome started her commercial career in very limited markets with the copper standard. When, with growing markets, silver was circulated in the form of coin, it became the dominating power. For although the ever-diminishing copper piece continued to be called the "As"

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 60.

—the Senate trying, for fifty years and more, to rehabilitate bronze in some measure—yet it was no longer the old libral As, but a mere ignominious token.

The proportion in the value of silver and bronze in Sicily and Italy has been determined as 1 to 250, which gives to the original, and real, copper litra (the weight of the normal silver litra being 13·5 grains) a weight of ($13\cdot5 \times 250 =$) 3,375 grains. Instead of this normal weight, we get on the most favourable computation from the earliest known Sicilian copper coins (those of Himera of, presumably, the first half of the fifth century) a litra weight of less than 1,000 grains. As a matter of usage and tradition, such a coin would be called a litra still. As a matter of practice Aristotle would have hardly accepted a lump of copper of the weight of less than 1,000 grains in exchange for a silver litra. Therefore, the silver litra governed, not the copper symbol of it. But if we assume that the six dots on the Himerean drachm are meant to express six silver litrae, we are confronted by a new difficulty, for if we multiplied the 13·5 grains of the normal silver litra by six, we should get for the Aeginetic drachm a maximum weight of 81 grains, and this would fall short of the weight of the heaviest known specimen⁵ by about 15 grains. In my opinion this ought to be conclusive, and if these dots are signs of value, they can only indicate the six obols of a drachm. But I doubt this, too, on general grounds, as such marks and similar ones, though common on archaic coins of various parts of the Greek world, do not at this early period occur on Sicilian pieces, and when they do appear later on, they are understood to stand in relation to the litra, not the obol.

⁵ Gabrici, *op. cit.*, p. 23, No. 12.

I have, however, read about a fall in the weight of the silver *litra* during the fifth century, and if there really was such a fall, I see nothing to prevent us from inferring that it may have begun earlier, and that the Aeginetic drachm may, after all, have been equal to six of those earlier and heavier *litrae*. I quote Imhoof-Blumer on this point.⁶ Speaking of one of the earliest known specimens of a silver *litra* of Agrigentum, with the rare legend ΛIT (retrograde), in place of the usual ΛI , he writes as follows:—"Au lieu des lettres ΛI et $\Lambda \Lambda$, dont d'autres petites pièces du même genre sont inscrites, celle-ci qui paraît un peu plus ancienne, porte la légende plus complète ΛIT , écrite en sens rétrograde, pour $\Lambda \acute{\iota} \tau \rho \alpha$. Le poids de cette monnaie atteint presque celui de la litre Sicilienne normale, de gr. 0.87. La plupart des autres pièces pèsent sensiblement moins, ce qui prouve que le rapport de l'argent au cuivre avait changé et que la litre en argent avait été diminuée jusqu'au poids de l'obole, gr. 0.67, et même de l'hémiobole, gr. 0.33."

I cannot accept this theory. True, *litrae* differ much in weight (as do obols and other small fractional pieces), and occasionally, instead of being too light, they are found of too heavy a weight.

All are agreed that the little silver coins of the Sikel towns are *litrae*. Yet we find such pieces of Morgantia, and of a later date, too, than this signed *litra* of Agrigentum, weighing sometimes considerably more than 13.5 grains.⁷

These tiny coins, produced wholesale for trifling everyday transactions, leave naturally much to be desired in the matter of exact weight, as the mints were, evidently,

⁶ *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 14.



⁷ *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 114, Nos. 5 and 6.

content to get a certain number out of a certain amount of metal at a rough average of weight for each piece. Despite such accidental irregularities, the silver litra did preserve a permanently fixed standard, for have we not for a *real* test the steadily maintained weight of its multiples, the twenty, the ten, and the five-litra pieces? And if it be objected that these coins did not diminish, because they were struck on the Attic standard as well, I point (while not admitting the validity of the objection) to the issues of later times (some of them quite different from customary multiples of the Attic system), and their steadily maintained ratio to the litra unit.⁸

We now turn our attention to some of the letters that appear on early coins of Himera. Of these **VV** (or inverted **VV** and **∇V**), are perhaps most commonly found, and they have been supposed to stand for the initial of **VITRA** with a numeral (**V**) after it. At least, in no other way can I interpret what Gabrici says:⁹ — “Si può affermare però con una certa sicurezza che il segno **V** indichi sulle dramme la litra . . . l'altro segno **V** indicherà quante volte essa era ripetuta per fare l'equivalente di una dramma eginetica.” He gives no opinion, it is true, as to the meaning of the supposed numeral. But if he has not made up his mind, I do not hesitate to say that—always supposing it to be a numeral—it could be none other than the so-called “Roman” five. The Etruscans and other native Italian races seem to have employed, from early times, the sign **V** to denote five, and the Sikels, in crossing from Italy, doubtless introduced it into Sicily. The reason for the meaning of this particular sign does

⁸ Head, “Coins of Syracuse,” *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 80.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, p. 38.

not seem far to seek, and as it differs from the customary explanation, I would take this occasion to mention it. It is usually supposed that the Roman ten resulted from the method of parcelling units to the number of ten by means of crossing strokes, like this: , the sign for five being produced by bisection of the crossing strokes. As all are agreed that the lowest numerals are digital pictures, it seems to me more consistent, as well as more simple and natural, to see in the sign for the five an outlined picture of the whole hand, as indicated by the direction of the thumb and little finger, converging thus: . The sign for ten is, accordingly, a double hand, one above the other and joined by the wrists. Doubtless, these signs are one of the earliest efforts of the mind in the direction of writing and may, in their character of digital marks, have preceded the earliest Italian alphabet by long ages, notched, perhaps, by the savage on a stick, or impressed by his hand into a lump of soft clay from the ground at his feet.

If, then, **V** means **VITRA** on our coins, **V** as a numeral can, it may be confidently asserted, only stand for five. But by this assumption we should only add to a previous metrological difficulty, since five litrae of maximum weight will produce a multiple of but 67·5 grains.

On some coins we find the letter **V** alone. Of these Gabrici says: ¹⁰ “Il segno **V** non esprime il valore della moneta, ma soltanto il rapporto di essa con la litra, rapporto già riconosciuto negli scambi commerciali e che non occorre più indicare.” (The italics are mine.)

But, surely, the line must be drawn somewhere, for proceeding on this plan one may arrive at any conclusion,

¹⁰ *Op. cit.* p. 33.

and it might be contended just as well that, for example, certain silver pieces of Ephesus, bearing the words **ΔΡΑΧΜΗ** and **ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ**, are neither the one nor the other, but have been so inscribed to indicate that they stand in a certain relation to drachms and didrachms. I can, therefore, only accept the interpretation of the letter "au pied de la lettre." But read as **VITRA** there is no meaning in it in view of the weight of the coin, and a different explanation must be found, if possible. And if **V** has another meaning for the drachm, the same must be presumed of it when it is found on a small coin, an obol, of the same issue.¹¹

There are other varieties of signs to be mentioned in their places.

My interest in the subject was stimulated by the acquisition of several coins with some of these puzzling marks and letters. One is marked with **V** above the neck of the cock. Lower down, and quite unconnected with this letter, there appears a well-raised globular mark, almost resembling a knob or boss, very close to the back of the bird where the tail feathers join the body. On another coin, which is in excellent preservation, the letters **VV** can be read very plainly in front of the cock's breast, and behind the bird, a little higher up, **HI**—the first two letters of Himera. By this word or name we should not understand the city, but rather the nymph of the spring whom we find, at a later stage, invariably represented on the tetradrachms and didrachms accompanied, sometimes, by the legends **IMERA** (retrograde) or **ΞΟΘΡ**.

On a drachm of the Aeginetic, and on a few didrachms of the Attic standard there occurs the legend **IATON**.

¹¹ Gabrici, *op. cit.*, p. 25, No. 25.

This has been explained by Kinch and myself¹² in the sense of "the cured," some such word as ἀνάθημα being understood, and Head favours this view.¹³ I would now submit that we have in these unexplained letters part of the omitted word, viz. of λύτρον, or (in the more usual plural form) λύτρα, "ransom" or "expiatory offerings," and I will try to show how far this is supported by the evidence of extant coins. But I wish to say at the outset that there is an inherent difficulty in my way, caused by the indistinctness and uncertainty of many signs, for the surface of these coins, notably of the obverse, is often very rough and covered with lumpy marks and striae, owing, presumably, to the primitive method of coining and the comparative thinness of the metal discs. In the first issue on the Attic standard, when the process had improved and the flan had got thicker, these imperfections disappear. When badly struck coins are somewhat worn, it becomes doubly difficult to decipher them. Although, then, there can be no doubt as to the shapes of the letters which occur more commonly—such as V or v, vv or vv—in regard to combinations of a more complicated kind I am, unfortunately, obliged to give my readings with some reserve.

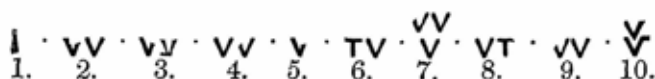
We find the most complete list of such signs in Gabrici's exhaustive and excellent work, to which I have such frequent occasion to refer. In the place where he gathers them into an orderly and conspicuous file,¹⁴ I count—omitting, meanwhile, dotted or globular marks—ten varieties, the one after the tenth

¹² *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. xix., pp. 185 and 165, &c.

¹³ *Num. Chron.*, vol. xiii., p. 233.

¹⁴ Gabrici, *op. cit.*, p. 33.

being a reproduction of the fifth without the dot in the field of the coin. I take the liberty to reproduce here these signs in the order adopted by him and number them for convenient reference:




No. 5, it will be seen, gives us the initial of **VVTRON**, and No. 2 the first two letters. No. 4 is No. 2 retrograde, while No. 9 is No. 2 with **V** turned the other way. Among the remaining six signs there are some of unmistakably monogrammatic character. The combinations are, however, primitive, and never go beyond the attempt of joining two letters into one.

Such monograms on early coins of Himera have been noticed, and published, some time before the appearance of Gabrici's work. The most conspicuous among them (though it is not noticed by him), occurs on a coin in the British Museum collection,¹⁵ viz.: Of course, this stands for **HIME**. The imperfection of the combination should be noticed, as the bottom stroke of the **E** is either entirely wanting, or is (more probably) intended to be expressed by a part of the divergent central up-stroke of the **M**.

The catalogue of the British Museum (No. 6 on p. 76) gives also this combination: **VΛ**. The sign on the right is certainly neither **V** nor **T**; but it may, I think, be an attempt to combine both letters, the **V** being turned to the left and the **T** upside down, with the slanting direction of the cross-stroke continued from left to right. Thus, with the sign on the left, we get the

¹⁵ *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 76, No. 4.

first three letters of **VVTRON**. Again, we have perhaps the top stroke of a **T**, turned upside down, in Gabrici's No. 3, and this would give us the same solution, viz.: **VVT**. Combination No. 10 is from the coin described under No. 18 of the *British Museum Catalogue*, and the monogram is there more correctly given as  the upper part of which would seem to consist of **VV**, and the lower of **VT**, which would give **VVVT**, blundered for **VVT**. No. 8 is referred to as occurring on a "corroded specimen" (*esemplare corroso*). This, of course, detracts much from the certainty of the reading, if it does not invalidate it completely. It is also attributed to No. 21 of the *British Museum Catalogue*. But the coin is there differently described (viz., as reading **HIME**). No. 6 I can only find in the text (page 25, No. 26), as occurring on a coin at Paris and in Imhoof-Blumer's collection in the form of **TV** (not **TV**), and this is corroborated by the coin as pictured on Plate II., No. 5. And since the top stroke of an unquestioned **T** on these coins (compare it in **IATON**) is a straight one, I see in its inclination (**TV**) an attempt to combine **V** and **T** in monogrammatic fashion, as in No. 6 of the *British Museum Catalogue* already referred to, and with the same reading resulting therefrom, viz., **VVT**.

There are now only two signs left, viz., Nos. 1 and 7. The first may be safely dismissed. It is not a letter, and has evidently been caused by a little club-shaped lump of metal adhering to the die. One of my coins shows a flaw of exactly the same formation. The other combination I am unable to explain as it stands, unless, indeed, the lower sign **V** has been caused by a partial shifting of the die. From the photographic reproduction (Plate II., No. 7), I should say the coin was much worn, and I can

only detect **VV** above the cock. It should, perhaps, be left out of account.

So much for the letters on these coins. As for the globular marks which occur singly, and in one instance to the number of six, I separate them entirely from the letters, because, although bearing on the same subject, they are not, in my opinion, connected with them directly. For, in the first place, they hold a position in the field of the coin quite distinct from the letters. The latter are found now on one side of the cock, and now on the other; while the single globular mark occupies always the same position, being put close up to the cock, in the bend of its back. Thereby it is brought into an intimate relation to the bird offered up to the goddess of the healing spring, and, without any additional evidence, it might be fairly assumed that this globule was a sign of sacrificial import. Perhaps I can support the assumption by further evidence.

There is an obol of somewhat later times (though much too early to admit of attribution to Thermae Himerenses), and of Attic weight, which was sold, not very long ago, with the Boyne collection of Greek coins. The sale catalogue, compiled by a competent expert, describes it thus: "**Θ** over cock to right, and *rev.* bearded head of Heracles in square incuse." This differs from Gabrici's description of the obverse, for he says: "Gallo stante a dr. sopra **Φ**." I have not been able to trace the present owner of the coin. But a careful examination of it on Plate III. (No. 16) of Gabrici's work shows that the object close to the back of the cock is not **Φ**, but **Θ**, as there is absolutely no space for the down stroke between the circle and the bird. There appears indeed a very slight connection. This has been

caused either by an adhesion of the die, or, more probably, by some hard corrosion and dirt lodging in the narrow space. Gabrici attributes the issue of the coin to a monetary alliance between Himera and Croton; hence he sees a koppa in this sign. There are yet more objections to his reading. Koppa with a central dot is exceedingly rare, and Garrucci gives only two instances, both on staters of Croton, not on small coins. Nor is the legend ever found confined to the mere initial of the city's name (with one exception, which will be accounted for presently); but it consists of two letters at least, and usually of more.

But although the sign cannot be allowed to be a koppa, various reasons favour the attribution of the little coin to Himera and Croton. In the first place, there are certainly one or two other small pieces which were issued jointly by these two cities. The types, too, suit both places. And lastly, Croton in particular has left us many such "alliance coins." Of these I will mention a few which possess special interest in connection with the subject.


I. Diobol. *Obv.*: Tripod and Φ PO (mostly retrograde). *Rev.*: Pegasus with curled wings, flying; below Φ . The last letter may hardly be supposed to refer to Croton, since Φ PO, the customary form of the legend, appears already on the obverse. It can, in my opinion, refer only to an alliance between Croton and Corinth (not necessarily a monetary one), for the reverse is typically Corinthian.

There exists one coin of this type in the collection of the British Museum, which has on the obverse only the letter Φ beside the tripod (instead of Φ PO). This appears to be the only instance in which, on a coin of

Croton, we find the legend confined to the initial of the city's name. The irregularity is, I think, satisfactorily accounted for by assuming that the die-sinker, having placed the Φ (or rather Ω) on the reverse, repeated it, unintentionally perhaps, on the obverse die, and in copying mechanically, he even placed the tail of the letter in that slanting direction in which it so often appears below Pegasus (as if he was carrying it along with him in his swift motion); a most unusual thing, as this stroke invariably observes an angle of forty-five degrees to the tripod.

2. Obol. *Obv.*: Tripod between the letters KP. *Rev.*: Hare running to right. Above and below it a circle. Over the head of the hare, M.

Struck by Croton in alliance with Messana. This variety with the initial M seems unpublished. The circles \oslash correspond probably with the sign \odot on our little coin, of which more presently.

3. Obol. *Obv.*: Tripod. *Rev.*: Wingless fulmen, flanked by double circles with dot in centre:  (referred to in the Catalogue of the British Museum as "type of doubtful meaning").

We cannot be absolutely certain to which allied city the reverse type refers. But if we see a thunderbolt in the central object, I should be inclined to attribute it to the not distant Locri, on the silver staters of which city the head of Zeus so constantly appears, accompanied, not unfrequently, by a wingless thunderbolt. It is also the reverse type of another Locrian stater, as well as of bronze coins. Of course, all these coins date from a later period than our obol. But if the Locrians of Bruttium claimed Zeus in a special sense as the guardian of their city (which we may infer from their coin types), an allusion to the god on this alliance coin might be looked for. And,

indeed, we have this very reverse repeated on a rare Locrian obol, described thus on page 87 of the *Historia Numorum*: (Obverse) Λ—O, eagle with closed wings. (Reverse) Fulmen between two annulets.

Now, von Fritze has, in reference to certain coins of Greece proper, fairly shown that an annulet or circle with a central dot sometimes¹⁶ depicts and indicates the sacrificial patera.¹⁷ This view has been endorsed by Head.¹⁸ I need, therefore, not hesitate to adopt the same explanation of it for the coins in question, and all the less so because the double annulets with a central dot, such as we find on one of them, give a much better picture of the patera than the single circle. These paterae may typify the ratification of the alliance of the cities by solemn sacrifice.

As coin No. 2 may be reasonably accepted as an alliance coin, the two circlets, though by chance unprovided with a central globule, may be understood to mean the same. Undoubtedly this explanation can be claimed as reasonable for the sign ⊙ on the alliance coin of Himera and Croton with which we are primarily concerned, and retracing my steps along the line of argument to the dots on early pieces of Aeginetic weight which

¹⁶ I say "sometimes," because the same sign undoubtedly signifies value, when it (as on some copper pieces of Agrigentum and Segesta, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 17, No. 110 and 112; p. 136, No. 50) takes the place of the ordinary dot. In these rare cases it may be either a mere ornamental variation, or it might, not improbably, be intended to suggest sacrifice as well as value. It should be observed that the marks in one instance (*Sicily*, p. 136, No. 50) have been added by subsequent punching, as if for some special occasion.

¹⁷ *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. xx., part i.

¹⁸ *Num. Chron.*, vol. xv., p. 320.

invariably occupy precisely the same part of the field of the coin, I am forced, almost irresistibly, to the conclusion that they are a somewhat primitive endeavour to depict or suggest the sacrificial patera, or its central boss in place of the whole patera.

To propose an explanation for the sign ⋈, I have only to take another step in the same direction. The plurality of globules may indicate a greater sacrifice to the goddess of the spring on some special occasion, while their manner of disposition, with a central globule, might be intended to suggest the round of the sacred *φιάλη* and its central *ὀμφαλός*.

Certain early coins of Macedonian cities supply us with a parallel use of this symbol. On coins of Acanthus, of Aegae, and of Ichnae we find, *indiscriminately*, the dotted and the plain circle with the central globule.¹⁹ Since the latter has been conceded to signify a patera, the conclusion that the former is simply a variation in shape is obvious and just. Formerly both signs used to be read as the letter theta. But this view is not supported by the evidence of the unique tetradrachm of Aenea with the group of Aeneas, Creusa, Anchises and Ascanius, which bears the dotted patera as well as the name of the city in the genitive case.²⁰ The symbol has, here also, been supposed to stand for the initial of a mint-magistrate. But this seems doubtful to me in view of the extremely remote period to which this remarkable coin is attributed (600 to 550 B.C.).

The conclusion arrived at, viz., that single globular marks on early coins of Himera are not indicative of

¹⁹ *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. vii., p. 9.

²⁰ *Ib.*, p. 221.

value, may still appear strange and hazardous. Strange, since such dots have never been, so far as I know, understood to mean anything else. Hazardous, because I have hitherto adduced but one coin (the alliance piece of Himera and Croton) in support of my contention, and because it might seem unwarranted to attribute several meanings to one sign.

To deal with the last objection first—there are other instances of the use of the same object by way of expressing different meanings. A triskelis on Sicilian coins obviously refers to the island under its ancient appellation of "Trinacria," while on coins from other parts of the Greek world it is understood as a solar sign. A wheel, while usually alluding to chariot races, is in some cases regarded as a symbol of sun-worship.²¹ A radiate disk does not always stand for sun or star, for on Greek-Italian coins we find it used as a sign of value.²² A circle with a central dot serves as a letter of the alphabet, a mark of value, and, admittedly, as the picture of a sacrificial vessel.

As regards the second objection (viz., the support of my contention by the evidence of but one coin), I am able to bring forward another and surer piece of evidence in the shape of a coin of Lete from the Berlin collection,²³ where the symbol \odot has taken the place of the pellet so constantly met with on the coins of that town. Von Sallet remarks judiciously on this occasion: "Das \odot ist kein Buchstabe, sondern Symbol, das bekanntlich in jenen Gegenden häufig vorkommt."

To take these globular marks on coins like those of

²¹ *Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. IV., 18 and 19.

²² *Brit. Mus. Cat., Italy*, p. 82, Nos. 9 to 13.

²³ *Beschreibung der antiken Münzen*, vol. ii., p. 94, No. 12.

Lete for signs of value is unwarranted, because they occur in variable numbers on pieces of the same weight. In order to get over this difficulty, it has been suggested that the aggregate value of these marks on an individual coin was not determined by numbers, but size; in other words, that three big globules on one stater may be equal to six small globules on another. I am obliged to say that this theory failed to convince me as soon as I put it to the test. It is true that the globules on coins of the same town do differ perceptibly in size. Thus the six pellets on the first stater of Lete from the *British Museum Catalogue* are remarkably small. Those on the next are quite double the size; but their number remains equal to those on the first coin. *If, then, these signs cannot be judged by size in the light of marks of value, the proof that they are not indicative of value is complete.* And for the same reason, applied inversely, the pellet on early Himerean coins cannot be admitted to stand for the value of the piece, since it occurs *singly* on the drachm as well as the obol.²⁴

To the general objection, viz., that globular marks have always been interpreted as signs of value, I would submit a general consideration by way of an answer.

When we speak of globules as signs of value, the first picture presenting itself to our minds (provided we are interested in Roman as well as in Greek numismatics) is probably that of a specimen of the aes grave, a handsome triens or quadrans, for there is here a certainty about the meaning of these bold marks that cannot be mistaken, every raised dot being a picture in miniature of the uncia. The method of expressing by means of dots

²⁴ Gabrici, p. 25, No. 25.

fractions of the obol and litra on small silver coins and bronze tokens had been customary with the Greek cities of Italy and Sicily long before the states of Central Italy began to cast their heavy bronze pieces. But along with this system there obtained in these cities another of marking silver and gold coins, according to which the single globule expressed the value of that silver piece which served conveniently for ordinary computations and transactions. That coin was for Sicily, as well as for most of the southern cities of Italy, the one which we may, overlooking numerous but comparatively slight fluctuations in weight, designate as the stater according to the standard of Corinth.

To give some examples of either system:—The single globule, as the stater mark, appears thus on an early unpublished didrachm of Tarentum in my collection, being placed behind a female head with a long plait of hair. Small silver pieces of the same city, though of later times, are, on the other hand, frequently marked with dots to denote the number of small bronze tokens obtainable in exchange for the silver coin. Again, on most of the small gold pieces of Agrigentum there occur two dotted marks, indicating that the piece is equal to two ten-litra pieces or staters; while on small silver coins we find the marks of value \therefore and \therefore , viz., five and two unciae. Similarly, the reverse of a Syracusan silver tetras of the earlier transitional period bears four dots. Electrum pieces of the time of Timoleon are marked with three globules, being equal to three Corinthian staters, and we meet with the single pellet on some silver staters of the same period. From such facts it may be reasonably inferred that, although the silver litra formed the basis of issue, theoretically and practically, for all

Sicilian coins, the ten-litra piece served as the common coin of account for ordinary transactions down to a comparatively late date.

For a limited period, viz., shortly before and after 400 B.C., yet another mode seems to have been adopted, according to which the single globule indicated the largest silver coin of a city's issue. I am, of course, referring to some of the Syracusan fifty-litra pieces by Evaenetos, and as some of the hundred-litra pieces in gold are marked with two globules, it can hardly be doubted that they are in both cases signs of value. According to the same principle, Evaenetos places this mark on the reverse of the largest silver coin of Catana, in this instance only a twenty-litra piece; viz., the famous coin on which Nike bears aloft the tablet signed with his name.

Now there are one or two coins which seem to controvert this theory. One of these is a tetradrachm of Leontini, presumably struck about 450 B.C., which shows three small pellets over the lion's head.²⁵ These dots cannot be interpreted as marks of value, since division by three of a tetradrachm of Attic weight will, approximately, produce a drachm of the Aeginetic standard, abolished in Sicily long before this coin was struck. Here, then, we have fresh evidence that globular marks do not necessarily designate the value of a coin. From the smallness of the dots I would look on them, in this case, merely as some private mark of a die-engraver. Another coin that does not seem to fit in with my observations is the early ten-litra piece of Selinus which, in some instances, shows two pellets beside the stalk of the

²⁵ *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 89, No. 27.

leaf. If these marks stood for signs of value, the coin of common account at Selinus must, at that period, have been the five-litra piece or Attic drachm, not the stater. This supposition is, I think, rendered improbable by the circumstance that no drachms are known to have been struck, but only the stater and small divisions of it. The pellets on this coin, like others which bear a leaf or twig, may very well depict the berries or seeds of the plant.

These general considerations, though containing little, if anything, new, serve to define my position in regard to the marks on the Himerean coins, since they show what these globules cannot be, viz., signs of value. If they were, we could, whether they be coins of the Aeginetic or any other standard, in no way account for the circumstance, already referred to from another point of view, that the single pellet occurs both on the large and the small pieces, as, apart from the contradiction implied therein, this does not agree with the known methods of expressing value on Sicilian coins.

I may now be permitted to offer a few general remarks on the subject of the circle with the central dot.

If some, like Professor Gardner, have recognised in this object a sign of a solar character, I might say that I do not—at least, not fundamentally—differ from this view, as I hold the plain disk-shaped patera, the sacrificial vessel *par excellence*, to partake of a cosmic meaning; that it is emblematic—just as much as the altar flame—of those glowing orbs, the adoration of which goes back beyond the historical records of the olden East.

When the coins of Mallus, Issus, and other cities bring us into immediate touch with this star worship of the East, we naturally recognise in circles pictures of these

orbs. Yet, in such cases, they usually occur in conjunction with wings, which are attached either to the orb or the figure that bears it. Sometimes the circle is, in addition, furnished with a starry pattern, changing it, thereby, into an ordinary solar or astral picture. To take, as an instance, a well-known coin of Mallus, on which we see a winged deity holding with both hands a starry disk. He is usually described as kneeling or—after the manner of numerous coins of an earlier date—running. It might, also, be conceived that the whole figure, along with the disk, is meant to convey the idea of aerial, that is, in the case of a star, rotatory motion. The god or star seems in the act of rising from the line of the eastern horizon on which he still rests with one knee. Grasping the disk firmly, he appears to seek, and find, his centre of gravity around which, with opening pinions, he will speed and revolve. The idea of rising seems more clearly expressed on a rare stater of Issus depicted on page 145, in the fourth volume of the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, and thus described in the *Historia Numorum*: "Half-figure of the god Ormuzd rising from a winged disk," &c. In this case the disk is formed by a circle with a central pellet.²⁶ In addition to the wings there is attached to the orb a spiral-shaped object, which we find also on some of the staters of Mallus just referred to, where it is not, however, affixed to the disk, but to the top of the god's head. I am not aware that this object has been explained, nor does it

²⁶ A cast in my possession shows that the coin has not been quite correctly reproduced in the *Zeitschrift*, inasmuch as the circle there appears *double*. It is, however, *one* broad and well-raised circular rim, and the hollow part round the central dot is deeply scooped out, so that the whole presents a very perfect picture of a round bowl provided with an umbilicated bottom.

seem easy to offer a satisfactory explanation. We may, however, look for one in two directions: either, in that of the appearance and nature of a star, or under the aspect of its action or motion. In the first direction nothing, so far as I can see, could be suggested, but that the spiral might be meant to indicate the train of a comet. But this idea must, I think, be at once dismissed, as its shape does not correspond with any of these astral appendages. Attempting to find a solution in the other direction, there presents itself the obvious idea that curving lines usually suggest motion. Especially, I venture to think, would they express this in conjunction with heavenly bodies. And this host, as it rises, moves on and sets with diminishing orbits in shortening days, and again enlarging them as the season of the new year advances, seems to circle round the earth with a ceaseless spiral motion. Thus, while the wings attached to the orb on the coin of Issus convey the idea of movement, the spiral or volute might be supposed to add that of the order and direction inherent in that motion.

At any rate it will, I think, be conceded that motion as such is intended to be expressed by the spiral object, as a clear and corroborative illustration of this view is furnished by the rare coin of Dicaea No. 1, on Plate I. of the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1893. The obverse type of this interesting piece consists of a cock, a sun disk, and a spiral or volute. This, surely, may be interpreted as "Phoebus Apollo rising with the dawn."

Two volutes are commonly attached to the most typical emblem of motion, the thunderbolt, on Elian coins; and the "disk of Ormuzd," as shown on the coin No. 9 of Plate V., of the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1884, appears to be provided with two spiral objects. If the above-men-

tioned stater of Issus were in a better state of preservation, the same winged disk, from which the figure of the god rises, would probably show the other volute. This may also apply to the coin of Mallus, as Fig. 3 of Plate G, of Imhoof-Blumer's *Monnaies Grecques* shows.

The object ending in a double tendril, which is sometimes found attached to the head of the Sphinx or the Harpy,²⁷ may be intended simply for a kind of plumed crest, forming part of the outfit of the fantastic creature, like the cockscomb on the second head of the Chimaera on some coins of Sicyon. It differs from the volutes of the coin types of Issus and Mallus, inasmuch as it seems to rise in one stem, the top of which divides into a double volute.

After having gone so far in identifying, by means of the coin of Issus, the picture of a patera with that of an astral body, I cannot but regret that I am unable to advance a step farther. I had hoped to adduce reasons, by means of the unique coin on page 136 of the catalogue of Macedonian coins in the British Museum, since re-attributed to Cyrene, that the circle with the central pellet, while yet retaining its significance as an astral sign, might also partake of the character of the sacrificial vessel. But, on comparing the original with the picture, I find that the object in the hand of the winged figure, as shown by the cut, can hardly, if at all, be perceived. Indeed, I doubt if it exists.

I may now briefly summarise my views on the subject of the inquiry thus: The coin figured at the head of this paper, which bears a cock and the legend **ΒΒ ΗΙ**, conveys the idea that the bird is an offering to the nymph

²⁷ *Num. Chron.*, 1887, Pl. IV., Nos. 23 and 29.

Himera. This meaning is, on some specimens, emphasized by the hieratic signet of one globular mark, and in one case by several, meant to suggest the sacrificial $\phi\iota\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta$, as the emblem of priestly functions.

Professor Curtius²⁸ and others have argued with much show of reason that the priests were the sole moneyers and bankers in the earlier stages of Greek civilisation. It is difficult to define how far this view can be accepted. But the early coinage of Himera, the invariable theme of which is the local cult of the fountain nymph, seems to point to such an origin.

I would clinch the last argument by pointing out that we meet with the inscription $\mathbf{V}\Lambda$ on a didrachm of Camarina, where it appears below the head of Hipparis (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 37, No. 18). Read from left to right these letters do not, as far as I can ascertain, suggest any name that is known to occur on coins. We must, therefore, read them retrograde; just as we sometimes find the names of Hipparis and Camarina written from right to left. The signatures on these coins are those of artists, not magistrates' names. Now, not only is an artist $\Lambda\mathbf{V}$. . . unknown, but it is reasonably certain that this coin, like the signed piece with the facing head of Hipparis, is by Evaenetus.

All are agreed that these beautiful pieces, pre-eminent among Sicilian coins, are the direct expression and result of a local cult, so that I venture to hope I shall not be thought fanciful in bringing the letters $\Lambda\mathbf{V}$ or $\mathbf{V}\Lambda$ into relation with the votive character of the type by interpreting them, here as at Himera, as $\Lambda\mathbf{V}[\tau\rho\omicron\nu]$.

E. J. SELTMANN.

²⁸ *Num. Chron.*, 1870, p. 91, &c.





OINOANDA



TERMESSOS MINOR



TERMESSOS MAJOR OR MINOR



TERMESSOS MAJOR.

AUTOTYPE.

II.

OINOANDA: A NEW GREEK MINT.

(See Plate I.)

ON the northern border of Lykia, about the head-waters of the rivers Indos and Xanthos, lay a group of three cities, Balboursa, Boubon, and Oinoanda. The district was originally subject to Kibyra, or rather, the three towns which I have mentioned went with Kibyra to form a tetrapolis. But we are told that in 81 B.C., when Murena suppressed the tyrant Moagetes of Kibyra, he transferred Balboursa and Boubon to Lykia.¹ It seems almost certain that Oinoanda, although not mentioned in this connection, was transferred at the same time. It lay nearer to the Lykian border than the other two cities which are mentioned, and had it not been joined to Lykia, would have been completely isolated. Further, inscriptions from Urludja, the site of Oinoanda, prove that both Oinoanda itself, and also Termessos near Oinoanda, were members of the Lykian *κοινόν* in later times.² Stephanus Byzantinus *s.v.* *Οινόανδα* has: πόλις Λυκίας. Ἀλέξανδρος πρῶτῳ Λυκιακῶν. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Οἰνοανδεύς.

¹ Strabo xiii. 631. The date of Murena's reorganization of the district is rightly given by Treuber, *Gesch. der Lykier*, p. 174, as 81 B.C., not 84 B.C.

² The evidence is summed up by Treuber, *l. c.*

The reference to the Lykian history of Alexander Polyhistor, who was a contemporary of Sulla, shows that Oinoanda was probably Lykian in the first century B.C.

Hitherto, of the three Kibyratie cities, Balboursa and Boubon have been represented by a bronze coinage, but no issue of any kind has been associated with Oinoanda. The coin which is now published was struck at Oinoanda, probably late in the third or early in the second century B.C., and is of great importance, both as being the sole representative of the coinage of that city, and as throwing considerable light on another series of coins with which we shall presently deal.

Its description is as follows :—

Obv.—Head of Zeus to r., laureate ; behind, sceptre.

Rev.—**ΟΙΝΟ ΑΝΔΕ**
Ω Ν. Eagle standing to r., on winged
thunderbolt ; in field, to r., sword and circular
shield combined ; to l., Γ.

R. Didrachm. 125·7 grains (8·14 grammes).

[Pl. I. 1.]

The style of the work, though very good in its way, is late, and so too are the forms of the letters ; but the piece can hardly be placed later than the first half of the second century. The symbol, consisting of sword and shield combined, is found elsewhere ; for instance, on the coinage of the Lykian Olympos and Kyaneai, struck during the period of the league.

Types similar to those of this didrachm occur, not indeed combined, but separately, on certain bronze coins of a later date, with the legend **ΤΕΡΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ**. The chief varieties requiring to be mentioned here are :—

1. *Obv.*—Head of Zeus to r., laureate; behind, sceptre.
(Of later style than on the coin of Oinoanda).

Rev.—**ΤΕΡΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ**. Winged thunderbolt.

[Pl. I. 2.]

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Hermes to r., in petasos; behind, caduceus.

Rev.—**ΤΕΡΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ**. Eagle standing to r., on caduceus.

[Pl. I. 3.]

In addition to these, it will be useful, before proceeding further, to mention two other classes of bronze coins :—

3. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to r., laureate.

Rev.—**ΤΕΡ** or **ΤΕΡΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ**, sometimes accompanied by a monogram. Lyre (kithara).

In fabric the coins of this class resemble No. 1.

[Pl. I. 4.]

4. A series reading on the reverse, **ΤΕΡ ΟΙ**, as follows :—

- (a) *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to r.

Rev.—Lyre (kithara).

(Imhoof-Blumer, *Gr. Münz.*, No. 547, Pl. XI. 9.)

- (b) *Obv.*—Beardless head to r.

Rev.—Horse galloping to r.

(*Ibid.*, No. 548, Pl. XI. 8.)

- (c) *Obv.*—Head of Tiberius to r.

Rev.—Horse galloping to l.

[Pl. I. 5.]

All these classes of coins had, until the appearance of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's *Griechische Münzen* in 1890, been attributed, and naturally, to Termessos, in Pisidia; the letters **ΟΙ** had occasionally been read **ΘΙ**, and taken

for a date. Imhoof-Blumer recognised that our fourth class belonged to Termessos, near Oinoanda, a colony of the greater Termessos, which is mentioned by Stephanus Byzantinus,³ and was known as "Little Termessos."

These four classes of coins are not suited by their fabric to the Pisidian Termessos. On the other hand, classes (1) and (2) by their types, and class (4) by its inscriptions, are associated with Oinoanda; while class (3) by its types (Head of Apollo, and kithara) would seem to belong to a member of the Lykian *κοινόν*. The evidence is, I think, strong enough to prove that these classes of coins must be removed from Great to Little Termessos. The same course should perhaps be taken with two bronze coins, of which the description is as follows:—

5. *Obv.*—Bust of Artemis to r., quiver behind shoulder.

Rev.—**ΤΕΡ**. Nude male figure (Hermes?) standing to l.; in l. chlamys, in r. caduceus (?).

[Pl. I. 7.]

6. *Obv.*—Bust of Artemis to r.

Rev.—Humped bull to l., head facing.

[Pl. I. 6.]

The fabric and the obverse type of these coins are not unsuitable to the northern part of the Lykian district, and it is difficult to connect them with the Pisidian city.

The removal of these coins from the Greater Termessos has the advantage of leaving that city with a coinage of a very distinct and homogeneous character, which is typi-

³ Τερμησσός, πόλις Πισιδίας. ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη ταύτης ἀποικος καὶ αὐτὴ Πισιδίας, λεγομένη μικρὰ, ὡς ἡ προτέρα μείζων. Cf. Eustathius ad Dionysii Per. v. 857.

fied, for the period concerning us, by the specimens given (Pl. I. 8, 9).

Where was this "Little Termessos" to which it is proposed to attribute these coins? According to Stephanus it, too, was in Pisidia. But if so, it must at least have been situated in the extreme west of Pisidia, and on the northern border of Lykia. For there are at Oinoanda a number of inscriptions which mention *Τερμησσῆς οἱ πρὸς Οἰνοάνδους*, and which make clear two facts: first, that Oinoanda itself was the political centre of the inhabitants of Little Termessos; second, that the Termessians were members of the Lykian *κοινόν*.

Messrs. Holleaux and Paris, who have published the inscriptions in question,⁴ are of opinion that Oinoanda and Little Termessos stood on the same site. But, as Petersen⁵ points out, the site near Urludja is too small to be divided between two cities. Petersen looks for the site of Little Termessos in one of the passes over the Erbel Dagħ or Gübele Dagħ, on the road from Oinoanda to Great Termessos. Finally, Heberdey and Kalinka, the latest visitors to the district,⁶ claim to have found the ruins about an hour's journey north of Oinoanda, on the right bank of the Seidler Tchai, or Xanthos.

These ruins have yielded no inscriptions, in spite of careful search. The explorers add, "As has been pointed out in Le Bas-Waddington (*Voyage Arch.*, 1232), the words of Strabo (xiii., p. 631: *ἡ δὲ Τερμησσός ἐστι Πισιδικὴ πόλις ἡ μάλιστα καὶ ἔγγιστα ὑπερκειμένη τῆς Κιβύρας*)

⁴ *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1886, p. 216.

⁵ *Reisen in Lykien*, ii., p. 178.

⁶ *Bericht über zwei Reisen in S.W. Kleinasien*. Wien, 1896, p. 55.

are excellently suited to this position, although the author, through a confusion, refers them to Termessos Major."

The precise position of Little Termessos cannot, however, be said to be certainly determined. Of the two communities Oinoanda was doubtless the more important, although Termessos possessed a *Boulé*, *Demos*, and *Gerousia* of its own, and was therefore autonomous within certain limits. Imhoof-Blumer suggests as parallel instances the combined communities of Plarasa and Aphrodisias, in Karia, and of Kremna and the Keraítai, in Pisidia. But the coins of those communities show by their legends (ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΕΩΝ ; ΚΡΗΜΝΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΡΑΕΙΤΩΝ) that the parties occupied equal positions, and had a common coinage, which does not seem to have been the case here. In fact the coinages of Oinoanda and of Little Termessos were, so far as we can see, quite distinct, though related.

G. F. HILL.

III.

ON A COIN OF HIERAPYTNA, IN CRETE, HITHERTO WRONGLY ATTRIBUTED.

IN the *Revue Numismatique* for 1888,¹ and subsequently in his work on Crete,² M. J. N. Svoronos published a bronze coin, which he describes as follows:—

Obv.—Head of a goddess to right.

Rev.—Π — Α. Date-palm.

The names of various Cretan towns begin with the letters ΠΑ, viz., *Palla*, *Panormos*, *Pannona*, *Pantromatrion*, and *Paraesos*, and M. Svoronos attributes this coin to Pannona, a town mentioned by Ptolemy.³ And taking the passage of Scylax,⁴ πρὸς βορέαν ἄνεμον ὅρος Κάδιστον καὶ λιμὴν ἐν αὐτῷ Ὀλοῦς καὶ Παν . . . to have reference to this, he undertakes to complete the text by the words, καὶ Πάν(ονα πόλις), inasmuch as, the geographical position (πρὸς βορέαν ἄνεμον of Lyttus) agrees with the position fixed by Ptolemy for Pannona.

But this attribution is not well founded, because, if one

¹ 1888, p. 370, Pl. XVII., No. 6.

² *Num. de la Crète Ancienne*, 1890, p. 252, No. 1, Pl. XXII., No. 33.

³ III., 17, 10.

Periplus, p. 47.

examines attentively the first letter of the coin in question, which is given by M. Svoronos in his work,⁵ it will be seen that it is not Π, but Ι, as is clearly shown by the following coin, in every respect similar, in my own collection :—

Obv.—Female head to right.

Rev.—Ι — Α. Date-palm ; border of dots.



The attribution of the coin to Pannonia being therefore untenable, we must look elsewhere for its place of origin, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is Hierapytna, in Crete. As an additional indication that this view is the correct one, I give here the figure of another almost similar bronze coin belonging to my collection :—

Obv.—Head of Jupiter to left.

Rev.—Date-palm between the letters Ι — Α, which stand for Ιαρ (άπυτνα).




The Doric form *ιαρός* for *ιερός* is so well known that it needs no justification. The Cretan town which the other Greeks called *Ἱεράπετραν* or *Ἱεράπυτναν* was evidently called by the Doric Cretans *Ἱαράπετρα* or

⁵ Pl. XXII., No. 33.

Ἱεράπυτνα. Moreover, I think that the spelling of the name *Ἱεράπυτνα* with the letter *α* is easily discernible also in the following coin of Hierapytna, which bears the head of Zeus and a date-palm, exactly as No. 2 :—

Obv.—Head of Zeus to left ; border of dots.

Rev.—Date-palm between the monogram  left, and an aplustre right ; border of dots.

In my opinion the only correct and natural analysis of this monogram is *ΙΑΡΑΠΥ*. M. Svoronos reads it *ΙΡΑΠΥ*, justifying this reading by a conjecture that seems improbable. He suggests, that as the Hierapytnians were generally obliged, for want of space on such bronze coins, to make use of monograms, they likewise, for want of space, omitted the letter *Ε*.⁶ But it was surely possible to arrange the monogram in such a way as not to omit a letter principally indicative of the name.

M. Svoronos further ascribes to Pannonia the following coin,⁷ a reproduction of which, however, he does not publish :—

Obv.—Date-palm.

Rev.—Π — Α. Date-palm.



But having carefully examined the coin, which is exhibited in the National Numismatic Museum in Athens,

⁶ Svoronos, *Num. de la Crète Ancienne*, p. 301.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 252, No. 2.

I cannot admit that the first letter is Π. Its left limb is not discernible, and I am rather inclined to suppose that it is Λ. But however that may be, the coin cannot belong to Pannona, and must be ascribed to some other Cretan town.

With respect to the third coin attributed to Pannona by M. Svoronos,⁸ which bears a date-palm on both sides without any inscription whatsoever, it is, I think, unnecessary to add anything, considering that the only ground for this attribution is the type of the coin, which, it must be observed, is not peculiar to the coins of Hierapytna, but is to be found also on the coins of other towns of Crete.

Pannona must, for the present at least, be excluded from Cretan numismatics.

J. P. LAMBROS.

ATHENS, November, 1896.

⁸ Svoronos, *Num. de la Crète Ancienne*, p. 252, No. 3, Pl. XXII., No. 82.





ROMAN GOLD COINS

IV.

RARE AND UNPUBLISHED ROMAN GOLD COINS IN MY COLLECTION.

(See Plate II.)

[THE following notes on the rare and unpublished Roman gold coins in his collection were compiled by Mr. Montagu shortly before his death. They are now published with the consent of his widow. It is a somewhat touching circumstance that not only is this the last numismatic work by our late Vice-President, but it is probably his last writing of any kind whatsoever. He was engaged on these notes on the eve of his illness, and they were found just inside the drawer of his writing-table as casually thrown in by him.

Mr. Montagu's object was to place on record what had not been published in Cohen's *Monnaies de l'Empire Romain*, 2nd edit., which he took as the basis of his descriptions, to correct any misdescriptions, and to discuss any important points connected with the coins which may not have been previously noticed.

It is unfortunate that these notes must remain incomplete. The collection is now dispersed all over Europe, and many fine specimens, in fact most of the finest and rarest, are now in America. Those who are acquainted with the excellent Sale Catalogue of this portion of Mr. Montagu's collection will notice that he had only succeeded in half accomplishing his task. The collection numbered in all 1,291 lots, and the last coin which is noticed here occurs in lot 646. Moreover, a glance at the Catalogue will show that in the second half there is a greater proportion of unpublished coins than in the first half, and amongst these is included his fine series of Medallions, about which he would have written copious notes.

References have been given to the lots in the Sale Catalogue, in which the coins occurred, and to these have been added a plate illustrating the more important pieces. With these exceptions the notes stand almost precisely as Mr. Montagu left them.]

ANTONIA.

1. *Obv.*—M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. M.
R·A·R·R·AT. Q. P. Head of Mark Antony
to r.

Rev.—CAESAR IMP. PONT. III. VIR. R. P. C.
Head of Octavius to r. 122 grs. [No. 61.]¹

On this piece (*cf.* Babelon,² 50), struck under the authority of M. Barbatius, one of the quæstors of the army of Lucius Antonius, the youngest brother of Mark Antony, on the reconciliation of the latter with Octavius, the die engraver has most peculiarly misspelt and punctuated the quæstor's name, which appears as RARRAT, instead of BARBAT. This variety has not been previously described.

2. *Obv.*—M. ANTONIVS M. F. M. N. AVGV. IMP.
TIIT (sic). Head of Mark Antony to r.

Rev.—COS. DIISIG. ITIIR. IIT. TIIT. III. VIR.
R. P. C. Head of Octavia to r. 123½ grs. [No.
63.]

This beautiful coin of excessive rarity at any time, but unique in its reading of the two I's throughout for E, is referred to by M. Babelon (No. 70), but as no engraving of it is given by him, I think it well to include it in my descriptions. It was formerly in the possession of the Comte du Chastel, but appears to have been privately disposed of by him to a dealer before the sale of his coins in May, 1889. M. A. de Longpérier shows, in his article in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1856, p. 73, *et seqq.*, that towards the end of the Republic the double I for the letter E was in vogue both on inscriptions and coins, and

¹ The numbers within brackets refer to the lots in the Sale Catalogue of this collection.

² *Monnaies de la République Romaine*, 2 vols., 1885.

Babelon instances the coins of T. Carisius struck in Spain, bearing the name of the town IIMIIRITA for EMERITA (see also an article by Bompou, *Rev. Num.*, 1868, p. 75). It is probable that my piece is the same as that given by Eckhel (*Doct. Num. Vet.*, vol. vi., p. 46), who states that it was formerly in the possession of A. Lefroy, an Englishman, and had been described by Philippo Venuti in a "small work" published at Leghorn.

3. *Obv.*—M. ANTONI . M. F. M. N. AVG. IMP. TERT.
Head of Mark Antony to r.

Rev.—COS. ITER. ΔESIGN. TERT. III. VIR. R. P. C.
Head of Mark Antony, junior, to r. 122 grs.
[No. 65.] Pl. II. 1.

The aureus of this type in the Berlin Museum, described by Babelon (No. 92), was, I believe, considered to be unique until the discovery of my piece, which is in the finest condition. The legends being very distinct, I am enabled to correct a slight error in the reading given by M. Babelon from the former coin. ANTONI should be substituted for ANTONIVS. The use of the Greek delta for the Roman D betrays the Eastern origin of this piece.

4. *Obv.*—ANT. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Praetorian sailing galley.

Rev.—LEG. VI. Legionary eagle between two military ensigns. 124 grs. [No. 54.] Plate II. 2.

This unique coin, included (Lot 69) in the sale of the collection of the Vicomte de Quelen, May, 1888, was formerly in the collection of Prince Hercolani at Bologna. It was found in the excavations at San Lazzaro, near Bologna, in 1883 (*vide Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, February, 1883). Although the silver legionary coins of

Mark Antony are, for the most part, of very common occurrence, every aureus known is unique of its kind. In the British Museum is one of the 4th legion, in the Berlin Museum one of the 14th legion, and Mionnet mentions, probably without good grounds, one of the 19th legion. A false (probably a cast) example of the 21st legion is mentioned by Babelon, and the only other aureus of any similar type known is the unique CHORTIVM PRAETORIARVM piece in the British Museum. The slightly excessive weight of my piece, which is somewhat worn, may be ascribed to the well-known tendency on the part of Roman generals to favour their soldiers in that respect. This was particularly the case in the East, where most of these pieces must undoubtedly have been struck.

CORNELIA.

5. *Obv.*—Laureate head of Jupiter to r.

Rev.—CN. LENTVL (NT in ligature). Eagle, with outspread wings on a thunderbolt. 121 grs. [No. 15.] Plate II. 3.

This piece, which would appear to belong to Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus, was purchased by me at the Borghesi sale, 1893. Babelon described the type (Cornelia, 57) from the example in the Bibliothèque Nationale, formerly in the Modena Cabinet, which he stated to be unique. If it was struck, as is probable, on the occasion of the war against Mithridates, it was the only aureus issued at Rome before Cæsar.

JULIA.

6. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR DICT. PERP. PONT. MAX. (the letters NT and MA of the last two words in ligature). Laureate head of Julius Caesar to r.

Rev.—C. CAESAR COS. PONT. (NT in ligature)
 AVG. Bare head of Octavius to r. 125 grs.
 [No. 37.]

This type, of which I have an ordinary example, is well known, but the coin described by me differs in having the heads on both sides of considerably larger dimensions than is depicted either in Babelon (Julia, 64), or than appears on any other piece that I have seen. The workmanship somewhat suggests an Eastern origin, although the weight is identical with that of the ordinary piece.

PETRONIA.

7. *Obv.*—TVRPILIANVS III . VIR . FERRO. Bust of the goddess Feronia to r.

Rev.—AVGVSTVS. A wreath of oak, between two branches of laurel; in the middle O.C.S (Obcives servatos). 125 grs. [No. 82.]

This piece differs from that struck by P. Petronius Turpilianus, described by Babelon (No. 3) from the aureus formerly in the Riccio collection, in having the two laurel branches on the reverse. It is possible, however, that the author erred in his description, owing to his not having the original coin before him, particularly as there is a further slip in the spelling of the name of the Sabine goddess, which appears on the illustration as FERRO and in the text as FERON. It is noteworthy that my coin, which formed Lot 341 of the De Quelen sale, is also inaccurately described in the catalogue as being inscribed FERON.

8. *Obv.*—As the last.

Rev.—As the last, but the word CAESAR appears above the oak wreath. 123½ grs. [No. 83.]

This coin was obtained by me at the Borghesi sale, Rome, 1893. It was described in the catalogue as being unpublished and unique, and as having been acquired by Borghesi from the Cavaliere Carelli in 1813. It occurs forcibly to me that it is more than probable that the original inscription on the die of this type is CAESAR AVGVSTVS in every case, but that on the preceding coin, and also on the piece described by Babelon (No. 7), the top of the die overlapped the flan. It is also to be noticed that the word AVGVSTVS has, in like manner, owing to the shifting of the flan in the opposite direction, almost disappeared from the bottom of the coin. Since writing this I have seen in the possession of MM. Rollin and Feuardent another example, also inscribed CAESAR AVGVSTVS, which further confirms my suggestion.

OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS.

9. *Obv.*—S.P.Q.R. CAESARI AVGVSTO. Bare head of the Emperor to r.

Rev.—VOT. P. SVSC. PRO. SAL. ET RED. I. O. M. SACR. Mars to l., with his mantle on his arm, and holding a vexillum and a parazonium.
121½ grs. [No. 89.]

This differs from the piece inaccurately described by Cohen (No. 324) as being of silver instead of gold, and in having the circular legend on the reverse continued beneath the standing figure of Mars. I have also an example of the ordinary type described by Cohen, on which the legend breaks off very distinctly and designedly on either side of the figure. Whether this figure is that of Mars, as described by Cohen, is, to my mind, more than doubtful, having regard to the nature of the inscription surround-

ing it. I should consider it much more probable that it was intended to represent Augustus himself with the attributes of the warlike god, and that the coin was struck at the time when the Emperor was seriously ill at Tarraco. An apparently similar piece (Cohen, 320) has PR. instead of PRO., and the so-called figure of Mars looks to the right instead of the left.

10. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI F. Bare head to r.

Rev.—IMP. XII. Bull to r. 122 grs. [No. 93.]

This variety is described by Cohen in silver only (No. 158).

11. *Obv.*—Laureate head of the Emperor to r. No legend.

Rev.—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Two laurel branches.
120 grs. [No. 102.]

The reverse of this unpublished variety resembles, in all but the position of the words composing the inscription, the obverse of Cohen, No. 206.

12. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS. Radiate head to r.

Rev.—PAX. Peace to l., holding in her right hand a caduceus; in her left, three ears of corn and a poppy-head. 111 grs. [No. 103.] Plate II. 4.

This very fine and probably unique aureus is believed to have been found in the Netherlands. It resembles the example in the British Museum (Cohen, 221), but reads PAX instead of PAX P.R. With the former legend it was published by Morell, which is a tribute to the accuracy of this author, who was, in the words of Baron d'Ailly, the only really conscientious author on Roman coins before Eckhel, and up to the middle of the

eighteenth century. The style and fabric of this coin is not Augustan, and though it is clearly struck after the Emperor's death, I had come to the conclusion that it should be relegated to Galba or his time, before consulting Cohen, who, I find, makes a like suggestion in connection with a denarius of a somewhat similar type and fabric (No. 220). It is just possible that it may have been struck during the interregnum between the reigns of Nero and Galba, or as an autonomous Roman coin in accordance with the views expressed by the Duc de Blacas (*Rev. Num. Nouvelle Serie*, tome vii. p. 217). Another piece of very similar design and origin is depicted by Cohen (No. 109), and is in the French Cabinet. The author rightly, in my opinion, also ascribes this to the time of Galba, as the features of the deceased emperor are somewhat similar to his. The same remark applies to my piece, and as Cohen (No. 109) describes a coin bearing the reverse legend HISPANIA while mine has PAX, both coins may have been struck in celebration of the peace established by Galba with some of the Spanish tribes with whom the name of Augustus was in some way connected. Could, for instance, such a peace have been concluded at Saragossa, the ancient Cæsaraugusta?

TIBERIUS.

13. *Obv.*—TI. DIVI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—TR. POT. XXXI. Victory seated on a globe, holding a diadem. A half-aureus. 61 grs.
[No. 119.]

This is of the ordinary type, but unpublished, of this year of tribunitian power. The coin described by Cohen is from the *Ancien Catalogue* only.

14. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTVS.
Laureate head to r.

Rev.—TR. POT. XXXVIII. Same as the last. A half aureus. 61 grs. [No. 121.]

Unpublished of this year.

CALIGULA AND AUGUSTUS.

15. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III.
COS. III. Laureate head of Caligula to r.

Rev.—DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIAE. Head of Augustus, with radiate crown to r. 119½ grs. [No. 137.]

This variety occurs also in silver, but in gold it is described by Cohen from the *Ancien Catalogue* only. My example was purchased at a sale in Rome in 1893.

CLAUDIUS.

16. *Obv.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR. P. IIII.
Laureate head to r.

Rev.—PRAETOR . RECEPT. Claudius to r., giving his hand to a soldier, who holds a military ensign and a buckler. 120 grs. [No. 141.]

Of the ordinary type of Cohen (No. 77), but unpublished, of the fourth tribunitian power. A similar example, however, was in the D'Amécourt Collection (Lot 97). My example came from an important hoard of aurei of this period (about 80 in number), found in 1893 in Campania, and purchased by Cav. Stettiner, in the sale of whose coins at Rome, in 1894, several were included.

AGRIPPINA AND NERO.

17. *Obv.*—AGRIPP. AVG. DIVI CLAVD. NERONIS CAES. MATER. Bust of Agrippina and head of Nero facing each other; behind the head of Nero a grain of corn.

Rev.—NERONI CLAVD. DIVI F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. P. Oak-wreath, within which is EX S.C. 117 grs. [No. 153.]

In his illustration of the obverse of the ordinary type Cohen (No. 6) erroneously inserts CLAVDI. for CLAVD. I have thought it well to describe my example (purchased at Rome in 1893 from the same collection as No. 15), as it differs from any previously published, in having the grain of corn behind Nero's head. After republican times any addition of this kind seems to be unknown. It is somewhat suggestive of provincial workmanship, and in that event, having regard to the ancient Sicilian types and to the fact that the Romans were so indebted to Sicily for their corn supplies, the *provenance* of my coin may be referred to that fertile island.

GALBA.

18. *Obv.*—IMP. GALBA CAESAR AVG. P.P. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—FORTVNA AVG. Fortune to l., holding a rudder and a cornucopiae. 112 grs. [No. 169.] Pl. II. 5.

This probably unique coin is described (Cohen, No. 71) from Mionnet only, and is unpriced by the author, *primâ facie* showing that he was not conclusively sure that any such piece existed, notwithstanding its inclusion in Mionnet's list.

19. *Obv.*—[IMP. SER.] GALBA CAESAR AVG. [P.M.]
Laureate head to r.

Rev.—IMP. Galba on horseback to r., raising his right hand. 108 grs. [No. 170.]

This is described by Cohen (No. 96) from the example depicted by Caylus only. The type is a striking one, and occurs also, with some varieties of the obverse legend, on a denarius of the same Emperor.

OTHO.

20. *Obv.*—IMP. OTHO CAESAR AVG. TR. P. Bare head to r.

Rev.—PAX ORBIS TERRARVM. Peace to l., holding a laurel branch and a caduceus. 113 grs. [No. 174.]

The same as Cohen (No. 2) but without the M for Marcus between IMP and OTHO. The PERRARVM in Cohen for TERRARVM is of course one of those printer's errors which are far more numerous in the second edition than in the first.

21. *Obv.*—IMP. OTHO CAESAR AVG. TR. P. Bare head to r.

Rev.—PONT. MAX. Equity to l., holding a sceptre and scales. 110½ grs. [No. 175.]

Published by Cohen (No. 9) in silver only. An example in gold has been published by my friend, Cav. F. Gnecchi, in the *Rivista Italiana di Num.*, 1889, Fasc. iv. Ta. vi.

22. *Obv.*—IMP. M. OTHO CAESAR AVG. TR. P. Bare head to r.; the hair has a more natural appearance than is usual.

Rev.—SECVRITAS P. R. Security to l., holding a wreath and a sceptre. 113½ grs. [No. 177.]

Described by Cohen (No. 16) from Caylus only.

VITELLIUS.

23. *Obv.*—A. VITELLIVS GERMAN. IMP. TR. P. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—S. P. Q. R. OB C. S. within an oak-wreath. 114 grs. [No. 179.]

Described by Cohen (No. 85) from Caylus only.

24. *Obv.*—A. VITELLIVS IMP. GERMANICVS. Laureate bust to l.; a globe beneath.

Rev.—VICTORIA IMP. GERMANICI. Victory to l., holding a wreath; beneath, a globe. 113 grs. [No. 181.]

Described by Cohen (No. 106) from Wiczay only.

25. An unpublished variety resembling the last in all respects, except that on the reverse GERMAN. is substituted for GERMANICI. 112½ grs. [No. 182.]

A variety of No. 24 is in the British Museum, on which GERMAN. appears on the obverse instead of GERMANICVS.

LUCIUS VITELLIUS (Father of the Emperor).

26. *Obv.*—L. VITELLIVS COS. III. C[ENSO]R. Laureate and draped bust of Lucius Vitellius to r.; in front, a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

Rev.—A. VITELLIVS GERM. IMP. AVG. TR. P. Laureate head of the Emperor to r. 95 grs. [No. 184.] Plate II. 6.

Given by Cohen (No. 2) in silver only. I should be inclined to think that what Cohen describes as a sceptre surmounted by an eagle may be an early representation of the legionary eagle, in complimentary allusion to the Censor's command in Syria during his first consulate, and to his enforcing respect to the Roman standards upon Artabanus, the Parthian King. The light weight of this example, which is somewhat worn, is probably caused by a slight clipping of the flan.

Since writing the above I have traced a description of a similar, or perhaps this identical, piece by Mr. F. W. Madden, in *Num. Chron.*, New Series, vol. viii., p. 253, which seems to have escaped the notice of Cohen. Mr. Madden agrees with me in denominating the so-called sceptre "a standard with Roman eagle."

VESPASIAN.

27. *Obv.*—IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—CAESARES VESP. AVG. FILI. Titus and Domitian standing face to face, each holding a patera in his right hand, and a parazonium? in his left. 111½ grs. [No. 195.] Plate II. 7.

This is described by Cohen (No. 52) from Caylus only, and he omits to mention the object in the left hand of each of the sons of Vespasian. The coin appears to be of Oriental fabric, and may have been issued before the Emperor's arrival in Rome. In any case it must have been struck early in his reign, as he was in his sixtieth year when he assumed the purple, and the portrait here depicted presents certainly a more youthful appearance than is usually found on his aurei. The intention of the reverse type was doubtless to advertise the state of the

Emperor's family, particularly with a due regard to those considerations as to succession, which were perhaps the more present to the Emperor's mind owing to his advanced age.

28. *Obv.*—IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—COS. ITER. TR. POT. Equity to l., with sceptre and scales. 113½ grs. [No. 186.]

The second consulate of the Emperor was in A.D. 70, the year of his entry into Rome, when this piece must have been struck. All the other aurei of the same year bear the same inscription, with the deity Mars or Neptune on the reverse, with the exception of one which is inscribed COS. ITER. FORT. RED., with the figure of Fortune.

I include this piece, which appears as No. 30 in the first edition of Cohen, both in gold and silver, but is omitted altogether, in both metals, from the second edition, in order to call attention not only to that omission, but to the careless omission also in the second edition, of various gold and silver pieces bearing the same inscription, and described in the first edition under the numbers 32, 33, and 34.

29. *Obv.*—IMP. VESPAS. AVG. P.M. TRI. P.P.P. COS. IIII. Laureate bust to l.

Rev.—PAX AVGVSTI. Naked male figure, with mantle over left shoulder, and holding a sceptre in the left hand, raises, with the right, a kneeling woman, who wears a turreted crown. 114½ grs. [No. 189.]

Cohen, in mentioning (No. 322) a somewhat similar piece in the British Museum, describes the figure on the

reverse as being that of the Emperor in military apparel. It certainly is a naked figure, and perhaps, with equal certainty, is intended to be a representation of Peace. It is not probable that the Emperor would in those days, and at his advanced age of sixty-three or sixty-four years, have been represented nude in any personified form. The coin must have been struck in Asia, and refers, perhaps, to the settlement of the disputes with Antiochus of Commagene, who, after the seizure of his country by Paetus, Governor of Syria, had come to Rome with his sons, Epiphanes and Callinicus, and had been courteously received by the Emperor, and not to Armenia, as stated by Cohen. The TRI. on the obverse of this piece, instead of TR. as usual, is of almost unique occurrence, and lends weight to its Asiatic attribution.

30. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. P.M. COS. IIII. CEN. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—VESTA. Circular four-columned temple; in the middle and at each side, a statue. 113½ grs. [No. 190.]

The reverse type of this piece is not uncommon, but with this obverse it is described by Cohen (No. 582) from the Schellersheim cabinet only.

VESPASIAN, TITUS, AND DOMITIAN.

31. *Obv.*—IMP. VESPA. AVG. P.M. TRI. P. II. COS. IIII. Laureate head of Vespasian to l.

Rev.—CAE. DVM. (*sic*) ET TL. (*sic*) CAES. IMP. VESPAS. Bare heads of Titus and Domitian face to face. 114 grs. [No. 201.] Pl. II. 8.

This coin, depicted in Cohen (No. 8), was formerly in the collection of M. Jarry, of Orleans, which, after his

death, was sold in 1878. It passed into my hands from the Du Chastel collection, and I venture to think that, as it may be the only known example of the type, an exact description of it may be desirable. The fabric and lettering appear to be provincial, and the misspelling of DVM for the first letters of the name of Domitian, and the unusual form of the reverse legend, tend to confirm this.

TITUS.

32. *Obv.*—T. CAESAR IMP. VESP. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—PONTIF. TR. POT. Fortune to left, on a cippus, holding a cornucopiae and a rudder. 112 grs. [No. 210.]

This differs from Cohen (No. 165), in having the head of the Emperor to the right instead of to the left.

33. *Obv.*—IMPERATOR T. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. Laureate bust to r.

Rev.—CONCORDIA AVG. Concord seated to left, a cornucopiae in her right hand, and two ears of corn and a poppyhead in her left; in the exergue, EPHE. (the last three letters in ligature). 113½ grs. [No. 207.]

This aureus at once betrays its Oriental origin by its workmanship and fabric. It is presumed that it was struck at Ephesus, when Titus was in Asia Minor, before his father's death. It differs from Cohen (No. 38) in having the head laureate instead of bare, but this may be an error on the part of the author, in which case this may be the example (then in the possession of MM. Rollin and Feuarent) from which the description was taken. It formed Lot 157 of the D'Amécourt sale, 1887.

34. *Obv.*—IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M.
Laureate head to r.

Rev.—TR. P. VIIII. IMP. XIII. COS. VII. Venus
to r., leaning against a column, and holding a
helmet and a spear. 112 grs. [No. 211.]

This differs from Cohen (No. 267) in the omission only of the title P. P. on the reverse. The type on the reverse appears to be very rare, as the two varieties (Cohen Nos. 283 and 285), struck under the date IMP. XV., one with the head to the left, the other to the right, are described from examples respectively in the *Ancien Catalogue* and the *Trouvaille du Lycée Napoléon* only. Of the latter variety I have a fine example in my own collection, but both Nos. 283 and 285 have the title P. P. on the reverse.

35. *Obv.*—IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M.
Laureate head to l.

Rev.—TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P.P.
Winged fulmen on a throne. 113 grs. [No. 215.]

This is described in silver (Cohen, No. 314), and with the head to the right in gold (Cohen, No. 315). The present variety from the D'Amécourt sale, Lot 170, appears to be unpublished.

36. *Obv.*—IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M.
Laureate head to r.

Rev.—TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P.P. Double
curule chair, on which is a wreath. 114½ grs.
[No. 216.]

Described by Cohen (No. 317) from Caylus only. As the title of the plates engraved by M. le Comte de Caylus is, "Numismata aurea Imperatorum Romanorum e cimelio regis Christianissimi," it is presumed that this and all other pieces described by Cohen from this work

only, must have passed from the French royal cabinet into that of the Bibliothèque, and, if not there now, must have disappeared, owing to the great robbery in 1831 or otherwise.

37. *Obv.*—IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M.
Laureate head to l.

Rev.—TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P.P.
Trophy, at the foot of which are a woman, in an attitude of grief, seated to l., and a man, with his hands tied behind him, seated to right.
111 grs. [No. 214.]

A similar aureus, with the Emperor's head to the right, appears in Caylus, but is not in the French National Collection or elsewhere, to my knowledge. The present type, with the head to the left, is described in silver (Cohen, No. 307), but is unpublished in gold. My example is from the D'Amécourt sale, Lot 168.

The date of this coin corresponds with 833 A.U.C. = 80 A.D. The type may refer to the victory over the Jews, though so many years after the capture of Jerusalem. It is noteworthy that the references to his Jewish victories occur on the coins of Titus, for many years consecutively after that event. On the other hand, it is possible that the type refers to victories over the Britons gained by Julius Agricola at and about the time when this coin was issued.

JULIA AND TITUS.

38. *Obv.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA DIVI TITI F. Draped bust of Julia to l.

Rev.—DIVVS TITVS AVGVSTVS. Laureate head of Titus to l. 118 grs. [No. 220.]

This splendid aureus is unpublished and apparently unique. A similar type in silver is described in Cohen (No. 2). Though evidently struck after the death of Titus, the head of that emperor does not bear the radiate crown as is the case with the usual type (Cohen, 1). The weight is noteworthy.

DOMITIAN.

39. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. P.M. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—TR. P. COS. VII. DES. VIII. P.P. Laurel wreath on a double curule chair. 112 grs. [No. 228.]

This rare aureus is described by Cohen (No. 571) from *Schellersheim* only. It is suggested whether the presence of the two curule chairs may not refer to the two consulates, the one in actual enjoyment, the other designate.

40. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. P.M. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—TR. POT. IMP. II. COS. VIII. DES. IX. P.P. Helmeted bust of Pallas to l., with aegis, but with no sceptre. 121 grs. [No. 230.]

Cohen (Nos. 607 and 608) describes this piece, with the reverse legend reading DES. VIIII, and with the bust of Pallas with and without the sceptre. He also describes (No. 600) that with DES. IX with a sceptre from the example in the British Museum. The present specimen completes the set. Its weight is abnormally heavy.

41. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. GERMANIC. Laureate and draped bust to l.

Rev.—P.M. TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P.P. A large helmeted and draped bust of Pallas to r. 118½ grs. [No. 234.]

This is not described in Cohen, and my example was sold to me by MM. Rollin and Feuardent as being an unique example. Another specimen of the type, however, is in the French National Collection. The weight is abnormal.

42. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. P.M. (from right to left). Laureate head to r.

Rev.—TR. POT. II. COS. VIIII. DES. X. P.P. Pallas to r., standing on level ground and throwing a javelin, and holding a buckler. 114 grs. [No. 231.]

This resembles Cohen (No. 605), but there is no ship beneath Pallas nor an owl at her feet.

43. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. GERMANIC. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P.P. Helmeted figure of Pallas to l., holding a long lance in her right hand, her left hand on her hip. 119½ grs. [No. 233.]

This seems quite unpublished, though there are other types with the same reverse legend, two of which are next described (Cohen, Nos. 355—358).

44. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. GERMANIC. Laureate bust with aegis to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P.P. Eagle, with wings displayed, on a fulmen. 120¾ grs. [No. 236.]

This is identical with Cohen (No. 358), except that the Emperor's bust is to the right instead of to the left, and is not draped, though the aegis appears on the breast. The difference of weight among the aurei of Domitian, in the highest state of preservation, is worthy of notice.

45. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AVG. GERMANICVS.
Laureate head to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P.P. Hel-
meted figure of Pallas to r., on prow of vessel,
throwing a javelin and holding a buckler; at
her feet, an owl. 120 grs. [No. 235.]

This coin with DOMITIANVS instead of DOMITIAN.
is described as being in silver by Cohen (No. 356), but
is unpublished in gold.

46. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. DIVI VESP. F. DOMITIAN.
AVG. Laureate head and draped bust to l.

Rev.—GERMANICVS COS. X. A German slave, in
attitude of grief, seated to the right on a buckler;
beneath, a broken spear. 120 grs. [No. 232.]

This, with the obverse DOMITIANVS AVGVSTVS
is described in Cohen (No. 139) from *Schellersheim* only.
It is otherwise unpublished.

47. *Obv.*—DOMITIANVS AVGVSTVS. Laureate head
to r.

Rev.—GERMANICVS COS. XV. Helmeted figure of
Pallas to r., with javelin and buckler, on a
double prow; at her feet, an owl. 116½ grs.
[No. 241.]

Described by Cohen (No. 153) from an example be-
longing to Mr. Egger only. It is possible that it is the
same example as that now in my collection.

DOMITIA.

48. *Obv.*—DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP. DOMITIANI (from
right to left). Bust to r.

Rev.—CONCORDIA AVGVST. Peacock to right.
116½ grs. [No. 244.]

The reading both on the obverse and reverse of this piece differs from Cohen (No. 1). In my collection is another aureus, the legend on the obverse of which is the same as Cohen (No. 1), but that on the reverse reads CONCORDIA AVGVST., and this is the reading correctly rendered in the first edition of Cohen. I have never seen nor heard of any example reading AVGT. as Cohen (No. 1, second edition).

NERVA.

49. *Obv.*—IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR. POT.
Laureate head of the Emperor to r.

Rev.—COS. III. P.P. Simpulum, aspersionum, sacrificial
vase and augural staff. 117½ grs. [No. 250.]

This is a well-known type, of which the published description occurs only with the words PATER PATRIAE, in full on the reverse (Cohen, No. 147). With the contraction P. P. it is published in silver only (Cohen, No. 52), and appears to be a rarity even in that metal, as Cohen gives his description from a piece in the collection of Mr. Hamburger only. In the first edition of Cohen it is described from the Wiczay example only; but the latter may be identical with the former.

TRAJAN.

50. *Obv.*—IMP. TRAIANVS AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.
P. COS. VI. P. P. Draped and laureate bust
to r.

Rev.—MARS VICTOR. Nude figure of Mars, helmeted, to l., in his right hand a spear, in his left a trophy. 108½ grs. (Somewhat worn.)
[No. 267.] Pl. II. 9.

The reverse legend is hitherto unpublished, and is

quite unknown on a coin of Trajan in any metal, nor does there appear to be any express reference whatever to Mars on any such coin, with the exception of the one now illustrated. The denarii (Cohen, Nos. 100 and 270) have a similar type, with the legend, COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R. and P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R. respectively, and refer in all probability to the Emperor's past Dacian victories, as during his sixth consulate (A.U.C. 865) he does not appear to have been actively engaged in any military operation. A similar type occurs on denarii of the fourth and fifth consulates (Cohen, Nos. 228 and 372), but on these also the name of the god of war is not expressly mentioned.

51. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG.
GER. DAC. PARTHICO. Laureate, draped
and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—VOTA SVSCEPTA (in exergue). P.M. TR. P.
COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R. (around). The genius
of the Senate to r., sacrificing at an altar, in the
presence of the genius of the Roman people,
who holds a patera and a cornucopiae. 111½ grs.
[No. 265.]

The obverse bust and legend differ slightly from Cohen (No. 655). The workmanship of this rare coin is remarkably fine, and much finer than that displayed on a somewhat similar piece in the National Collection.

52. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIM. AVG.
GERM. DAC. Laureate head with aegis to r.

Rev.—PARTHICO P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R.
Radiate bust of the Sun to r. 111 grs. [No. 262.]

This differs from Cohen (No. 187) in the clothing of the bust, and is one of the finest types struck during

Trajan's reign. The occurrence of the fine workmanship shown on so many coins struck during the sixth and last consulate is significative of the fact that, during the later years of Trajan's rule, those engravers were at work, who distinguished themselves also so markedly during the early part of the reign of Hadrian.

HADRIAN AND TRAJAN.

53. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIAN. OPT. AVG.
GER. D. PART. Laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust of Hadrian to r.

Rev.—DIVO TRAIANO PATRI AVG. Laureate,
draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan to r.
113 grs. [No. 305.]

This only differs from Cohen (No. 1) in having GER. in the obverse legend instead of G.

I have another example (Cohen, No. 2, from Elberling only) reading G, but with HADRIANO instead of HADRIAN. This seems to show that the obverse legend is to be read on all coins of this type with the dative case as well as the reverse legend.

HADRIAN.

54. *Obv.*—IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG.
Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Jupiter seated to l.,
holding a fulmen and a sceptre. 113 grs. [No.
291.]

This differs from Cohen (No. 1060) in having the bust to the right instead of to the left.

55. *Obv.*—HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P.P. Bare head
to r.

Rev.—AEGYPTOS. Egypt (or Isis) seated to l., holding a sistrum, and with her left arm on a basket encircled by a serpent; to the left, an ibis on a cippus. 107½ grs. [No. 299.]

This type, with the bare head of the Emperor to the left, is quoted by Cohen (No. 108) from the Elberling collection only; with the same head to the right, as in the case of my piece, it seems to be unpublished.

56. *Obv.*—HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P.P. Bare bust of Hadrian to l., with very slight traces of drapery.

Rev.—RESTITVTORI ACHAIAE. Hadrian to l. raising Achaia, who is kneeling at his feet; between them a vase, from which issues a palm. 109½ grs. [No. 303.]

This very fine aureus differs from Cohen (No. 1214) in having the bust to the left instead of to the right, and without drapery, in the usual sense of that word.

LUCIUS AELIUS CAESAR.

57. *Obv.*—L. AELIVS CAESAR. Bare-headed bust to l., semi-draped.

Rev.—CONCORD. (in exergue); around, TR. POT. COS. II. Concord seated to l., holding a patera; behind her, a cornucopiae upon a cippus. 107 grs. [No. 314.]

A somewhat similar piece is published by Cohen (No. 4) from Caylus only; but on referring to Caylus's work, I find no such coin mentioned.

ANTONINVS PIVS.

58. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. COS. IIII. Laureate head to l.

Rev.—LIB. IIII (in exergue). Antoninus seated to l., on an estrade; at his side, Liberality, with tessera and cornucopiae; at the foot of the estrade, a man standing to r., extending the hem of his garment. 110½ grs. [No. 325.]

This differs from Cohen (No. 496) in having the head to the left instead of to the right.

59. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. COS. III. Draped bust to r.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. (in exergue). Victory flourishing a whip, in a quadriga, galloping to the r. 107 grs. [No. 323.]

This differs from Cohen (Nos. 1080 and 1081) in the details of the bust. It formed Lot 386 of the sale of the Vicomte du Chastel's coins.

60. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. XXII. Cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—COS. IIII. (in exergue); around, VOTA SVSCEPTA DEC. III. The Emperor veiled to l., sacrificing at a tripod. 112½ grs. [No. 340.]

In the second edition of Cohen no coin in gold relating to the celebration of the third Decennalia is described, but in silver and bronze a few types, more or less different from that of the above aureus, are given, but none of the twenty-second tribunitian power. In the first edition (No. 359) a similar coin to mine is described, but with a laureate bust.

61. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. XXII. Laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—COS IIII. (in exergue); around, VOTA SVSCEPTA DECENN. III. Same type as the last. 112½ grs. [No. 341.]

This variety is undescribed in both editions of Cohen.

ANTONINVS AND MARCVS AVRELIVS.

62. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. COS III.
Draped bust of Antoninus to r.
Rev.—AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F. COS.
Draped and cuirassed bust of Aurelius. 110½
grs. (var. of Cohen, No. 13). [No. 350.]
63. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. COS.
III. Laureate head of Antoninus to l.
Rev.—AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F. COS.
Draped (but not cuirassed) bust of Aurelius to r.
112 grs. (var. of Cohen, No. 20). [No. 352.]
64. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. COS. III.
Laureate head of Antoninus to l.
Rev.—AVRELIVS CAES. AVG. PII F. COS. Draped
bust of Aurelius to r. 113½ grs. [No. 351.]

The above three aurei are all, as shown by the weight, in the finest state of preservation, and it is strange that they should all present variations of the types described in Cohen. The last described was, together with a fine aureus of Faustina the Elder, ceded to me by the late Cav. Amilcare Ancona, of Milan, who obtained it from the Verona find of 1887; these being the only gold coins (among almost 3,000 *denarii*) in that find which he described under the title of, “*Ripostiglio di S. Zeno in Verona Città*,” in the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, vol i., p. 229.

MARCVS AVRELIVS.

65. *Obv.*—AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F. COS.
Young head to r.

Rev.—IVVENTAS. Juventas to l., holding a patera, and sprinkling incense in the flame of a candelabrum. A half aureus. 50½ grs. [No. 371.]

Described in Cohen (No. 388) from the "Vente de Moustier" only.

66. *Obv.*—AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F. Draped bust to r.

Rev.—TR. POT. III. COS. II. Mars nude, with flowing mantle, marching to l., and carrying a trophy and a spear. Half aureus. 58 grs. [No. 377.]

A similar half-aureus is described by Cohen (No. 617) from an example in the possession of M. Elberling. This description, however, leads us to infer that the bust on that example was not draped. My specimen was No. 1167 in the De Quelen sale.

67. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. Bare head to r.

Rev.—CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XV. In exergue, COS III. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus clasping hands. 111 grs. [No. 382.]

This coin, with the bare head, is described in Cohen (No. 70) from an example in the possession of MM. Rollin and Feuadent only. This may be the same example as mine, which I purchased at the sale of Dr. Seyffer's coins (Lot 954).

68. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. Draped bust to r.

Rev.—CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVI.; in exergue, COS. III. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus clasping hands. 111 grs. [No. 384.]

Similar to Cohen (No. 73), which, however, has not the bust draped. My coin was purchased by my friend, Mr. Ashbee, with some forty other aurei of the period, on the north coast of Africa. The hoard was probably found near Tunis.

It may be useful, though, perhaps, a little out of place here, to note that the aureus of M. Aurelius, described by Cohen as No. 476, should read COS. III, and not simply COS.

69. *Obv.*—M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXVI. Laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—IMP. VI. COS. III. Marcus Aurelius, in military apparel, to l., holding a fulmen and reversed spear, crowned by Victory, bearing a palm-branch. 111 grs. [No. 393.]

This very fine aureus differs from Cohen (No. 308) in having no cuirass on the bust. The globe referred to by Cohen as being in the field, appears to be a component part of the spear. This aureus formed Lot 320 of the D'Amécourt sale.

70. *Obv.*—M. ANTONINVS AVG. GERM. SARM. Laureate and draped head to r.

Rev.—TR. P. XXIX. IMP. VIII. COS. III. Peace (?) to l., holding a caduceus and sceptre. 111½ grs. [No. 396.]

Similar to Cohen (No. 925), but with no cuirass. This also came from the hoard secured by Mr. Ashbee. Though I have followed Cohen in suggesting a doubt as to whether the female figure on the reverse is intended for Peace, yet there is no doubt in my own mind on the subject, as the emblem of the caduceus would hardly lead to any other conclusion.

71. *Obv.*—M. ANTONINVS AVG. GERM. SARM. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—As before, but with the legend, TR. P. XXX. IMP. VIII. COS. III. 111½ grs. [No. 399.]

This type is unpublished of the thirtieth tribunitian "potestas." It formed part of the hoard purchased by Mr. Ashbee.

72. *Obv.*—M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—TR. P. XXXIII. IMP. X. COS. III. P.P. Marcus Aurelius sacrificing at a tripod. 114 grs. [No. 400.]

This is a slight variety of Cohen (No. 971), but I have described it, as it is a very fine example of a coin only given by Cohen from the specimen in the Vienna Cabinet.

FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER.

73. *Obv.*—FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust to the right, wavy hair tied in a knot behind.

Rev.—AVGVSTI PII FIL. Diana to l., holding a bow and an arrow. 112 grs. [No. 402.]

This varies from Cohen (No. 19) in having the bust to the right instead of to the left, and in that respect resembles the half-aureus in the British Museum (Cohen, No. 20).

LUCIUS VERUS.

74. *Obv.*—IMP. L. AVREL. VERVS AVG. Bare head to r., with aegis.

Rev.—CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR . TR. P. II.; in exergue, COS. II. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing and grasping hands. 112 grs. [No. 419.]

A variety of Cohen (No. 49).

75. *Obv.*—L. VERVS AVG. ARMENIACVS. Cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—TR. P. III. IMP. II. COS. II. Armenia seated to left, her right hand supporting her head, her left on a bow, beneath which is a quiver; to the right, a trophy. 110½ grs. [No. 421.]

This varies, so far as the bust is concerned, and possibly also in the details of the reverse, from Cohen (No. 219), which is described from the Caylus example only. The latter is erroneously omitted to be priced in the second edition of Cohen, and by an oversight is marked "C."

76. *Obv.*—L. VERVS AVG. ARMENIACVS. Draped and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—TR. P. III. IMP. II. COS. II; in exergue, ARMEN. Similar type to the last. 111½ grs. [No. 420.]

A variety of Cohen (No. 5), which has the laureate bust.

77. *Obv.*—L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Laureate and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. II. Verus brandishing a spear and galloping to r., over a prostrate enemy. 112 grs. [No. 428.]

A variety, so far as the bust is concerned, of Cohen (No. 287).

78. *Obv.*—L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—TR. P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. III. Equiuty seated to l., holding the scales and a cornucopiae. 112 grs. [No. 429.]

A variety of Cohen (No. 317), which has the bust undraped.

79. *Obv.*—L. VERVS AVG. ARMENIAQVS. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. Victory, half-draped, to the r., placing upon a palm-tree a buckler inscribed VIC. AVG. 112½ grs. [No. 425.]

A variety of Cohen (No. 247). This is one of the large hoard of aurei discovered at Rome during the course of excavations on the Aventine Hill in the year 1893. This hoard consisted almost entirely of the above type, and two others of Lucius Verus (Cohen, Nos. 158 and 248); almost all the specimens being in the most brilliant state of preservation, and, therefore, evidencing their deposit about the time when Verus had become tribune for the fourth time (A.D. 164).

LUCILLA.

80. *Obv.*—LVCILLA AVGVSTA. Draped bust to r.

Rev.—FECVNDITAS. Lucilla seated to r., with a child on her knees; a young girl at her feet. 107½ grs. [No. 430.] Pl. II. 10.

This is described (Cohen, No. 18) from the Caylus example only, and does not appear to be represented in any of the public museums.

COMMODUS.

81. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. COMMODVS GERM. SARM. Young head of Commodus, laureate and draped, to r.

Rev.—TR. POT. II. COS.; in exergue, DE GERM. Pile of arms, consisting of a cuirass, oval and hexagonal shields, trumpets, and lances. 111½ grs. [No. 435.]

A variety of Cohen (No. 91) which is described from the example in the British Museum, reading AVG. after COMMODVS.

82. *Obv.*—M. COMM. ANT. P. FEL. AVG. BRIT. Laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—IOVI EXSVPER. P.M. TR.P.XII. IMP. VIII.; in exergue, COS. V. P.P. Jupiter seated to r., holding a branch and a sceptre. 111½ grs. [No. 447.] Pl. II. 11.

This unpublished aureus is from the Du Chastel sale, Lot 424. A similar type and legend, with slight variations, occur on large and small bronze coins of Commodus, issued during his eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth tenures of tribunitian power, but their occurrence has not hitherto been recorded on gold or silver coins.

83. *Obv.*—M. COMM. ANT. P. FEL. AVG. BRIT. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—MIN. VICT. P.M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P. Minerva to l., holding a Victory and a spear; at her feet, a buckler; behind her, a trophy. 112 grains. (Cohen No. 364.) [No. 449.]

This is described by Cohen from this example only. It formerly belonged to the late M. Mandar.

84. *Obv.*—M. COMM. ANT. P. FEL. AVG. BRIT. P.P.
Laureate and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—HERC. COM. P.M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI.
Commodus as a genius, with a patera and cornucopiae; in front of him, the tree of the garden of the Hesperides, to which is attached a quiver and lion's skin; between the two, a lighted altar, against which rests the club of Hercules.
112 grs. [No. 451.]

A very rare type, differing from Cohen (No. 180) in the details of the bust.

DIDIUS JULIANUS.

85. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. M. DID. IVLIAN. AVG. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—CONCORD. MILIT. Concord to l., holding a military ensign in each hand, one surmounted by an eagle. 103½ grs. [No. 461.]

This resembles the silver denarius described in Cohen (No. 2), except in the legend of the obverse. It formed Lot 370 of the D'Amécourt sale, and passed into the hands of Dr. Von Scheniss, at the sale of whose coins I purchased it. The lightness of weight of this aureus is very remarkable, seeing that it is in the highest state of preservation.

PESCENNIUS NIGER.

86. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. C. PESCO. NIGER IVST. AVG.
Laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—ROMAE AETERNA. Rome seated to l., on a cuirass, holding a Victory and a spear. 107½ grs.
[No. 465.] Pl. II. 12.

This is the magnificent example of the aureus of Pescennius Niger, which figured as Lot 447 in the Du

Chastel sale. Though it is accurately photographed in the Catalogue of the sale, the description in the text is altogether erroneous, and errors have also crept into the description of what I presume to be the same coin in Cohen (No. 59). The second word in the reverse legend is, however grammatically incorrect, clearly AETERNA, and there is no buckler at the feet of the seated figure of Rome.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

87. *Obv.*—L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. II. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—VICT. AVG. TR. P. II. COS. II. Victory to r., holding a wreath in right hand, and a palm-branch in her left. 111½ grs. [No. 472.]

A second brass coin, described out of its proper order in Cohen (No. 691), seems to bear the same reverse type and legend, and No. 689 is a gold piece bearing the obverse legend IMP. III. instead of IMP. II. The editors of the last edition of Cohen refer, under this head, to a piece belonging to the Vicomte d'Amécourt, bearing the inscription IMP. VII. This appears to be an error, as his example (No. 381 in his Sale Catalogue) was inscribed IMP. IIII.

88. *Obv.*—L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII. Laureate head to r., with slight traces of the paludamentum.

Rev.—FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortune seated to l., holding a rudder in her right hand and a cornucopiae in her left; beneath her seat, a wheel. 112½ grs. [No. 473.]

This differs from Cohen (No. 187), which is described

from the example in the British Museum in the details of the bust, which on that example is draped and cuirassed.

89. *Obv.*—L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII.
Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—VOTA PVBLICA. Severus veiled to l., sacrificing at an altar. 111½ grs. [No. 474.]

This is included in the present list simply on account of its rarity, as it is described in the last edition only of Cohen (No. 776) from an example in the collection of M. de Corberon. My specimen may be the same piece.

90. *Obv.*—L. SEPT. SEV. AVG. IMP. XI. PART. MAX.
Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—COS. II. P. P. Victory to l., holding a wreath in her right hand, and a palm-branch in her left. 110½ grs. [No. 476.]

This is not described in Cohen, where, however, a somewhat similar reverse type is given in connection with several varieties of the coins of this Emperor.

91. *Obv.*—SEVERVS AVG. PART. MAX. Laureate head to r., with traces of paludamentum.

Rev.—PROFECT. AVGG. FEL. Severus in military apparel, galloping to r., holding a spear, barbed at each end. 108½ grs. [No. 477.]

This is unpublished in gold, being described in Cohen (No. 577) in silver only.

92. *Obv.*—SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—INDVLGENTIA AVGG. IN CARTH. The Carthaginian goddess turreted seated on lion running to r.; she turns her face also to the right,

holding in her right hand a fulmen, in her left a sceptre; beneath, waters flow from a rock. 108 grs. [No. 480.]

This is described in Cohen (No. 227) from an example (which may be the same specimen) in the collection of M. Duquenelle. In the ordinary type the goddess is seated facing.

93. *Obv.*—SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—VOTA SVSCEPTA XX. Severus with pontifical veil to r., holding a patera, and sacrificing at an altar; a licitor? faces him on the other side of the altar, at the back of which is the upper part of the body of a musician, who plays the double flute. 110½ grs. [No. 486.]

There are two varieties of this rare type. On one aureus (Cohen, No. 793), described from the example in the British Museum, instead of the flute-player, a figure of Concord veiled appears at the back of the altar, but on a large bronze coin (Cohen, No. 795), which differs in the obverse legend, the flute-player is depicted as on my aureus. The above specimen is from the Belfort collection.

SEVERUS, CARACALLA, AND GETA.

94. *Obv.*—SEVERVS PIVS AVG. P.M. TR. P. VIII. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—AETERNIT. IMPERI. Bust of Caracalla laureate, draped, and cuirassed, facing that of Geta, bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed. 112½ grs. [No. 490.]

This formed Lot 459 of the Comte Du Chastel's sale.

95. *Obv.*—SEVERVS AVG. PART. MAX. Laureate bust to r., clad in aegis.

Rev.—AETERNIT. IMPERI. Busts as on the preceding aureus. 110 grs. [No. 491.]

The above two coins vary in detail and legends from all the three varieties of this rare type described in Cohen.

JULIA DOMNA.

96. *Obv.*—IVLIA DOMNA AVG. Draped bust to r.

Rev.—ROMAE AETERNAE. Helmeted figure of Roma seated to left on a buckler, holding in her right hand a Victory with palm and wreath, and in her left a sceptre. In exergue **ΠΠ**. 111 grs. [No. 492.]

This coin is of light-coloured gold, and appears to be of Oriental origin. No other piece of Julia is known with this reverse legend, although it occurs on coins of Severus, and of his two sons, Caracalla and Geta. I am unaware of the meaning of the two letters—which appear to be P's retrograde—in the exergue on the reverse.

CARACALLA.

97. *Obv.*—M. AVR. ANTONINVS CAES. Bareheaded young bust to r., draped and cuirassed.

Rev.—SPEI PERPETVAE. Hope to l., holding a flower in her right hand, and raising her robe with her left. 113 grs. [No. 505.]

I have given this aureus as it is described by Cohen (No. 593) from this example only, then in the De Quelen cabinet. Though not so described, there are distinct traces of a cuirass on the shoulder.

98. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Young bust, laureate, draped, and cuirassed, to r.

Rev.—INDVLGENTIA AVGG. IN CARTH. The celestial goddess of Carthage, holding a fulmen (?) and a sceptre, seated on a lion running to r.; beneath, waters flow from a rock. 110 grs. [No. 512.]

A variety of Cohen (No. 96).

99. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Young laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—COS. II. (in exergue). Caracalla in a quadriga to r., holding a sceptre, surmounted by an eagle. 111½ grs. [No. 513.]

This coin was purchased at the Vicomte de Ponton d'Amécourt's sale, and varies from Cohen (No. 37), which was described from an example in the British Museum, in there being no cuirass visible on the bust of the Emperor.

100. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Young laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. Mars, nude, to l.; his left shoulder covered by a mantle, and his foot on a helmet; he holds a branch and a spear. 110½ grs. [No. 514.]

This varies in like manner from Cohen (No. 419) in there being no cuirass visible.

101. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM. Draped and cuirassed bust to r., wearing a radiate crown.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. Sol, with right hand raised, and in his left a whip, mounting a quadriga, of which the horses are galloping to the left. 206 grs. [No. 519.]

This so-called medallion is unpublished, and is probably

a double aureus. A large brass piece of a similar design is described by Cohen (No. 327). Gold medallions of this Emperor are excessively rare; only two others are described by Cohen—one (No. 293) being in the French Cabinet, and the other (No. 341) in the British Museum.

102. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM. Laureate and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P.P. Caracalla in military apparel to l., accompanied by a senator (?), sacrificing at an altar; to the left, a standard and a temple with four columns, seen from the side, in the forepart of which is a statue of Aesculapius holding a rod and serpent, behind him a neophyte³ (?). 112½ grs. [No. 517.]

This is a very interesting aureus, and is a variety of Cohen (No. 317), which was described from an example in the British Museum. The weight is noteworthy, as the piece is pierced by two fairly large holes. Another example, with the bust to the left laureate and draped, appears in the *Ancien Catalogue* of (but does not now exist in) the French Cabinet. Whether the small figure within the cella of the temple is a child, as suggested by Cohen, or a neophyte, as I suggest, may be problematical. In the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii., 3rd Series, p. 47, Mr. Warwick Wroth refers to the coin in the British Museum, and shows that it records Caracalla's sacrifice to Aesculapius at Pergamon, and that the date, A.D. 215, is that of the very year after his visit to that Asiatic city. The Greek imperial coins of Pergamon with Aesculapian types are fairly numerous, owing to the Emperor's visit, and to his partiality to the cult of that divinity.

³ Probably Telesphorus.

103. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM. Laureate and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR.P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. The superstructure of a round temple, beneath which is an altar, at which the Emperor is sacrificing; behind him, a togated figure and a boy. On the other side of the altar is a veiled priest, accompanied by a neophyte, behind whom is a roughly executed figure of another priest (?). The chief priest holds in his hand an object, which may be the key of the temple, or it may be a portable pedestal, upon which is a figure of a god, which otherwise may be considered as being erected within the cella of the temple. This figure cannot be Aesculapius, but may be a poorly executed representation of Telesphorus. 111½ grs. [No. 518.] Pl. II. 13.

This most interesting aureus is unpublished, but may be the same example as that shortly described in the sale catalogue of General Moore's Greek and Roman coins (Sotheby's, 1889, Lot 806). The round temple differs so materially from the ordinary representation of the temple of Aesculapius, that it must be that of some other god, or possibly an Aesculapian shrine in some city other than Pergamon; unless, indeed, it be a second temple, hitherto not depicted, in the last-mentioned city.

104. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter Serapis seated to l., holding ears of corn (?) and a sceptre. 99 grs. [No. 520.]

This is a variety of Cohen (No. 384), which latter is described only from an example in the D'Amécourt Collection (sale catalogue, No. 428). Cohen errs in describing the bust of that specimen as being draped; it has merely a cuirass, without any signs of drapery, and is

a very different treatment of the bust in that respect from that represented on my coin. The light weight of this piece, which is in the finest condition, is noteworthy.

GETA.

105. *Obv.*—P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT. Young bust to r., draped and cuirassed.

Rev.—CASTOR. Castor to l., before his horse, against which he supports himself, and which he holds by the reins; in his left hand is a sceptre. 112 grs. [No. 530.]

This is described in Cohen (No. 11) from an example in the Caylus collection only. The author does not, however, mention the cuirass, and raises a doubt, which, I think, my specimen clears up, as to whether the object held by Castor is a sceptre or a spear.

106. *Obv.*—P. SEPT. GETA PIVS AVG. BRIT. Laureate bust to r., with signs of aegis.

Rev.—PONTIF. TR. P. III. COS. II. Peace or Felicity to l., holding in her right hand a cornucopiae, in her left a caduceus. 114½ grs. [No. 533.]

This is unpublished in gold, but is described in silver by Cohen (No. 149), and is a common piece in that metal. It was formerly in the D'Amécourt collection (Lot 440).

DIADUMENIANUS.

107. *Obv.*—M. OPEL. ANT. DIADVMEIAN. CAES. Draped bust to r.

Rev.—PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Diadumenian to l., but with his head to r.; in his right hand, an ensign surmounted by an eagle; in his left, a sceptre; behind him, two ensigns, one surmounted by an eagle, the other by a hand (?). 110½ grs. [No. 538.] Pl. II. 14.

There is no coin in my collection which has cost me so many hours' (I may say, days') study as this piece, owing to the fact that the example in the British Museum, formerly in the Dupré and Wigan collections, has been viewed with some suspicion. I have come to the conclusion, in which I have the consensus of Dr. Head, M. Feuardent, Cav. Francesco Gnecchi, and other well-known judges, that the genuineness of this piece is unassailable. Another example, sold in the D'Amécourt collection (Lot No. 446) for 2,550 francs, is now in the cabinet of Herr Consul Weber, of Hamburg, who also has no doubt of its authenticity. There is another in the Brera collection at Milan, but these all wholly differ in fabric from Cohen (No. 2) in the French cabinet, and I venture to suggest that that may be of Roman work, and mine of provincial origin. Becker concocted two or three dies of Diadumenian's aurei, but not one of them corresponds to the piece described, which, in other respects, seems to have no cause for suspicion, beyond the somewhat weak lettering of the words of the legend on the reverse; a feature which, however, also occurs on some of the coins of Macrinus. I may add lastly that my piece was purchased by me of MM. Rollin and Feuardent, who had previously acquired it from the late G. I. Demetrio, of Ramleh, a most conscientious savant, whose original letter on the subject is in my possession. He states that he bought it from a Cairo merchant, in whom he had the fullest confidence, and who informed him that it had been found in Upper Egypt at Akhmim (Panopolite Nome), and that the fellah who found it, when digging, had given it to his wife, who wore it round her neck. A Copt bought it from her, and sold it at Cairo to the before-mentioned

merchant. While on the subject, I may refer to Cohen's No. 5, which is stated to be described from a piece in the British Museum. There is no such piece there, nor any other aureus of this Emperor than that referred to by me.

ELAGABALUS.

108. *Obv.*—IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTONINVS P. F. AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—RECTOR ORBIS. The nude figure of Elagabalus to l., laureate, and with a mantle thrown over his left shoulder; in his right hand a globe, and in his left a spear. 113 grs. [No. 549.]

This unpublished piece (from the D'Amécourt sale, Lot 460) is of a very large module, and is evidently of Asiatic fabric. The proud title of RECTOR ORBIS has not been previously recorded as occurring on any of his coins, though it is found upon those of Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus, and Caracalla.

109. A similar piece, but with the head of the Emperor to l. instead of to r. 111½ grs. [No. 550.]

This is also unpublished, and probably unique. It is somewhat peculiar that these pieces of large module should be of such comparatively light weight, but the flans are, of course, somewhat thinner than those of the ordinary type.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

110. *Obv.*—IMP. ALEXANDER PIVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—MARS VLTOR. Mars in military dress to r., holding a spear and a buckler. 109½ grs. [No. 562.]

This piece (with the omission of any reference to the cuirass on the bust) is described by Cohen (No. 160) from the *Ancien Catalogue* of the French Cabinet only. The reading on the obverse is a very rare form on the coins of this Emperor.

111. *Obv.*—IMP. C. M. AVG. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.
Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. VII. COS. II. P. P. Mars, nude, helmeted, with flowing mantle, marching to r., carrying a spear and a trophy. 94½ grs. [No. 559.]

This also is described by Cohen (No. 331) only from the *Ancien Catalogue*, which, for the benefit of English readers, I should explain, denotes that an example of the piece was originally in the French Cabinet; but it is no longer there, owing either to the great robbery in 1831, or some previous depredation.

112. *Obv.*—IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.
Laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. VII. COS. II. P. P. Mars to r., nude, helmeted, and with flowing mantle, carrying a spear and a trophy. A half-aureus. 48½ grs. [No. 560.]

This unpublished half-aureus seems to resemble the aureus described by Cohen (No. 331) only from the *Ancien Catalogue* in the French Cabinet.

113. *Obv.*—IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. Laureate head to r., with signs of aegis.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Mars, laureate, marching to r., carrying a spear and a trophy. 100 grs. [No. 561.]

This is common, and is described by Cohen (No. 395) in silver, but is unpublished in gold.

114. *Obv.*—IMP. ALEXANDER PIVS AVG. Laureate and draped bust to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. XI. COS. III. P. P. Sol (perhaps a representation of the Emperor) to l., with flowing mantle, raising his right hand, and carrying a whip in his left. A half-aureus. 52½ grs. [No. 563.]

Also unpublished. It was originally in the Lefroy, and afterwards Lord Bagot's collection, and, at the sale of the latter, it was purchased for M. Belfort, who subsequently disposed of his own cabinet. The half-aurei of Severus Alexander are very rare, only four types being described by Cohen, not one of which is in the French Cabinet. Two are in the British Museum, one in Vienna, and the fourth is described from Caylus only. There is apparently no justification for the denomination of "quinarius" used by Cohen and other authors in describing the half-aureus. The quinarius can, as its derivation shows, only apply to a half-denarius.

URANIUS ANTONINUS.

115. *Obv.*—L. IVL. AVR. SVLP. (L and P in ligature) ANTONINVS. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to l.

Rev.—SAECVLARES AVGG. A cippus, inscribed COS. I, with traces of another S before the I. 81 grs. [No. 567.] Pl. II. 15.

This unique piece is from the Belfort sale (Lot 1,417), and brings to mind a very similar one, issued by Philip I., the cippus on which is inscribed COS III. My coin is described by Froehner in the *Annuaire de la Société de Numismatique*, 1886, p. 161.

116. *Obv.*—L. IVL. AVR. SVLP. VRA. ANTONINVS. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. Victory to l., holding a wreath and a palm-branch. 89 grs. [No. 568.]
Pl. II. 16.

This also appears to be unique and unpublished. The aurei of Uranius Antoninus, though still of excessive rarity, are not quite so rare now as was the case formerly. There appears to have been a small find of them recently, in which were contained several new types. In my collection I have two other aurei, one (Cohen No. 1) of the CONSERVATOR AVG. type, from the same die as the one in the British Museum, and another of the FECVN-DITAS AVG. (the most ordinary) type. M. Lenormant, in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1843, pp. 255-278, has written fully concerning the reign and coins of this tyrant, and suggests the attribution of the latter to the time of Severus Alexander, and I agree with him that they were probably struck at Emisa, in Syria. Cohen is of the same opinion as Froehner, instancing as a further confirmation of the date to which these pieces are attributed, the fact that they resemble in fabric the aurei of Elagabalus struck in Syria. On the other hand, I cannot avoid thinking that the coin inscribed SAECVLARES AVGG. is in imitation of the coin of Philip, struck by him on his commemorating, by means of the Ludi Saeculares, the thousandth anniversary of the date when Rome was founded. The AVGG. may in that case refer to Philip and Uranius (and not to Philip and his son, as on his coin), in the same way as Carausius, under similar circumstances, struck pieces associating his own name with that of Diocletian and Maximianus. In that case, however, Uranius could not have perished, as Lenormant suggests, before Severus Alexander crossed over into Asia in 231 A.D., but must have continued to strike until, at all events, 248 A.D.,

when the Ludi Saeculares were celebrated ; unless, indeed, some subsequent pretender continued to strike in his name.

GORDIAN III.

117. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. GORDIANVS PIVS AVG. Laureate bust to r.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. II. COS. P.P. Gordianus, veiled, to l., sacrificing at a tripod, and holding a sceptre. 74½ grs. [No. 574.]

This differs from Cohen (Nos. 209 and 214), on which the obverse legends are IMP. CAESAR M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG. and IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG. respectively.

118. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. GORDIANVS PIVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—LIBERALITAS AVG. II. Liberty to l., holding a tessera and a double cornucopiae. 78½ grs. [No. 573.]

This again differs on the obverse only from Cohen (No. 129) on which there is no drapery or cuirass, and the legend runs IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG.

PHILIP THE ELDER.

119. *Obv.*—IMP. PHILIPPVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—SAECVLARES AVGG. Cippus inscribed COS. III. 72½ grs. [No. 582.]

This is the example lately in the Poydenot collection, from which Cohen (No. 191) described the type. Another

example, ten grains lighter in weight, was in the D'Amécourt collection. I have included it in this paper partly because it illustrates my remarks on the similar piece of Uranius Antoninus, and partly because both Cohen and the compiler of the sale catalogue of the Poydenot collection (Paris, November, 1894) omit any reference to the cuirass on the bust, which, it is true, is but slightly depicted. A similar coin of Otacilia appears to have been included in the *Ancien Catalogue*.

120. *Obv.*—IMP. PHILIPPVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—SAECVLVM NOVVM. Temple with six columns, in the centre of which is Jupiter (or Roma) seated facing. 69½ grs. (holed). [No. 583.]

This interesting piece (from the Belfort sale), struck in commemoration of Rome's millennium, is unpublished, so far as Philip is concerned, but one would have expected to have met with an example of it, inasmuch as an exactly similiar aureus (Cohen, No. 71) in the British Museum was struck with the effigy of Otacilia Severa. The statue within the temple appears to be rather that of Jupiter than of Roma, though in connection with somewhat similar pieces, Cohen, under Philip, described it as the former, and, under Otacilia, as the latter.

ETRUSCILLA.

121. *Obv.*—HER. ETRLSCILLA (sic) AVG. Bust to r.

Rev.—PVDICITIA AVG. Pudicitia seated to l., covering her face with a veil, and holding a sceptre; behind her, a column. 66 grs. [No. 596.]

I obtained this coin from Germany. It is clearly an imitation, probably Pannonian, of the well-known type

(Cohen, No. 18). The column seems to be an exaggeration of the back of the seat, depicted on the original piece.

VOLUSIANUS.

122. *Obv.*—IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—CONCORDIA AVGG. Concord seated to l., holding a patera and double cornucopiae; a star to the r., in the field. 85½ grs. [No. 605.]

A variety of Cohen (No. 24). While dealing with this reign, I may mention that Cohen, in his valuable work, at or about this stage, and subsequently, often neglects to describe minutely the bust of the Emperor as in former reigns, so that it is often doubtful whether such bust is draped or not. As an example, No. 10, of which I have a specimen, on which the bust is draped and cuirassed, is described simply as bearing a laureate bust. This, I think, should be amended in future editions. The aurei bearing the bust, with radiate crown, are (as is the case with the silver pieces) larger and heavier than those with laureate busts.

123. *Obv.*—IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Radiate and draped bust to r. (described by Cohen as radiate only).

Rev.—PIETAS AVGG. Piety to l., before a lighted altar, raising both her hands. 73 grs. [No. 607.]

This is described in silver only (Cohen, No. 88). A further example in gold, in somewhat inferior condition, occurred in the collection of the Vicomte de Quelen.

AEMILIANUS.

124. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. AEMILIANVS P. F. AVG.
Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.
Rev.—DIANAE VICTRI. Diana to l., holding in her
right hand an arrow, in her left a bow. 50½ grs.
(holed). [No. 608.]

This is a variety of Cohen (No. 9). The aurei of Aemilian are excessively rare, and but very few examples are known. The specimen described by Cohen (No. 4) is the example in the British Museum, which, however, is distinctly and unmistakably one of Becker's forgeries.

VALERIAN.

125. *Obv.*—IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.
Rev.—P.M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. Valerian, veiled, to r., sacrificing at a lighted tripod, and holding a sceptre surmounted by an eagle. 58½ grs. [No. 609.]

This is described by Cohen (No. 162) from an example (which may be mine) from the *Vente de Moustier* only. The legend on the obverse does not include P. F., as would be inferred from his description both of this piece and of a similar type in the D'Amécourt collection. Of the latter he gives an illustration, on which the legend reads correctly.

126. *Obv.*—IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS P.F. AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.
Rev.—RESTITVTOR ORBIS. Valerian in military apparel to l., raising a kneeling woman with turreted crown; in his left hand, a spear. 63½ grs. [No. 613.]

Cohen (No. 181) describes a half-aureus only of this

type, which is in the French National Collection. The aureus appears to be unpublished.

127. *Obv.*—IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—ROMAE AETERNAE. Roma seated to l., on a buckler, holding a Victory and a spear. 52½ grs. [No. 614.]

Described by Cohen (No. 191) from the *Ancien Catalogue* only.

128. *Obv.*—IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS P. F. AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—VIRTVS AVGG. Mars marching to r., holding a spear and a trophy. 37 grs. [No. 615.]

Unpublished in gold, though on a billon coin a similar reverse type, but with the Emperor's head on the obverse radiate, was in the possession of MM. Rollin and Feuarent, and is described by Cohen (No. 267). My piece is somewhat small in size, and not in the highest state of preservation; hence its light weight.

GALLIENUS.

129. *Obv.*—IMP. C. P. LIC. GALLIENVS P.F. AVG. Laureate and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—VIRTVS AVGG. Mars marching to r., holding a spear and a trophy. 32 grs. [No. 620.]

Except as regards the bust and obverse legend, this unpublished variety resembles Cohen (No. 1,269), which is described from Caylus only.

130. *Obv.*—IMP. GALLIENVS AVG. Laureate head to r.

Rev.—ABVNDANTIA AVG. Abundance to r., emptying her cornucopiae. 22½ grs. [No. 622.]

This seems to correspond with Cohen (No. 3), which is described from the Schellersheim collection only, and is denominated a quinarius. The weight of my piece would not, under any other reign, be inconsistent with this attribution, but I have long since given up the task of attempting to reconcile or fix any reasonable basis for the weights of the gold coins of this Emperor.

131. *Obv.*—GALLIENVS AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—AETERNITAS AVG. The Sun, radiate, to l., raising his right hand, and holding a globe in his left. 14½ grs. [No. 623.]

Whether this very small piece is the one intended to be described by Cohen (No. 43) or not, it is difficult to know. He states that it is of very small module, and that it was in the possession of M. Rollin. My example came from the D'Amécourt collection, and the figure of the Sun is turned to the left as on the gold piece (Cohen, No. 37), and is not facing, as described by the author.

132. *Obv.*—GALLIENVS AVG. Laureate and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—FECVNDITAS AVG. Fecundity to l., extending her right hand to a child, and in her left holding a cornucopiae. 23 grs. [No. 624.]

The only coin hitherto published bearing this legend is a billon piece described by Cohen (No. 179).

133. *Obv.*—GALLIENVS AVG. Radiate bust to r.

Rev.—FIDEI PRAET. Three military ensigns. 81½ grs. [No. 625.] Pl. II. 17.

Described (Cohen, No. 215) from the *Ancien Catalogue* only.

134. *Obv.*—GALLIENVS P. F. AVG. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—FORTVNA REDVX. Fortune to l., holding in her right hand a rudder, under which is a globe; in her left, a cornucopiae; in field on r. S. 22½ grs. [No. 627.]

This appears to be the identical specimen which was in the D'Amécourt collection, and from which Cohen's description (No. 274) was taken. The author, however, has omitted to refer to the letter on the right in the field, which seems to be S.

135. *Obv.*—IMP. GALLIENVS PIVS FEL. AVG. Helmeted and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—IANO PATRI. Janus to l., holding a patera and a sceptre. 67½ grs. [No. 629.]

Cohen describes this rare piece (No. 320) from the *Ancien Catalogue* only. The type of both the Emperor's bust and that of Janus is sufficient to constitute this an exceptionally interesting coin, and it is to be regretted that its state of preservation leaves much to be desired. So extended a time during the reign of Gallienus was devoted to warlike enterprise, that it can be well imagined that any coin representing the cult of Janus should have been struck but in very small quantities, and should, therefore, be now of great rarity.

136. *Obv.*—GALLIENVS AVG. Radiate head to r.

Rev.—LIBERAL. AVG. Liberality to l., holding tessera and cornucopiae; in the field to l., P. 64½ grs. [No. 631.]

This is a variety of Cohen (No. 561), on which the bust is apparently cuirassed.

137. *Obv.*—IMP. C. P. LIC. GALLIENVS AVG. Laureate and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIA AVGG. Providence to l., holding in her right hand a wand, with which she indicates a globe at her feet; and in her left hand, a cornucopiae. 43 grs. [No. 618.]

This unpublished piece resembles, in all but the obverse legend, the half-aureus described by Cohen under No. 879.

138. *Obv.*—GALLIENVS AVG. Laureate bust to r.

Rev.—VBIQVE PAX. Victory in biga to r. 20 grs. [No. 635.]

The coins with this reverse type have always a more or less satirical aspect. Some bear the legend GALLIENAE AVGVSTAE, whilst others bear the Emperor's bust crowned with corn-wreaths or grass. I find no record of any with the laureate bust.

SALONINUS (Son of Gallienus).

139. *Obv.*—DIVO CAES. VALERIANO. Draped and cuirassed bust to r.

Rev.—CONSECRATIO. Eagle with open wings to l., looking to the right. 37 grs. [No. 646.]

This piece was evidently struck on the death of Saloninus, and although included in the De Quelen sale (Lot 1,726), whence it came into my collection, it is not published by Cohen. The same coin probably figured as Lot 1,806 in the sale, in 1878, of Roman coins belonging to M. Jarry of Orleans.

[H. MONTAGU.]

MISCELLANEA.

THREE RARE MEDALS MADE BY W. MOSSOP. — William Mossop (born 1751, died 1806), a working jeweller and die-sinker in Dublin, who designed and executed several original medals of high character and superior workmanship about one hundred years ago, none of which are more remarkable than his first untrained effort in medallie art, that of a portrait of the play-actor, Thomas Ryder, struck in 1782, was accustomed to rely altogether on his own genius and skill in design in the preparation of delicate wax models and in the subsequent preparation of the steel dies for striking his medals. In other words, his works are strictly his own, both in conception and execution, not copied from or prompted by extraneous suggestions. To this general statement the three medals now described are exceptional, for they are beyond question, to a large extent, replicas of originals made at Berlin. The complete set of these Berlin medals are six in number, the work of Ferdinand and Daniel Loos in the year 1794, intended to record the excesses of the French Revolution, the death of Louis XVI., of Marie Antoinette, and of their son, the unfortunate Dauphin. There are two silver medals belonging to this series in my possession, which are submitted for comparison with the "Mossop" medals to be subsequently described.

No. 1. Louis XVI.—Head of King to right, with flowing hair, inscribed, LOUIS XVI. ROI DE FR. IM-MOLÉ PAR LES FACTIEUX. Beneath the neck in small letters F. L.

Rev.—A veiled woman weeping, seated beside an urn inscribed LOUIS XVI.; the woman's robe is covered with fleur-de-lis, and at her feet are a torn scroll, upturned crown, axe, and loosened bundle of fasces. Above is a cloud, from which lightning issues. Motto, PLEURÉS ET VENGÉS LE! In the exergue, LE XXI IANVIER MDCCXCIII.

Size 1·2, silver.

Although Mossop engraved a replica of this medal contrary to his ordinary practice, he appears to have contemplated preparing another die, after a portrait modelled by himself; for I possess a work of this kind executed in modelling wax on a piece of ordinary slate, which was the usual procedure with him when making original designs. I have several of these wax preparations by him intended subsequently to be utilised for medals.

- No. 2. Marie Antoinette.—Head and clothed bust of the Queen to left, wearing on her breast a medallion of Louis XVI., inscribed, MARIE ANTOINETTE REINE DE FRANCE, and in small letters underneath, Loos.

Rev.—A Fury holding a torch and weighing in scales a dagger against a crown inscribed LA LOI. Inscription, L'ACCUSE IE JUGE L'EXTER-MINE. In the exergue, LE XVI OCTOBRE MDCCXIII.

Size 1·2, silver.

MOSSOP'S MEDALS.

- No. 1. Louis XVI.—The *obv.* and *rev.* copied closely from the medal by Loos. The inscriptions are in larger letters, to admit of which the size of the medal is somewhat enlarged, being 1·8. Beneath the head of the King, in small letters, is seen w. m.

Size 1·8, white metal.

- No. 2. Marie Antoinette.—This medal differs in details from that made by Loos. The bust looks to right, the hair is arranged with pearls, and the back part or knot appears to resemble a small crown: dress ornamented with lis and jewels. Inscription, MARIE ANTOINETTE REINE DE FRANCE. In minute letters under head, w. m.

Rev.—Inscription in five lines: IMMOLÉE | PAR LES FACTIEUX | LE 16. OCT. 1793. = PLEURÉS ET | VENGÉS LA!

Size 1·35, white metal.

- No. 3 The Dauphin.—Bust with long hair, clothed, to right. LOUIS XVII ROI DE FRANCE. In minute letters below head, w. m.

Rev.—Inscription in five lines: SI TÔT | QU'IL HAIT
UN ROI | DOIT ON CESSER | DE L'ÊTRE ?
1798.

Size 1·2, struck in white metal.

These three medals were acquired from separate sources and at long intervals. I obtained my first acquaintance with the series through a friend who permitted me to have a replica in electrotype of the last piece, as he wished to retain the original, which was struck in white metal. I have lately ascertained that a similar white metal impression was in the possession of Sir Frederick Shaw, Bart., and am able to exhibit it, together with my electrotype. There are therefore now two impressions of this medal of the Dauphin known to me.

Some years subsequent to this discovery I purchased in Dublin the medal relating to the death of Louis XVI., also in white metal. I know of no other example than this one.

At a still later date the medal relating to Marie Antoinette reached me, together with a small miscellaneous collection of coins and medals. This also is the only specimen that has come under my notice.

Two of these medals are briefly noticed in a paper by me on the "Medallists of Ireland and their Work" (see vol. vii., 4th Series, *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal* for 1885-86). The third medal of the series is undescribed, and as they are all rare and almost unknown, I believe they deserve to obtain wider attention. Why they were made we know not, for there is no reference to them in an old published list of Mossop's medals. Perhaps they were struck at the request of some French emigrant, of whom numbers came to Ireland during the Revolution. Perhaps they were trial pieces to occupy the artist's leisure hours. At all events, few appear to have been struck, and the dies have disappeared. It is fortunate they all are marked by Mossop's well-known initials, W. M., and can thus be identified as his work; for at least they are creditable specimens of his skill. I should say that original impressions in white metal of any of the elder Mossop's medals are exceptionally rare, as he did not strike them for general circulation. Many of his dies were in the possession of the late Mr. Woodhouse, and from them white metal impressions were struck as special specimens for the late Dr. Joly and for my cabinet, and there are in my possession two of his steel dies. There are also about six dies in the Royal Irish Academy Museum. Where the others are at present I do not know.

W. FRAZER.

V.

GREEK COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1896.

(See Plates III., IV., V., VI.)

THE following table has been prepared to show the numerical increase of the British Museum collection of Greek coins since the year 1887, and includes the acquisitions of 1896 (January to December), which form the subject of the present paper.¹

GREEK COINS ACQUIRED 1887—1896.

Year.	Gold and Electrum.	Silver.	Bronze, &c.	Total.
1887	8	58	110	176
1888	10	217	228	455
1889	12	65	270	347
1890	5	102	70	177
1891	16	280	73	369
1892	10	99	348	457
1893	4	118	281	403
1894	31	164	453	648
1895	20	178	479	677
1896	54	428	170	652
Total . .	170	1,709	2,482	4,361

¹ Important Greek acquisitions of the Department of Coins and Medals from the year 1887 onwards will be found described

During the last three years the collection has increased with great rapidity, and the additions during that period are only about 400 less than those of the seven years 1887—1893; 652, the total number of coins acquired during 1896, is only exceeded by the total for the year 1895, but the acquisitions of 1896 far surpass not only 1895 but any previous year in respect of their rarity, beauty, and costliness. This is due to the circumstance that Her Majesty's Treasury has, on the urgent representation of the Keeper of Coins and the Trustees of the Museum, made to the department a liberal special grant, which has been wholly expended at the magnificent coin sales of the late Mr. Hyman Montagu and the late Sir Edward Bunbury.

The Montagu Sale of Greek coins took place at Sotheby's in March, 1896,² and the Bunbury collection was sold during the same year in two portions, the first in June, the second in December. As will be seen from the list of lots appended to this article, the British Museum bought largely, both at the Montagu and Bunbury sales,³ and the coins thus procured form the bulk of the Greek acquisitions during the past year. A certain

by me in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1888, p. 1 f.; 1889, p. 249 f.; 1890, p. 311 f.; 1891, p. 116 f.; 1891, p. 117 f.; 1892, p. 1 f.; 1893, p. 1 f.; 1894, p. 1 f.; 1895, p. 89 f.; 1896, p. 85 f. I have had the advantage of consulting the section on Greek coins written by Mr. Barclay Head for the Report on the British Museum annually presented to the House of Commons.

² A supplementary sale took place in March, 1897.

³ The Museum bought both at the first and second Bunbury sale. Its acquisitions at the second sale (December, 1896) are not, however, referred to in the present paper, on account of their being entered, for convenience, in the official registers for 1897. I hope, next year, to give an account of some interesting pieces from this second sale.



W. C. 1896.

ACQUISITIONS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1896.



number of additions to the Greek series are, however, gifts, due to the kindness of the late Sir Edward Bunbury (*see infra*, No. 1 and Pl. VI.); Sir Henry Bunbury,⁴ Mr. E. Grant Duff, the Egypt Exploration Fund, the late Sir Wollaston Franks, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Mr. W. R. Paton, Mr. C. R. Peers, and Dr. Hermann Weber.⁵

In the present paper it has only been possible to make a comparatively small selection from the treasures recently acquired, but I am glad to be able to illustrate, in the four accompanying plates, nearly all the specimens that have been selected for notice.

ITALIAN AES SIGNATUM.

1. *Obv.*—Bull walking r.; head facing.

Rev.—Bull walking l.; head facing.

Æ. Size, 6·7 × 3·7 inch. Wt. 27,627 grs.
[Pl. VI., *rev.* actual size.]

This fine example of the quincussis was once in the Pembroke collection. The engraving of it given in the Pembroke *Num. Ant.*, iii. 119, under the heading Nummus Graecorum antiquissimus, inadequately represents the sturdy vigour of the original, and has caused Milani⁶ to doubt the genuineness of the specimen. A

⁴ Sir Henry Bunbury's gift includes four interesting coins purchased by him at the sale of his uncle's collection (Bunbury Sale, second portion), for presentation to the British Museum. I hope to refer to these in a future article.

⁵ Two extremely interesting tetradrachms of Athens of the archaic period, purchased by Dr. Weber at the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 975, and kindly presented by him to the Museum. One of these coins has already been photographed, and fully commented on by Sir Edward Bunbury, in the *Num. Chron.* for 1881, p. 77; Pl. IV. 1.

⁶ Milani in *Rivista Italiana di Num.* (1891), IV., p. 36, No. 6a; p. 91.

glance at the original will, I am sure, dispel all doubts as to its authenticity. It is of the usual brick-like form, and is covered with a rough and irregularly distributed patina of dull bluish-green, with here and there some spots of green of a lighter tint. It was sold at the Pembroke auction in 1848 (lot 294) to Mr. Curt, and afterwards passed into the collection of Sir Edward Bunbury, who bequeathed it to the British Museum.

Only two other specimens of this type are known, one at Paris,⁷ the other at Berlin.⁸ The latter formed part of the find made in 1890 at La Bruna in Umbria, between Spoleto and Todi. Milani,⁹ in his description of the quin-cusses from this find, assigns the specimen with the bull types to the period 272—262 B.C., but I agree with Dr. Dressel¹⁰ in thinking that specimens of this type must belong (if only on grounds of style) to the latter part of the fourth century (B.C. 350—300).

TARENTUM (CALABRIA).

2. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair falling in curls; behind **NK**.

Rev.—**TAPANTINΩN** (on r.) Eagle r., on thunder-bolt; beneath, **IA**; before eagle, owl.

N. Size 5. Wt. 33 grs. [Pl. III. 1.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 76.

A similar quarter stater is in the Berlin collection, Dressel, *Beschreibung* III., pt. 1, p. 229. The owl occurs as

⁷ Engraved by Babelon, *Monnaies de la répub. rom.* I., pp. 2, 3; Garrucci, Pl. XX., p. 11.

⁸ Dressel, *Beschreibung der ant. Münzen*, III., pt. 1, Pl. C, D; pp. ix., x.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, p. 27 ff.

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, p. ix.





a symbol on the gold staters assigned by Mr. Arthur Evans (*Horsemen of Tarentum*, p. 141, Nos. 1—3) to the same period, namely, *circ.* B.C. 281, when the Tarentines had called Pyrrhus to their aid.

Twelve didrachms of the horseman type were also procured at the Bunbury Sale, lots 95 and 96. The magistrates' names ΠΑΜΜΗΝΟΣ and ΝΟΚΡΑ given in the *Catalogue* (lot 95), should be respectively corrected to ΦΙΑΗΜΕΝΟ and ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. The ΛΑΩΝ ? of lot 96 is the magistrate [Φ]ΙΑΩΝ.

HERACLEA (LUCANIA).

3. *Obv.*—Head of young Herakles, nearly facing; wears lion's skin; to l., club.

Rev.—(Traces of inscription). Herakles naked, standing r., strangling lion; Φ between legs of Herakles; behind him, club.

R. .55. Wt. 16 grs. [Pl. III. 2.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 87.

On the diobols the head of Herakles is usually in profile. It is here represented nearly facing, and with a peculiar intensity of expression.

LAUS (LUCANIA).

4. *Obv.*—Female head r., wearing wreath, earring, and necklace; hair rolled and bound with cord; behind, ΔΕΡ ? (magistrate's name).

Rev.—ΛΑΙΝΩΝ Crow standing r.; in field r., bull's head reversed; circular incuse.

Æ. Size .85. [Pl. III. 3.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 119.

A fine specimen,¹¹ circ. B.C. 400. The wreath is almost certainly of myrtle, and the goddess, therefore, Aphrodite.

CAULONIA (BRUTII).

5. *Obv.*—Naked male figure, with long hair, advancing r.; r. hand upraised (holding branch); l. hand extended above pedestal (or altar), on which, stag.

Rev.—ΚΑΥΛΟΝΙΑΤ. . Stag standing r.; behind stag, branch of ivy with leaves and berries.

R. Size .9. Wt. 120.4 grs. [Pl. III. 4.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 195.

TERINA (BRUTII).

6. *Obv.*—Female head l., wearing ampyx and necklace with pendant.

Rev.—ΤΕΡ ΙΝΑΙΟΝ Nike, wearing chiton and peplos, seated l. on hydria; in r. wreath; in l. caduceus.¹²

R. Size 1. Wt. 118 grs. [Pl. III. 5.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 244.

GELA (SICILY).

7. *Obv.*—C E Λ A Ξ Fore-part of man-headed bull r. (River Gelas).

Rev.—Quadriga r.; horses crowned by Nike; border of dots.

R. Size .95. Wt. 266 grs. [Pl. III. 7 *obv.*]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 98; Pl. II. 98.

¹¹ *Brit. Mus. Cat., Italy*, p. 236, No. 11; Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 4, No. 15.

¹² From the same die on both sides as *Brit. Mus. Cat., Italy*, p. 387, No. 8, which is, however, in inferior preservation, and has the reverse inscription [ΤΕΡ] ΙΝΑΙΟΝ

SYRACUSE (SICILY).

8. *Obv.*—Female head l. wearing earring and necklace; hair in sphendone, ornamented with stars; around, dolphins; beneath, on tablet, **EYKA** (the engraver Eukleides).

Rev.—Quadriga l.; Nike flying r. to crown charioteer.

R. Size .95. Wt. 264 grs. [Pl. III. 8 *obv.*]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 460.

9. *Obv.*—**ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙ**. Type similar to last, varied.

Rev.—Type similar to last.

R. Size .95. Wt. 266 grs. [Pl. III. 9.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 461.

SYRACUSE.

10. *Obv.*—Head of Arethusa, three-quarter face, towards l., wearing ampyx, earring, and necklace; dolphins swimming among the loose locks of hair; above outside border, **ΑΡΕΘ[οΞΑ]**.

Rev.—In exergue **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ** and ear of barley. Quadriga driven l. by male charioteer holding long goad; horses in high action; above, Nike flying r. to crown charioteer; on exergual line, **ΚΙΜΩΝ**; plain border.

R. Size 1.1. Wt. 268.2 grs. [Pl. III. 6.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 154.

AMPHIPOLIS (MACEDONIA).

11. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo, three-quarter face, towards r.; laureate; border of dots.

Rev.—**ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ** written on a raised frame, within which is a torch; whole in incuse square.

R. Size 1. Wt. 219 grs. [Pl. III. 10.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 662.

CHALCIDICE

12. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair short.

Rev.—X A Λ K I Δ E Ω N Lyre with seven strings ;
incuse square.

R. Size .95. Wt. 221.5 grs. [Pl. III. 11.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 199.

The tetradrachms of the Federal Currency of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392—379, though uniform in type, vary much, as regards the obverse, in style and treatment. Not less than four principal styles may be distinguished. I. A head of Apollo treated with great purity and simplicity, exemplified at its best in the fine specimen here photographed. Imitations of this faultless original die seem to have been not unfrequently undertaken at the Chalcidian mint (Olynthus). The specimen figured in the *Guide to the Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. XXI. No. 10, is an instance; but the nose and the mouth, and especially the eye, are often clumsily dealt with, and betray the hand of the mere mechanic. II. A type of the same simplicity as No. I, but the head more feminine and the cheeks fuller (hair short). A beautiful specimen is in the British Museum, *Guide to the Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. XXI. No. 11. III. A head of Apollo somewhat resembling Demeter or Persephone; hair long; the wreath often in very high relief: *Brit. Mus. Cat., Macedon*, No. 8; Von Sallet, *Beschreibung*, ii. Pl. IV. 30; Loebbecke, *Z. F. N.*, xvii. Pl. IV. 3. IV. A head generally resembling No. III., but characterised by the rich treatment of the hair and wreath, the latter being composed of berries as well as of leaves minutely veined: *Num. Chron.*, 1890, Pl. XIX.

5,¹³ p. 316; *cp. Num. Chron.*, 1891, p. 116; see also Gréau, *Descript. des méd. Gr.*, Paris, 1867, Pl. II. 1120. (*Cp. Brit. Mus. Cat., Macedon*, No. 11).

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

13. *Obv.*—Head of Herakles r., in lion's skin; border of dots.

Rev.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; beneath seat ΜΕ; before Zeus, conical stone surmounted by star, and Θ.

Æ. Size 1·2. Wt. 262·5 grs. (=Müller, No. 645.) [Pl. IV. 1.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 760.

ODESSUS (THRACE).

14. *Obv.*—Bearded male head r., bound with taenia.

Rev.—ΘΕΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΔΗ Bearded male figure, wearing taenia, chiton, and himation, standing l.; in outstretched r. patera; in l. cornucopiæ; in exergue, ΚΥΡΣΑ (magistrate's name).

Æ. Size 1·25. Wt. 247 grs. [Pl. IV. 2.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 288.

The obverse and reverse of this rare tetradrachm¹⁴ (*circ.* b.c. 200 or later) evidently represent the same divinity. The cornucopiæ is an attribute, though a comparatively rare one, of Sarapis, and on the Imperial coins of Odessus figures of an undoubted Sarapis occur.¹⁵ On the other

¹³ The photograph is unsatisfactory, and fails to reproduce the details of the original.

¹⁴ Mion. I. p. 395, 221; Planches, 69, 5; Michaelis, "Sarapis standing" in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vi., p. 300 ff. Pl. E, No. 12; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 286, Fig. 169.

¹⁵ Hades-Sarapis seated, with Kerberos; Sarapis standing, holding sceptre, his r. hand upraised (Pick in *Num. Zeit.*, xxiii., p. 56).

hand, the god represented on this tetradrachm does not wear a modius, the usual head-dress of Sarapis, and the inscription ΘΕΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ seems to indicate that a local divinity is intended. The name of the town (ΟΔΗ) is subordinated to that of the god, and the inscription is paralleled by the ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ and ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΙΜΙΘΕΩΣ, which accompany the figures of Athena Ilias and Apollo Smintheus on the late tetradrachms of Ilium and Alexandria Troas, towns where these divinities were specially worshipped.¹⁶ The θεὸς μέγας of Odessus,¹⁷ with his cornucopiæ, resembles in appearance the Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμων and the Pluto of Attic art.¹⁸ When, during the Imperial age, the cultus of Sarapis became prevalent in Thrace and Mœsia, the local god was probably partially assimilated to the more popular divinity, and on the Imperial coinage of Odessus he wears, in fact, the modius of Sarapis.¹⁹

THASOS.

15. *Obv.*—Head of bearded Dionysos I., wearing wreath of ivy leaves and berries.

Rev.—ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Herakles, wearing lion's skin and skirt, kneeling r., shooting with bow; in field r., kantharos; whole in linear square.

R. Size .95. Wt. 229 grs. [Pl. IV. 3.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 602.

¹⁶ Wroth. *Cat. Troas*, Pl. XI. 8; Pl. IV. 1.

¹⁷ Von Sallet, *Beschreibung I.*, p. 193, No. 8, describes him as der "grosse Gott" von Odessus: cp. Pick, *loc. cit.*

¹⁸ Michaelis, *op. cit.*, p. 307.

¹⁹ See Michaelis, *op. cit.*, Pl. E, No. 9; the figure holds cornucopiæ and patera over altar. Cp. a similar type on Imperial coins of Dionysopolis in Mœsia (*ib.* Pl. E, No. 11), where the figure is probably to be described as Sarapis.





The wreath on this noble head of Dionysos is more ornately treated than is usual on coins of this type: cp. Head, *Guide to the Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. XII. 7; *Hist. Num.*, p. 228. An interesting bas-relief²⁰ found in Thasos represents Herakles shooting, as on the reverse of this coin.

PANTICAPAEUM (TAURIC CHERSONESE).

16. *Obv.*—Bearded male head (Satyr) to l.; head wreathed with ivy; ear pointed.

Rev.— Γ A N Lion-headed griffin advancing l., looking to front, with spear in mouth; beneath, corn-stalk.

N. Size .9. Wt. 139 grs. [Pl. IV. 4.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 291.

A similar specimen, struck on a smaller flan, but of the same thin fabric, is photographed in the Montagu Sale Catalogue, Pl. V. 290 (lot 290); see also Burachkov, *Greek Colonies of Southern Russia*, Pl. XIX. 47, and *Brit. Mus. Cat., Thrace*, p. 4, No. 3.

In point of art the head on this coin is inferior to the heads found on the earlier staters (e.g., *Brit. Mus. Cat., Thrace*, p. 4, Nos. 1, 2), which represent the Satyr with dishevelled hair—bold and original conceptions which, if somewhat bizarre, are not gross or repulsive.

MAGNETES (THESSALY).

17. *Obv.*—Head of Zeus r., wreathed with oak; behind, Λ ; border of dots.

²⁰ See Joubin, *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1894, p. 64, Pl. XVI.; cf. S. Reinach, in *Rev. Arch.*, 1895, p. 106.

Rev.—**ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** Artemis holding bow, seated l. on prow; in front, dolphin; in field r. **ΑΡ** (?).

R. Size .7. Wt. 64.5 grs. [Pl. IV. 5 *obv.*]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 308.

This coin is distinguished from the ordinary drachms of the same type (cp. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Thessaly*, Pl. VII. 2) by the minute and careful treatment of the head of Zeus. It has all the appearance of being a gem-engraver's work, probably of the beginning of the second century (*circ.* B.C. 196).

ALEXANDER OF PHERAE (THESSALY).

B.C. 369—357.

18. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis Pheraea r., wearing myrtle wreath, earring, and necklace; beneath, **ΕΝ ΝΟ [ΙΟ] Σ**

Rev.—**ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ** Lion's head r., mouth open.

R. Size .7. Wt. 93.5 grs. [Pl. IV. 8.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 313.²¹

With **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ** the word *δραχμή* is understood. The *stater* of Alexander is inscribed **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΣ**, and the *triobol* **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ**.²² On bronze coins of Pherae water is seen gushing from a lion's mouth, and here also, no doubt, a lion fountain is represented—Hypereia, the famous fountain of Pherae.

NICOPOLIS (EPIRUS).

19. *Obv.*—**ΘΕΑΦΑΥ CΤΕΙΝΑ** Bust of Faustina the Elder r.

²¹ Originally lot 171 in the Photiades Sale, Paris, 1890.

²² *Num. Chron.*, 1891, p. 124.

Rev.—AKTIA within wreath of reeds.

R. Size .6. Wt. 26.5 grs. [Pl. IV. 6.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 324.²³

A "quinarius" with the same reverse occurs under Antoninus Pius (Gardner Cat., *Thessaly*, "Nicopolis," No. 24). The reverse, like many other types of the coins of Nicopolis, refers to the *Aktia* instituted by Augustus when he founded this city on the Actian promontory. These games were of various kinds, and included nautical sports—*πλοίων ἀμύλλα*:²⁴ the wreath of reeds represented on the coins doubtless formed the prize in these contests.

PHOCIS.

20. *Obv.*—Bull's head facing.

Rev.—Φ Ω Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair flowing; behind, laurel branch; incuse circle.

R. Size .55. Wt. 44 grs. [Pl. IV. 7.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 354.

Struck by the Phocians at Delphi, B.C. 355—346.²⁵

ATHENS.

21. *Obv.*—Head of Athena r., wearing helmet ornamented with fore-parts of horses and Pegasos.

²³ A specimen similar but badly preserved is described in *Brit. Mus. Cat., Thessaly*, p. 105, No. 26.

²⁴ Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀκτια: cp. P. Gardner in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, II. 96 f.

²⁵ Cp. Svoronos, Νομισματικὴ τῶν Δελφῶν, pp. 13—16 (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1896); Head, Cat. *Central Greece*, p. 21, No. 78 ff.

Rev.—A ΘΕ Owl on amphora; in field r., star
 ΒΑΣ ΛΕ between two crescents (badge of
 ΜΙ ΘΡΑ Mithradates Eupator, King of Pon-
 ΔΑ tus); whole in olive wreath.
 ΤΗΣ
 ΑΡΙΣ
 ΤΙΩΝ

N. Size .8. Wt. 127 grs. [Pl. IV. 9.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 393.

Struck at Athens B.C. 87-6 under the rule of Aristion, the partizan of Mithradates Eupator. The Athenian tetradrachms of the period bear the same names and badge.²⁶

This stater was formerly in the Photiades Collection (1890, lot 716), and afterwards passed into Mr. Montagu's possession. Another specimen belonged to De Luynes, and is now in the French Collection; a third is in the Berlin Museum.²⁷

ELIS.

22. *Obv.*—Head of Zeus r., laureate, hair long.

Rev.—F A Eagle with closed wings seated r. on capital of Ionic column; in field r., thunderbolt (reverse double-struck).

N. Size 1. Wt. 188.5 grs. [Pl. IV. 10.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 408.²⁸

ELIS.

23. *Obv.*—F A Head of Hera r., wearing earring and stephanos ornamented with palmettes.

²⁶ Wroth, *Cat. Pontus*, p. xxvii.; Head, *Cat. Attica*, p. liii; Babelon, *Mélanges*, I., 195 ff.

²⁷ Friedlaender and Von Sallet, *Das K. Münzkabinet*, No. 265.

²⁸ Formerly in the Photiades Collection.

Rev.—Eagle r., wings open, within wreath of olive.

R. Size .95. Wt. 189 grs. [Pl. IV. 11.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 409.²⁹

LACEDAEMON.

KING AREUS? B.C. 309—265.

24. *Obv.*—Head of king l., beardless, diademed.

Rev.—Λ A The statue of the Apollo of Amyclae³⁰ r., helmeted, holding in upraised r. a spear; in l. bow; the figure ends below in a column draped with chiton and aegis (?), and ornamented with an aplustre surmounted by a cock; on r. goat standing r.

R. Size 1. Wt. 261.8 grs. [Pl. V. 1.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 414.³¹

NABIS, KING OF LACEDAEMON.

25. *Obv.*—Head of Nabis r., bearded, wearing laurel wreath.

Rev.—ΒΑΙΛΕΩΣ Bearded Herakles, naked, seated l.
NABΙΩΣ on rock covered with lion's skin;
r. hand resting on club, l. hand on rock.

R. Size 1.15. Wt. 263 grs. [Pl. V. 2.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 416.

This remarkable tetradrachm was purchased by Mr.

²⁹ Formerly in the Photiades Collection. Cp. a similar specimen in the Weber Collection, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, Pl. XVI. 2.

³⁰ Described by Pausanias, III. 19, 1; see on the type Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner, *Num. comm. on Paus.*, p. 59.

³¹ The coin now described and figured is the specimen purchased by the British Museum as lot 414. In the Sale Catalogue, however, the description and illustration of another similar specimen (wt. 259 grs.), also in Mr. Montagu's Collection, but not disposed of at this auction, were, by an error, substituted (lot 414, and Pl. VI. 414, with wreath in field of *rev.*; cp. Gardner, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Peloponnesus*, Pl. XXIV. 1).

Montagu, a year or two before his death, from a well-known London coin dealer, who obtained it, I believe, from Greece. It has, hitherto, only been published in the Montagu Sale Catalogue. No serious doubts as to its genuineness can well be entertained on the ground of style and fabric, but the inscription is peculiar. The word **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** or **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ** is blundered, and the form **NABIOΣ** (unless, as seems unlikely, a blunder for **NABIDOS**) is an unusual genitive form of the name *Náβις*. The same genitive, however—**NABIOΣ**—occurs on the Lacedaemonian tetradrachm published by M. J. P. Lambros,³² in his *Peloponnesos*, p. 89, and as being the *difficilior lectio*, may be regarded as a proof of the genuineness of the two specimens on which it occurs, for a modern forger, wishing to concoct a coin for Nabis, would naturally have adopted the usual genitive *Nάβιδος* as found in Polybius and Diodorus.³³

The tyrant Nabis (*Ὁ δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τύραννος Νάβις*. Polyb. xiii. 6), whose image and superscription have now been brought to light, was one of the least reputable, though not, perhaps, the least interesting, of Hellenic rulers. He first comes into notice in B.C. 207, when he succeeded in making himself tyrant of Lacedaemon on the death of Machanidas. To secure his position he caused the young son of King Lycurgus to be assassinated, and ensured himself against rivalry by murdering or banishing his most eminent fellow-citizens. The few wealthier citizens who remained at Sparta were forced to

³² I have throughout assumed the genuineness of this coin, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing the original.

³³ Compare the genitive **ΕΒΡΥΣΙΑΜΙΟΣ** on a coin of King Hebrytelmis (or Hebryzelmis) with the genitive *Ἑβρυτέλμιδος* in an inscription found at Athens (*Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 8).

satisfy his rapacious demands, or if they refused were put to the torture and consigned to the deadly embrace of an automaton, richly clothed, and resembling his wife Apega, but having its arms and bosom studded with nails.

In this way, and by the plunder of temple treasures, Nabis acquired money enough to raise a considerable body of mercenaries—a band of cut-throats, thieves, and house-breakers, selected from all the scoundrelism that had been attracted to Sparta by his *régime*. He gained further adherents by manumitting helots and slaves, and formed a profitable alliance with the pirates of Crete.

In the treaty between the Romans and Philip, made in B.C. 204, Nabis appears as one of the Roman allies, and he now begins to take a more active part in Peloponnesian affairs. On a trivial pretext he invaded the territory of Megalopolis, and, though an ally of the Messenians, was not deterred from seizing the city of Messene. From about B.C. 201 Nabis was defeated or held in check by Philopoemen, but in 198 he held possession of Argos, where, *more suo*, he extorted money from the rich and ingratiated himself with the poor by cancelling debts and re-apportioning land.

The garrison of Nabis was expelled from Argos in B.C. 195, and he had already come into contact with Flamininus, who nearly carried Sparta by assault, and compelled Nabis to sue for peace, to surrender his ships and the ports of Laconia, and to pay a fine of 500 talents. On the departure of Flamininus, Nabis formed an alliance with the Aetolians, but was defeated by Philopoemen, and in B.C. 192 was assassinated by Alexamenus, the general of an Aetolian force that had been sent to his assistance.

Polybius and other ancient writers furnish further details of the career of Nabis, but our inquiry here is mainly concerned with his influence on the coinage of Laconia. Two coins only bear his name—the specimen here described and the tetradrachm figured by M. Lambros, *Peloponnesos*, p. 89. The latter is obviously the earlier of the two. It is inscribed **NABIOΣ**, without the addition of **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**; and with regard to its types is practically a mere copy of a tetradrachm already in circulation at Sparta, with *obverse*, Head of Athena; *reverse*, Herakles seated, with club (Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 386, fig. 244).³⁴ At a later date, perhaps after B.C. 204, when Nabis was entering on hostilities in Peloponnese, he issued his tetradrachm (Pl. V. 2) with the title of king, and with his own portrait to take the place of the head of Athena. His head is bound with a laurel wreath and not with the regal diadem; but this substitution of laurel wreath for diadem occurs on tetradrachms of the kings of Pergamum. The inscription **ΛΑ** is omitted, perhaps because the issuer of the coin had no wish to confine its circulation to Laconia.

The two coins inscribed **NABIOΣ** are of extreme rarity, each being, so far as I know, unique. It is unlikely, therefore, that they constituted the sole currency of Nabis during the fifteen years of his reign. It is

³⁴ This tetradrachm was assigned by Sir Charles Newton to Allaria, in Crete, and his attribution was followed in the *Brit. Mus. Cat., Crete* ("Allaria," No. 1), and in Mr. Head's *Historia Num.* I am now convinced by the arguments of M. Svoronos (*Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 169 f., Pl. III., 1, 2, 3) that it was struck at Sparta. The tetradrachms bearing the name of Nabis, and the same seated Herakles on the reverse, are a further proof of the Lacedaemonian origin of the coin. On the tetradrachm with **NABIOΣ** (Lambros, *op. cit.*) two stars, symbolical of the Dioscuri, are added to the Herakles type.

possible that on his accession he struck the tetradrachms with the Athena head and seated Herakles (*Hist. Num.* p. 386, fig. 244), and the simple inscription ΛΑ. But, however this may have been, he must at least have needed some smaller denomination than a piece of four drachms. The "small change" of the coinage of Nabis I would recognize in the Laconian tetrobols with *obv.* bearded head; *rev.* ΛΑ Amphora and pilei of Dioscuri (Gardner, *Cat., Peloponnesus*, "Laconia," Nos. 6—13), and perhaps also in the bronze coins with head of Herakles (*ib.* Nos. 41—43), and with the head of Athena and owl (*ib.* Nos. 44—46).³⁵

The bearded head on the tetrobols just referred to (Nos. 6—13), is usually called Herakles, and this is, perhaps, the safest appellation. At the same time it is worth noting that the head is not covered with the Heraklean lion skin (as it is on earlier coins, Gardner, *op. cit.* "Laconia," Nos. 2, 3), and that it is sometimes wreathed with laurel (as is the head of Nabis on our tetradrachm), sometimes with ivy, and is sometimes bound with a simple taenia. The head, moreover, though undoubtedly suitable for Herakles, bears a sufficient resemblance to Nabis himself to make one suspect that his own head may be there represented.

ELEUTHERNA (CRETE).

26. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r. ; linear border.

Rev.—Apollo naked, standing l. ; in r., stone ; in l., bow ; circular incuse.

R. Size .95. Wt. 177 grs. (Barbarous.)

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 431.

³⁵ Mr. Gardner, however, assigns Nos. 41—46 to a date subsequent to B.C. 146.

This specimen, when in the collection of Admiral Spratt, was described and photographed by M. Svoronos in the *Προσθήκαι* to his *Num. de la Crète anc.*, p. 201, No. 25, Pl. 11, 24.

ITANUS.

27. *Obv.*—Head of Athena l., wearing crested Athenian helmet ornamented with palmettes.

Rev.—**ITANION** Eagle l., looking back; in field r., Glaucos (?) holding in l. trident, his r. hand upraised; whole in incuse square.

R. Size 9. Wt. 160 grs. [Pl. V. 3.]

From the Bunbury Sale, June, 1896, lot 1196.

The head on this didrachm is of beautiful style,³⁶ and differs from the ordinary coins of Itanus of the same type, which usually show traces of barbarous workmanship.

COTYS II., KING OF BOSPORUS.

28. *Obv.*—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΟΤΥΟΣ** Bust of Cotys II. r., diademed; border of dots.

Rev.—Bust of Hadrian r., laureate; beneath, **KY** (year 420 = A.D. 124).³⁷

N. Size 75. Wt. 119.5 grs. [Pl. V. 9.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 475.

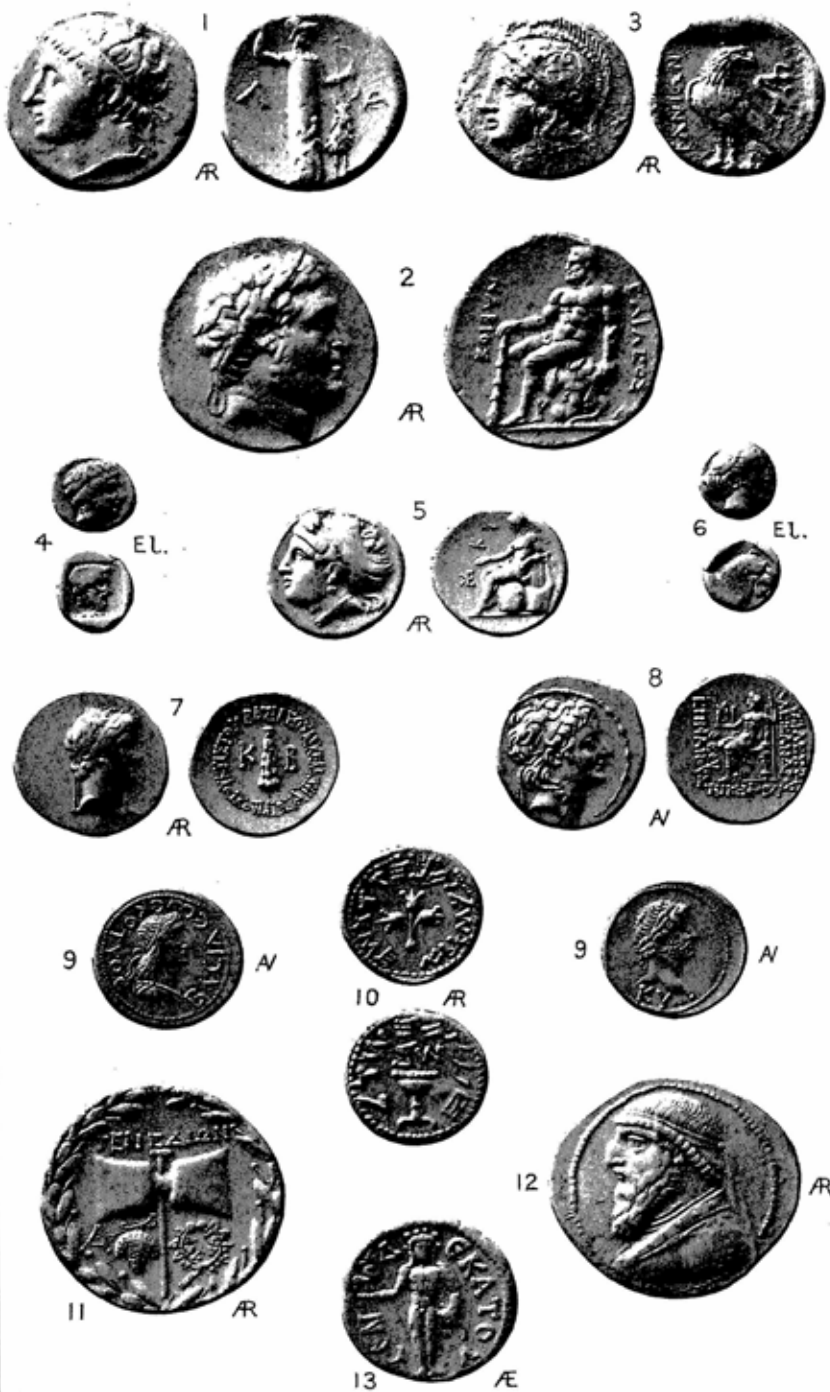
CYZICUS (MYSIA.)

29. *Obv.*—Head of Kore Soteira l., wearing earring, necklace, stephane, corn wreath, and veil wound round head.

Rev.—**KY** . . . Apollo, wearing himation over lower limbs, seated l. on omphalos; in extended r.,

³⁶ Cp. Svoronos, *Num. de la Crète anc.*, Pl. XIX. 17.

³⁷ Cp. Koehne, *Mus. Kotschoubey*, II. p. 256; Burachkov, Pl. XXIX. 167.





patera, l. elbow supported by lyre; in field l.
 ✕.³⁸

R. Size .7. Wt. 89.8 grs. [Pl. V. 5.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 515.

TENEDOS.

30. *Obv.*—Janiform head, of late style (bearded male head l., laureate; female head r., wearing stephane).

Rev.—ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ Double-axe (πέλεκυς); on l. A and bunch of grapes; on r., wreath of ivy; whole in wreath of laurel.

R. Size 1.2. Wt. 247 grs. [Pl. V. 11 *rev.*]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 530.

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer has lately published³⁹ an interesting coin of Tenedos, showing the double-axe resting on a stand or support. On another coin published by him,⁴⁰ an amphora is attached by a taenia to the double-axe. These types seem to prove, as Imhoof-Blumer has remarked, that the πέλεκυς of the coins represents a double-axe consecrated as a cultus-object at Tenedos. Imhoof-Blumer suggests that this object was dedicated in a temple of Tenes. Suidas and Pausanias connect this familiar badge of Tenedos with Tenes or Tennes, an ancient king of the island; but these and similar explanations found in the authors seem to be of no antiquarian value, and to be merely aetiological.⁴¹ The double-axe would rather appear to be connected with the god Dionysos, of whom it was sometimes the attribute,⁴² and

³⁸ *Cp. Brit. Mus. Cat., Mysia*, p. 86, No. 132, period, B.C. 330—280.

³⁹ *Zeit. für Num.*, xx. p. 274, No. 2; Pl. X. 9.

⁴⁰ *Op. cit.*, No. 1; Pl. X. 8.

⁴¹ Wroth, *Cat., Troas*, p. xlvi.

⁴² *Cat., Troas*, p. xlvii.

the above-mentioned coin, on which an amphora is brought into distinct connection with the *πέλεκυς*, furnishes additional confirmation of this view. From *circ.* 420 coins of Tenedos have, beside the double-axe type, a bunch of grapes as a constant symbol. In addition to this symbol, other devices occur; but as these vary a good deal, it is best to explain them as signets of magistrates. It is perhaps, however, worthy of notice that among these symbols several are Dionysiac, namely, kantharos, thyrsos, grapes, amphora,⁴³ and ivy wreath (Pl. V. 11).

LESBOS.

31. *Obv.*—Youthful male head r., hair short, bound with taenia.

Rev.—Male head r., with pointed beard (Dionysos?); within incuse square.

El. Size .45. Wt. 38.2 grs. [Pl. V. 4.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 545.

32. *Obv.*—Female head r., hair rolled.

Rev.—Head and neck of lion r.; incuse square.

El. Size .4. Wt. 38.7 grs. [Pl. V. 6.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 546.

Both these Sixths belong to the earlier part of the finest period of the electrum coinage of Lesbos, B.C. 440—350. No. 31 is similar to Brit. Mus. Catal., *Troas*, "Lesbos," No. 56, but the obverse is much better preserved. A similar obverse occurs on No. 55 (*ib.*), with *reverse*, helmet and a letter that probably indicates Mytilene as the mint-place. The head of No. 32 rather

⁴³ Cat., *Troas*, p. 93.

recalls the treatment of No. 58 in Catal., *Troas*. (Pl. XXXIII. 1).

ARCHELAUS, KING OF CAPPADOCIA.

(B.C. 36—A.D. 17.)

33. *Obv.*—Head of Archelaus r., wearing diadem.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ
ΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ Club; in field, Κ Β
(year 22).⁴⁴

R. Size .75. Wt. 58 grs. [Pl. V. 7.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 687.

ALEXANDER II. ZEBINA.

(B.C. 128—123.)

34. *Obv.*—Head of Alexander II. Zebina r., diademed; bead and reel border.

<i>Rev.</i> —ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ (in ex.)	Zeus wearing himation over lower limbs, and laurel wreath, seated l. on throne; in r., Nike holding wreath; in l. sceptre.
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R. Size 4.9. Wt. 183½ grs. [Pl. V. 8.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 716.

This unique stater was described by Mr. Montagu in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1892, p. 36.⁴⁵ The usual inscription on the coins of this king is simply ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; here three additional titles are added.

The Zeus Nikephoros of the reverse is a type familiar in the Seleucid coinage long before the reign of Alexander Zebina, but, as M. Babelon has pointed out,⁴⁶ it probably has here a special significance in connection

⁴⁴ Cp. Th. Reinach, *Trois Royaumes*, p. 67, Pl. III., 23.

⁴⁵ Cp. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. cl.

⁴⁶ Babelon, *op. cit.*, pp. cxlix., cl.

with Alexander's action in despoiling the Temple of Zeus at Antioch. In order to pay his troops, and, doubtless, to strike this very coin, Alexander seized the temple treasures and carried off the golden Nike that rested on the hand of the statue of Zeus—"Jovis solidum ex auro signum Victoriæ tolli jubet."⁴⁷ This sacrilegious act he endeavoured to disguise by the pretext that he accepted the victory which Zeus offered him: *facetis joci sacrilegium circumscribens; nam Victoriam commodatam sibi ab Jove esset dicebat* (Justin. *loc. cit.*). His selection of Zeus Nikephoros as a coin-type was probably made with the same object. Shortly afterwards Alexander made an attempt upon the statue of Zeus itself—aureum simulacrum infiniti ponderis—but the people of Antioch rose *en masse* and expelled him, and he was subsequently put to death by his rival, Antiochus VIII., Grypus.

JUDAEA.

35. Half Shekel of Year 2. Usual types and inscriptions.

R. Size .75. Wt. 104 grs. [Pl. V. 10.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 752.

PARTHIA.

(MITHRADATES I. (ARSACES VI.) B.C. 174—136.)

36. *Obv.*—Bust of Mithradates I. l., wearing diadem, torquis, and cuirass; border of dots.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Arsaces I. seated r. on
omphalos, holding bow in r.; behind, Α; in
front, palm.

R. Size, 1.3. Wt. 239 grs. [Pl. V. 12, *obv.*]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1896, lot 766.

⁴⁷ Justin. xxiv. 2; cp. Diod. Sic., xxxiv. 28.

A similar tetradrachm in the French Collection is photographed in Gardner's *Parthian Coinage*, Pl. I. 17 (p. 29).

ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT).

37. *Obv.*—**ANTWNEINOC CEBVCEB** Head of Antoninus Pius r., laureate.

Rev.—**LEN Δ EKATO V** Naked male figure (the Milesian Apollo) standing facing; in r., stag r.; in l., bow; on head, wreath or taenia, indicated by dots; hair falls in two curls on shoulder.

Potin (or Æ). Size .9. [Pl. V. 18, *rev.*]

Found at *Kom Washim*, in Egypt, and presented (1896) by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

This coin is in remarkably good preservation, and differs in several respects from similar specimens already in the British Museum. No. 936 in Poole's Catalogue, *Alexandria*, shows the figure slightly turned to the left in an attitude less rigid; behind is seen a tripod. No. 1,028 shows the Apollo facing, standing between two figures of Nemesis.⁴⁸ These coins sufficiently resemble the better-known coins of Miletus (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. XV. 15 and 16), which are generally considered to reproduce the famous statue of Apollo (called Philesios), at Didyma near Miletus, made by the sculptor Canachos before B.C. 494.⁴⁹ The worship of the Milesian Apollo prevailed at Naukratis and may have extended to Alexandria.⁵⁰

WARWICK WROTH.

⁴⁸ No. 937 (*ib.*) has the figure facing, but the coin is badly preserved, and the object held in the right hand is doubtful.

⁴⁹ See the note by Miss E. Sellers in *The Elder Pliny's Chapters on the Hist. of Art*, p. 60.

⁵⁰ Poole, *Cat., Alexandria*, p. xliii.

R

NUMBERS OF THE LOTS PURCHASED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. At the Montagu Sale, March, 1896:—37, 56, 68, 80, 95, 98, 115, 121, 151, 154, 176, 180, 196, 199, 204, 209, 240, 245, 247, 256, 271, 273, 274, 283, 285, 288, 291, 295, 307, 308, 313, 324, 325, 342, 343, 346, 354, 372, 378, 392, 393, 408, 409, 414, 416, 421, 431, 445, 448, 472, 475, 486, 492, 502, 515, 522, 530, 545, 546, 567, 575, 585, 594, 595, 597, 599, 600, 611, 619, 620, 625, 626, 627, 628, 635, 636, 638, 640, 643, 646, 647, 648, 650, 652, 655, 656, 658, 659, 662, 663, 664, 667, 669, 674, 675, 681, 682, 684, 687, 696, 716, 720, 732, 734, 740, 742, 746, 748, 752, 764, 766, 799, 803, 816.

II. At the Bunbury Sale (first portion), June, 1896:—12, 76, 95, 96, 119, 140, 195, 227, 228, 244, 263, 282, 283, 345, 365, 382, 443, 460, 461, 482, 485, 489, 502, 543, 545, 566, 574, 575, 579, 581, 584, 586, 589, 592, 602, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 615, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 627, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 638, 639, 640, 646, 647, 662, 685, 687, 704, 705, 719, 726, 730, 731, 732, 738, 739, 746, 757, 760, 769, 770, 771, 774, 775, 776, 781, 784, 786, 789, 806, 818, 822, 825, 829, 835, 851, 853, 862, 866, 873, 910, 916, 938, 961, 971, 993, 996, 1,000, 1,001, 1,006, 1,007, 1,009, 1,012, 1,015, 1,018, 1,021, 1,022, 1,023, 1,024, 1,026, 1,027, 1,064, 1,082, 1,116, 1,130, 1,140, 1,145, 1,151, 1,154, 1,158, 1,162, 1,163, 1,168, 1,170, 1,173, 1,174, 1,179, 1,181, 1,188, 1,190, 1,195, 1,196, 1,199, 1,201, 1,202, 1,217, 1,228, 1,229.

VI.

A FIND OF ROMAN DENARII NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

At the end of last month I was enabled to secure, as I believe, the whole of a small find of Roman Denarii which had been dug up a short time before in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. When the coins came into my possession they were all (with the exception of 15, which seemed to have been cleaned with scouring paper) in the same state as they were found; very few being sufficiently free from incrustation to enable me to form any opinion as to the emperor to whom they should be attributed.

The total number was 193, beside which, one or two had evidently been broken up in separating the mass of coins.

Perhaps the most striking thing about this hoard is its great similarity to that found at Brickendonbury in 1895,¹ and I have therefore appended a table of the two for easy comparison.

Although only about 58 types are common to the two hoards, yet out of the 25 names which occur in the Brickendonbury list, 16 appear also in that for Cambridge. The latest date in the former is A.D. 249-50, and in the latter A.D. 248; so that there can be no rea-

¹ See *Num. Chron.*, Ser. III., vol. xvi., p. 191.

sonable doubt that they were deposited within a very few years indeed of each other.

	Bricken- donbury.	Cam- bridge.
Commodus	1	—
Pertinax	1	—
Clodius Albinus	—	1
Septimius Severus	33	7
Julia Domna	15	2
Caracalla	20	17
Plautilla	2	—
Geta	8	4
Macrinus	—	2
Diadumenianus	2	—
Elagabalus	67	25
Julia Paula	5	2
Aquila Severa	2	2
Julia Soaemias	15	1
Julia Maesa	23	11
Severus Alexander	144	55
Sallustia Barbia Orbiana	3	1
Julia Mamaea	30	17
Maximinus I.	19	1
Maximus	1	—
Gordianus III.	25	29
Pupienus.	1	—
Philippus I.	9	12
Otacilia Severa	—	2
Philippus II.	1	2
Trajanus Decius	2	—
Herennia Etruscilla	2	—
Herennius Etruscus	1	—
	<hr/> 432	<hr/> 193

The following are descriptions of the reverse types of the coins, with references to Cohen, *Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain*, 2nd Edit. :—

CLODIUS ALBINUS.

	Cohen.	
MINER. PACIF. COS. II. Minerva standing l.	48	1
		— 1

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

	Cohen.	
FORTVN. REDVC. Fortune seated l. . . .	177	1
LIBERO PATRI. Bacchus standing facing . .	304	1
MVNIFICENTIA AVG. Elephant r. . . .	348	1
P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. Pallas stand- ing l.	416	1
P. M. TR. P. XI. COS. II. P. P. Fortune seated l.	451	1
PROFECTIO AVG. Severus on horseback r. .	578	1
RESTITVTOR VRBIS. Severus sacrificing l. .	599	1
		— 7

JULIA DOMNA.

HILARITAS. Goddess standing l. . . .	72	1
VENVS FELIX. Venus standing l. . . .	198	1
		— 2

CARACALLA.

FIDES MILITVM. Fides standing	80	1
IMPERII FELICITAS. Felicity standing l. .	95	1
LIBERALITAS AVG. VI. Liberality standing l.	128	1
LIBERAL. AVG. VIIII. Liberality standing l.	139	1
MARTI PROPVGNATORI. Mars walking l. .	150	1
MARTI VLTORI. Mars walking r. . . .	154	1
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Concord seated l.	192	1
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. P. P. Sarapis standing l.	212	1
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. P. P. Hercules standing l.	220	1
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Sarapis standing r.	318	1
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. Jove seated l.	378	1
PONTIF. TR. P. X. COS. II. Caracalla stand- ing r.	440	1
PONTIF. TR. P. X. COS. II. Caracalla standing between three reclining figures	441	1
PONTIF. TR. P. XII. COS. III. Concord seated l.	465	1
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. Caracalla standing l., behind him a trophy	505	1
SECVRITAS PERPETVA. Pallas standing l. .	562	1
VICT. PART. MAX. Victory running l. . .	658	1
		— 17

GETA.

		Cohen.	
FELICITAS PVBLICA.	Felicity standing l.	38	1
PONTIF. COS. II.	Geta sacrificing l.	119	1
SECVRIT. IMPERII.	Security seated l.	183	1
SPEI PERPETVAE.	Spes walking l.	192	1
			— 4

MACRINUS.

AEQVITAS AVG.	Equity standing l.	2	1
FIDES MILITVM.	Fides standing l.	23	1
			— 2

ELAGABALUS.

ABVNDANTIA.	Abundance standing l.	1	2
BONVS EVENTVS.	Bonus Eventus standing l.	14	1
FIDES EXERCITVS.	Fides seated l.	30	1
INVICTVS SACERDOS.	Elagabalus with bough sacrificing, in field a comet.	60	1
INVICTVS SACERDOS.	Elagabalus with club sacrificing, in field a star	61	2
IOVI CONSERVATORI.	Jove standing l.	66	1
LIBERALITAS AVG. III.	Liberality standing l.	86	1
LIBERTAS AVG.	Liberty standing l.	92	1
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P.	Peace walking l.	143	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P.	Sun walking l.	154	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P.	Sun walking l.	184	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P.	Providence standing l.	189	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P.	Victory flying l.	194	1
PROVID. DEORVM.	Providence standing l.	242	1
SACERD. DEI SOLIS ELAGAB.	Elagabalus at altar r.	246	1
SECVRITAS SAEVLLI.	Security with bough seated r.	271	1
SPEI PERPETVAE.	Spes walking l.	273	2
SPES PVBLICA.	Spes walking l.	275	1
SVMMS SACERDOS AVG.	Elagabalus at tripod	276	1
TEMPORVM FEL.	Felicity standing l.	278	1
VICTOR. ANTONINI AVG.	Victory running r.	289	1
VICTORIA AVG.	Victory soaring l.	300	1

JULIA PAULA.

CONCORDIA.	Concord seated l.	Cohen.	6	2
				— 2

AQUILIA SEVERA.

CONCORDIA.	Concord seated l.	2	2
			— 2

JULIA SOAEMIAS.

VENVS CAELESTIS.	Venus seated l.	14	1
			— 1

JULIA MAESA.

FECVNDITAS AVG.	Fecundity standing l.	8	2
IVNO.	Juno standing l.	16	3
PVDICITIA.	Modesty seated l.	36	3
SAECVLI FELICITAS.	Felicity standing l.	45	3
			— 11

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

AEQVITAS AVG.	Equity standing l.	9	1
ANNOA AVG.	Abundance standing l.	23	2
CONCORDIA.	Concord seated l.	38	2
FIDES MILITVM.	Fides standing l., between two ensigns	52	2
FIDES MILITVM.	Fides standing l., looking r., between an ensign and a vexillum (P)	—	1
IOVI VLTORI.	Jove seated l.	95	1
LIBERALITAS AVG.	Liberality standing l.	108	1
LIBERTAS (sic) AVG.	Liberality standing l.	115	1
LIBERTAS AVG.	Liberty standing l.	149	1
MARS VLTOR.	Mars marching r.	161	1
MARTI PACIFERO.	Mars standing l.	173	2
PAX AVG.	Peace running l.	187	1
PIETAS AVG.	Piety standing l.	196	3
P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.	Jove standing l.	204	1
P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.	Mars standing l.	207	2
P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.	Liberty standing l.	215	2
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.	Mars standing l.	231	3
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.	Peace standing l.	236	1
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.	Salus standing l.	239	2
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P.	Jove standing l.	249	2

Carried forward 32

Brought forward	Cohen.	32
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Alexander standing l.	256	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Mars running r.	260	1
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. Alexander sacrificing l.	289	2
P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. Equity standing l.	312	1
P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. Abundance standing l.	315	1
P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. Peace running l.	319	2
P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Mars standing r.	364	1
P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Alexander marching r., with spear and trophy	—	2
P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Alexander standing r.	401	1
PROVID. DEORVM. Providence standing l.	495	2
SALVS PVBLICA. Salus seated l.	530	1
VICTORIA AVG. Victory standing l.	555	1
VICTORIA AVG. Victory marching r.	559	1
" " " " (obv. reads ALEXAN.)	—	1
VICTORIA AVG. Victory marching l.	564	1
VIRTVS AVG. Valour standing l.	579	1
VIRTVS AVG. Alexander standing l.	586	3
		—55

SALLUSTIA BARBIA ORBIANA.

CONCORDIA AVGG. Concord seated l.	1	1
		— 1

JULIA MAMAEA.

FECVND. AVGVSTAE. Fecundity standing l.	5	3
FELICITAS PVBLICA. Felicitas standing l.	17	1
IVNO CONSERVATRIX. Juno standing l.	35	5
VENVS GENETRIX. Venus standing l.	72	1
VENVS VICTRIX. Venus standing l.	76	1
VESTA. Vesta, with palladium, standing l.	81	3
VESTA. Vesta, with patera, standing l.	85	3
		—17

MAXIMINUS I.

VICTORIA AVG. Victory running r.	99	1
		— 1

GORDIANUS III. PIUS.

AEQVITAS AVG.	Equity standing l.	Cohen.	17	1
AEQVITAS AVG.	Equity standing l.		22	1
CONCORD. AVG.	Concord seated l.		48	1
DIANA LVCIFERA.	Diana standing r.		69	1
FELICIT. TEMPOR.	Felicity standing l.		72	1
IOVI STATORI.	Jove standing		109	1
LAETITIA AVG. N.	Joy standing l.		121	2
MARTEM PROPVGNATOREM.	Mars march- ing r.		160	1
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.	Providence stand- ing l.		196	1
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.	Gordian sacrificing l.		216	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Apollo seated l.		250	2
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Gordian stand- ing r.		253	2
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P.	Apollo seated l.		261	1
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P.	Gordian stand- ing r.		266	2
PROVID. AVG.	Providence standing l.		296	2
ROMAE AETERNAE.	Rome seated l.		313	1
ROMAE AETERNAE.	Rome seated l.		314	2
SALVS AVGVSTI.	Salus standing r.		325	1
SECVRITAS PVBLICA.	Security seated l.		340	1
VICTORIA AETERNA.	Victory standing l.		353	1
VERTVTI AVGVSTI.	Hercules standing r.		403	1
VIRTVTI AVGVSTI.	Hercules standing r.		404	2
				—29

PHILIPPUS I.

AEQVITAS AVG.	Equity standing l.		9	2
ANNOA AVG.	Abundance standing l.		25	2
FELICITAS TEMP.	Felicity standing l.		43	1
FIDES EXERCITVS.	Fides standing l.		49	1
LAET. FVNDA.	Joy standing l.		72	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Felicity standing l.		137	2
SECVRIT. ORBIS.	Security seated l.		215	1
VICTORIA AVG.	Victory marching r.		227	1
VIRTVS AVG.	Valour seated l.		240	1
				—12

OTACILIA SEVERA.

PIETAS AVGVSTAE.	Piety standing l.		43	1
PVDICITIA AVG.	Modesty seated l.		53	1
				— 2

PHILIPPUS II.

PRINCIPI IVVENT.	Caesar standing l.	Cohen.	48	1
SAEOVLARES AVG.	In exergue III. Stag			
walking l.			72	1
				— 2

Most of the coins are of well-known types, but there are a few which deserve special notice. On a denarius of Elagabalus, Security is represented as seated to the right, but holding a bough in the left hand instead of a sceptre, as given by Cohen, No. 271.

In the series of coins belonging to Severus Alexander, there are three with the legend *FIDES MILITVM*. Two of these are of the usual type: Fides standing and looking to the left holds a military standard upright in each hand. The other represents Fides standing to the left, but looking *backwards*, and holding in the left hand a military standard transversely, whilst in the right hand there is a sort of staff surmounted by a flag or pennon, probably a vexillum. There are two coins reading *P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P.*, on which, instead of Mars marching to right with spear and trophy (as Cohen, 366), there is the Emperor bare-headed.

The only other variety I found is one of the type *VICTORIA AVG* (Cohen, 559), in which the Emperor's name is spelt *ALEXAN* without the usual *D*.

WILLIAM C. ROYD.

VII.

A DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS ON THE SUMMIT OF THE THÉODULE PASS (MATTERJOCH).

29, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

DEAR SIR JOHN EVANS,

Some Roman coins were found close to the summit of the Théodule Pass, in August, 1895, under rather singular circumstances, and I send you the following notes about the matter in case you may care to put it on record.

The Théodule Pass, you are doubtless aware, leads from the Valley of Zermatt into the Valley of Val Tournanche. Although a snow pass, it is much frequented; and there is a small inn at the summit (10,890 feet) for the accommodation of tourists. As many as one hundred persons sometimes visit this inn in the course of a day. On August 24th, 1895, a young girl employed in the kitchen went out to fetch some water, and about fifty mètres down, upon the Italian side, spied two coins sticking out from underneath a thin flat stone, which had a large square stone on the top of it. She lifted off the two stones and found fifty-four coins underneath the lower one, all together in a clump, and they had apparently been enveloped in a bag, which had rotted. This is the

essence of what the girl related to me on September 18th, 1896.

I crossed the Théodule Pass from Val Tournanche to Zermatt on August 28-9th, 1895, and passed the night of the 28th at the inn, but I heard nothing on the spot about this discovery, and did not hear of it until some days after my arrival at Zermatt. One evening I was accosted in the street by a young man who offered some coins for sale, which he said had been found on the Théodule. I told him to call in the morning, but did not see him again. A few days afterwards I had the opportunity of inspecting one of the coins, which he had sold in the village, and saw that it was a coin of Constantine, and was told that more than fifty had been found, and that "all the others were like it." I left Zermatt a few days afterwards, without expecting that I should hear any more on the subject.

On September 18th, 1896, I was again at Zermatt, and learnt that the girl who had discovered the coins was employed in one of the hotels. Her name is Josephine Pelissier, aged twenty-two, of the *village* of Val Tournanche. Asked if she had seen me on August 28th, 1895, she said "Yes." Asked why she had not shown the coins, she said, "Because she had sent them down by her brother to Val Tournanche to sell." Asked if she had sold them, she said that eleven were sold at fifty francs apiece, and downwards—the last one "to a gentleman of Rome for ten francs." She had got the remainder (forty-three) upstairs, and I bought them. Forty-two are bronze, and the remaining one is a small silver coin of comparatively modern date. The forty-two Roman coins, as determined by you, are as follows :—

ROMAN COINS ON THE SUMMIT OF THE THÉODULE PASS. 129

AURELIANUS. A.D. 270-275.

CONCORDIA MILITVM. In exergue, ✕T.	Cohen.	
Emperor and Severina joining hands . . .	61	2
The same, but IMP. C. AVRELIANVS AVG.		
Radiated bust to l. On reverse, in exergue,		
T ✕ ✕. Not in Cohen		1
		— 3

PROBUS. A.D. 276-282.

CONCORDIA MILIT. In exergue, XXIQ.		
Probus and Concord joining hands . . .	161	1
CONCORDIA MILIT. In exergue, PXXT.		
Probus and Concord joining hands . . .	165	1
CONSERVAT. AVG. In field, B; in exergue,		
XXI. The sun standing r.	179	1
FELICITAS SEC. In exergue, SXXT. Felicitas		
standing l.	225	1
FIDES MILITVM. In exergue, R✕C. Fidelitas		
holding two standards	252	1
MARTI PACIF. In exergue, RQS? Mars march-		
ing to r.	350	1
PAX AVG. In exergue, XXI; in field, P.		
Peace standing l.	401	1
VICTORIA AVG. In exergue, R✕P. Victory		
marching l.	739	1
		— 8

CONSTANTIUS II. A.D. 335-361.

FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Soldier attacking		
fallen horseman. Several varieties and dif-		
ferent mints		19

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS. A.D. 351-354.

FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Soldier and fallen		
horseman. Various		9

MAGNENTIUS. A.D. 350-353.

VICTORIA AVG. LIB. ROMANOR. In field,		
A; in exergue, R·F·T. Emperor and		
captive	54	1
Carried forward		40

Brought forward		40
DECENTIUS. A.D. 351-353.		
SALVS DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. ✱.	In	Cohen.
exergue SAR	12	1
Uncertain, PROVIDENT ?		1
		<hr/> 42

The majority are coins of Probus and Constantius II., but the idea that they were deposited *many centuries ago* in the position in which they were found cannot be entertained on account of the presence of the small silver coin, which I am told by Mr. Grueber is (what you believed it to be when I showed it to you) a coin of Constance of the seventeenth century. Assuming that the girl's story is true, that she found the whole together in one place (the space she indicated to me was seven to eight inches diameter), they cannot, it seems to me, have been deposited there much more than a couple of centuries.

You may naturally inquire how is it that they were (or could be) overlooked for anything like two hundred years, and to anticipate inquiry I will mention what appears to be a sufficient explanation. To begin with, they were concealed under two stones—the large flat one to hide them, and the square and heavy one to keep the other in its position. The place where they were concealed was off the usual track over the pass. If you will look at the enclosed map you will see that the track on the Italian side is at first, when descending, directed towards the north-west. The coins were found near the place where I have put the red dot. No tourist or traveller ordinarily goes in that direction. The place where they were found was 160 to 170 feet from the inn (summit of the pass)

and 50 to 60 feet below it. The girl's duties, however, led her in that direction. She went to fetch water, which is collected from the dribbles of snow-water running off the rocks. She naturally went low down, to the edge of the snow, and made her discovery, because the rocks in August, 1895, were free from snow to a very unusual extent. I crossed this pass in 1860, and have crossed it many times in subsequent years, and I have never seen the rocks on the Italian side as free from snow (that is, so completely uncovered by snow), so low down as they were in August, 1895.

Many Roman coins and other objects have been found in the valley of Zermatt, and not a few have been discovered from time to time on the Théodule Pass. I learnt that Mons. Joseph Seiler, of Brieg (Canton Valais), had acquired a number, visited him on my way home, and expressed a desire that he should send his collection to London for examination. He has been so good as to forward twenty-five coins which have been found on the Théodule Pass, and I send them on to you, in the hope that you may discover something of interest amongst them. You have been good enough to compile a list of these twenty-five coins, which is given below:—

M. SEILER'S COINS.

GAULISH.

Imitation of a coin of Massilia.

Obv.—Head of Diana.

Rev.—Boar-like lion \mathcal{A} 1

ROME.

Quadrans. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules . . .

Rev.—Prow of ship above griffin . . . $\mathcal{A}2$ 1

Carried forward 2

Brought forward	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
NERVA.							
Rev.—LIBERTAS PVBLICA. S.C.	Coh. 119?	.	Æ2	1			
FAUSTINA I.							
Rev.—AETERNITAS. S.C.	Coh. 34	.	Æ2	1			
MARCUS AURELIUS.							
Rev.—FIDES EXERCITVVM IMP. VIII. COS. III.							
P.P. S.C.	Coh. 202	.	Æ2	1			
FAUSTINA II.							
Rev.—FECVND. AVGVSTAE. S.C.	Coh. 97	.	Æ2	1			
SEPT. SEVERUS.							
Rev.—ADVENTVI AVG. FELICISSIMO. S.C.	Coh. 8.						
Rare	.	.	Æ1	1			
MAXIMINUS I.							
Rev.—FIDES MILITVM. S.C.	Coh. 14	.	Æ1	1			
GALLIENUS.							
Rev.—LIBERTAS AVG. XI.	Coh. 596	.	Æ3	1			
Rev.—Illegible	.	.	Æ3	1			
VICTORINUS.							
Rev.—VIRTVS AVG.	Coh. 131?	.	Æ3	1			
CLAUDIUS II.							
Rev.—CONSECRATIO.	Coh. 52?	.	Æ3	1			
DIOCLETIANUS.							
Rev.—IOVI CONSERVAT. PXXIT.	Coh. 193	.	Æ3	1			
Rev.—VOT. XX. S.	Coh. 541.	.	Æ3	1			
CONSTANTINUS I.							
Rev.—VOT. XX. MVLT. XXX.	Coh. 740 var.?	.	Æ3	1			
Carried forward	.	.	.	.	.	.	15

ROMAN COINS ON THE SUMMIT OF THE THÉODULE PASS. 133

Brought forward	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
CONSTANTINOPOLIS.								
Barbarous. TR P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Æ3	1
URBS ROMA.								
Rev.—Wolf and twins. R13Q	.	.	.	.	.	.	Æ3	1
VALENS.								
Rev.—GLORIA ROMANORVM. TES. Coh. 11	.	.	.	.	.	.	Æ3	1
VALENTINIAN II.								
Rev.—SALVS REIPVBLICAE $\frac{P}{-}$. Coh. 30?	.	.	.	.	.	.	Æ4	1
THEODOSIUS.								
Rev.—VICTORIA AVGG. R.T. Barbarous	.	.	.	.	.	.	Æ4	1
Imitations and late Roman coins	.	.	.	.	.	.	Æ3 & 4	5
								—
								25

As you point out, the earliest are Gaulish and of Roman consular times; the latest of Theodosius and barbarous imitations of Roman coins.

Believe me,
Faithfully yours,
EDWARD WHYMPER.

To SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., T.R.S., ETC., ETC.

VIII.

ON THE NORTH-HUMBRIAN COINAGE OF A.D. 758-808.

(See Plate VII.)

THERE is perhaps no period in North-Humbrian numismatics which presents more difficulties than that which began after the resignation of King Eadbert (A.D. 758) till the abundant coinage of Eanred (808); it is, moreover, a time full of civil war, dissensions among the turbulent nobles of the court, and conspiracies, the latter having generally been successful. On the resignation of Eadbert, his son Oswulf succeeded, having been nominated by his father, and reigned till his death at Michel Wongtune,¹ when he was succeeded (759) by Ethelwald, surnamed Moll, who was of uncertain lineage, and who lost the kingdom of North-Humbria, according to the same authority, at Winchenhale, in 765. Since Mr. Rashleigh's paper² describing two coins³ of this king, no others have turned up of him or his predecessor Oswulf, and I shall refer later on to the coin⁴ in our national collection which Mr. Lindsay⁵ referred to Moll Ethelwald, but

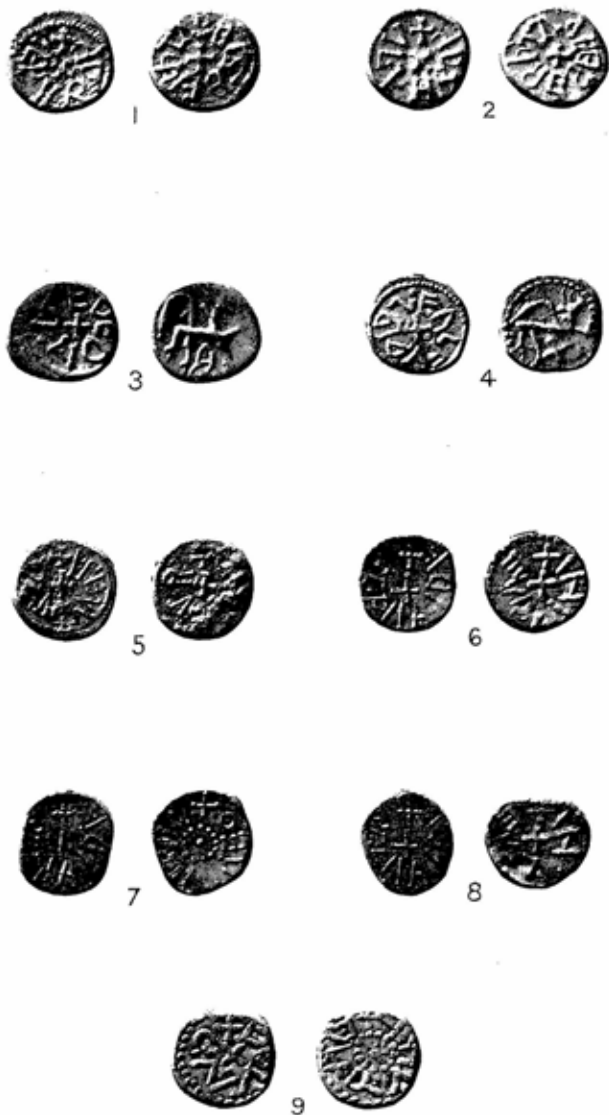
¹ *Sim. Dun. de Gestis.*

² *N. C., N. Ser., vol. ix., p. 56.*

³ *Loc. cit., Pl. I., 1, 1A* (the last coin is lost).

⁴ *B. M. Cat., No. 16, p. 142.*

⁵ *Heptarchy, p. 9.*





which is now ascribed to Aelfwald I. (778). Before discussing the latter king's coinage, so as to proceed chronologically with the series, I will notice a silver sceatta, unique except for another⁶ of somewhat similar type also in my collection, both having been struck by Archbishop Ecgberht of York in conjunction with King Alchred, and both showing that this Archbishop, besides striking sceattas with Moll Ethelwald and Eadbert, coined in conjunction with Alchred during the last two years of his occupancy of the See of York, viz., in 765 or 766, those being the only years when he was under Alchred. I think these two coins are remarkable witnesses to the historical accuracy of our Saxon Chronicles, and may inspire in us great confidence as to their correctness. The first coin, it may be remembered, reads:—

R. Obv. — + ALCHRD C. *Cross.* (Both Cs runes.)

Rev. — ECGBERHT AR. *Cross.* [Pl. VII. 1.]

The next one varies slightly from it, and was acquired by me at Major Grantham's sale this year.

R. Obv. — + ALCHRD C. *Cross.* (Both Cs runes.)

Rev. — + EGDÆRHȚ T. *Cross.* [Pl. VII. 2.]

My suggestion⁷ that the rune Cen at the end of the king's name, which occurs also in Moll Ethelwald's coins, stood for the initial letter of the word Cuning or King, is again corroborated by this sceatta. It would almost seem as if

⁶ *N. C.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii., p. 267.

⁷ *N. C.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii., p. 270.

Moll Ethelwald and Alchred, owing to their uncertain lineage, had desired to emphasize their kingly titles on their coins, whilst those who preceded them, being of the race of Ida, left theirs proudly unadorned with simple names, if we except Ecgfrith (670), whose title of Rex shows a more classically cultivated time, and probably also a greater monastic influence at court.⁸

Whether the reverse of this sceatta reads ECGERHT A with the B omitted, or EBGERHT A with the usual square C omitted and the B and G transposed, is open to question, but I feel almost sure that the latter is the case, as a comparison of the second letter with the one in the other coin⁹ shows it to be a B, whilst a C of this period is nearly always square, and certainly never barred or Gothic.¹⁰

The successor of Alchred, who was banished (774) to the North, was Aethelred I., whose unique coin in my collection had the satisfactory reception which so interesting a relic of a bygone age deserved.¹¹ [Pl. VII. 3.] This king, after reigning four years, was expelled, and I have, I think, some grounds for supposing that the latter coin, with quadruped reverse type, was struck before his expulsion, and therefore between 774 and 779. My reason for this is that I think that his successor, Aelfwald I., struck two different coinages, one which I will call his first with the quadruped, resembling his predecessor's, and one which I shall refer to later, of a type quite new

⁸ On the monumental and other Runic remains the form is usually the Angle word Cuning, or other variant at all periods.

⁹ *N. C.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii., p. 267.

¹⁰ A penny of Offa, *B. M. Cat.* 10, and a styca of Ethelred II., *B. M.*, 284, have round Cs, but not barred.

¹¹ *N. C.*, N. Ser., Miscellanea, vol. xii., p. 87.

to this Society, with a moneyer or some other person's name, and no quadruped on the reverse. Of the first type we have four specimens: Mr. Rashleigh's two, which read *ETFVAIV* and *VALDEELA* respectively (the four last letters are retrograde, and must be read forwards and joined to the first four letters).¹² The third coin is that in the British Museum, which, to my mind, reads clearly *EFVALDVS*¹³ (the L runic, and the U and A upside down); indeed, I cannot see why Hawkins should have regarded this as a doubtful reading. No doubt the puzzle was in the Latin termination, which he evidently thought was unusual on a sceatta of this time.

The fourth coin I acquired at Major Grantham's sale, and also two unique and unpublished silver sceattas, both of which I attribute to Aelfwald I., and both throw considerable light on the subject, and particularly as to the Latinised terminations. The first of these reads,

R. Obv.—*EALFVALDZ*. Cross.

Rev.—Rude quadruped to r., right leg raised; crosslet under the body. [Pl. VII. 4.]

This sceatta, which I shall now attribute to Aelfwald's first coinage, shows an intention to Latinise the name, and this reading is, I venture to think, still further supported by the second coin, a new type, which I ascribe to Aelfwald's second coinage.

¹² See for this curious "boustrophedon" style *N. C.*, 3rd Ser., p. 267, where I have explained a coin of Moll Ethelwald with this peculiar way of arranging the legend, which causes the C for Cuning to be in the centre of the inscription, viz., *EDILCDLV* for *EDILVLD C* (for Cuning).

¹³ *B. M. Cat., Anglo-Saxon*, vol. i., No. 16, p. 142.

R. *Obv.*—FIFVARDVS. Cross.

Rev.—+CVD6EV R. Cross. [Pl. VII. 5.]

It will be observed that the E is runic, and both Ls, and we seem to have here the earliest sceatta of North-Humbria with the name of a moneyer or person other than the Archbishop of York for the time being, before the later abundant copper series, which lasted until the Government fell to the fury of the Danes. Now it may be said that this coin should belong to Aelfwald II.; against this I would advance the following arguments:—

1. There is an undeniably ancient look about it which reminds one of the early North-Humbrian coins, and, indeed, on examining the mass of stycas of Eanred and Ethelred II., amongst which it lay, I at once singled it out from all the others as of older type.

2. It is silver, and of just the baseness which Aelfwald I.'s time would warrant.

3. There are already copper stycas not improbably attributed to Aelfwald II.¹⁴

4. Though we are not able at present to separate the coins of Eanbald I. from Eanbald II., yet as these are copper stycas and of late workmanship not dissimilar to that of Eanred, and as they are for this reason probably the second Eanbald's, it would be natural *ex hypothesi* to conclude that Aelfwald II., contemporary of Eanbald II., would strike similar copper stycas.

On first meeting with this coin I naturally expected to find an archbishop's name on the reverse, namely, either Ethilbert (767) or Eanbald I. (780), especially as the

¹⁴ *Lindsay, Heptarchy*, p. 11, and Pl. I., 31; and *N. C.*, 3rd Ser., vol. vii., 220.

legend terminates in AR(chiepiscopus). This does not, however, seem to be the case, and the first four letters, owing to want of condition at that margin of the sceatta, are difficult to decipher. I think there is a cross before the legend which, having had the top badly struck, appears to be a T of squat form. If this is a moneyer's name, which I believe, though I am open to conviction on this point, it may be intended for Gudhere, a moneyer of Burgred (853-874), or if the first letter is a C, for Cuðheard, which is the form that Cuthred takes on Ethelred II.'s stycas. This is also a moneyer of Eanred in the form Cuðhard and Cuðheard, but I have not found any of this name with an Eardulf obverse. Although the provenance or find spot of this coin has not hitherto been traceable, it is probable that it was found with copper stycas, as it will be observed that some portions of copper-like metal still adhere to the front portion of the legend on the reverse. I have not noticed this on any of the silver sceattas of previous kings that have come under my observation, and it may be inferred from its worn condition also that it may have formed part of some hoard of later copper stycas of which it was an early silver representative.

Whether we can draw any conclusions from the copper styca in the Montagu collection, described in the catalogue¹⁵ as one of Osred II. (789-790), the successor of Aelfwald I., it would be difficult to say; it is certainly not linked by workmanship to the coins of Aelfwald I.; and the incompleteness of our knowledge as to what was struck during Aethelred I.'s second reign, and during the twenty-seven days when Osbald, "Dux et Patricius,"

¹⁵ Montagu Sale, p. 49.

was nominated by some of the Principes¹⁶ on Aethelred's assassination by the ealdorman Edred, makes our difficulties accumulate from that period and through the reign of Heardulf, though I believe that the change of style and the adoption of copper instead of silver must date at some time during this period. That coin is described as—

Copper. *Obv* —+ ORSE REX (retrograde). Five pellets forming cross.

Rev.—HEAMH. In centre, an annulet.

Certainly this piece is of late workmanship, and the king's name is much blundered, even for this period of doubtful legends on coins, whilst the moneyer's name has an improbable look about it. On the whole I think it would be wise to suspend judgment on this styca till we are further advanced in this series.

I will now come to the question of Heardulf and Aelfwald II., a time representing twelve years, 796-808, out of which period the former king reigned all but about two years. We know that Heardulf was banished in 806, but as the people were without a king for some time,¹⁷ the commencement of Aelfwald II.'s reign seems uncertain, and Heardulf appears through the influence of Charlemagne to have again occupied the throne for a short space before Eanred. Before venturing on the treacherous ground of Heardulf's coinage, I will consider the stycas of Aelfwald II., and as the question of these two kings' coins are greatly connected with each other,

¹⁶ *Sim. Dun. de Gestis*, p. 118.

¹⁷ *Unde diu sine Rege fuerant (Chron. de Burgo).*

I will consider them together, and whether the coins reading HEARDULF or EARDULF, in some form or other, were struck by his namesake, the notoriously blundering moneyer, or by the king. Before the dispersal of the Bateman heirlooms, I spent some considerable time in examining the so-called "Ullerskelf" find of stycas, afterwards dispersed, and having cleaned all those coins which were too much coated to decipher, I came to the conclusion that that part of the hoard presented no remarkable features, being composed of the usual types ranging from Eanred to Osberht, or including the Archiepiscopal series to Wulfhere, which may be compared to, and is characteristic of, finds like those of Hexham, Kirk Oswald, &c. Having subsequently, with the assistance of the late Canon Raine, made an examination of the collection of stycas and sceattas in the Yorkshire Society's collection in York, I found clearly that these Bateman stycas were only a small portion of what is called the "Bolton Percy" hoard, which, with that called the "St. Leonard's Place" find, form the two principal masses of stycas preserved at York, and are catalogued in a manuscript which I have with me to-night, having been kindly lent me by the Society. Amongst these two finds are three copper stycas, which have evidently not hitherto been recognised, reading:—

(Y 4).	Obv.—+ LFAAIDR, +	} St. Leonard's Place find. [Pl. VII. 6.]
	Rev.—+ EVDAIHI, +	

(Y 5).	Obv.—+ LFAAIDR, +	} [Pl. VII. 7.]
	Rev.—+ OEWVUAA, ☉	

(Y 6).	Obv.—+ LFAALDR, +	} Bolton Percy find. [Pl. VII. 8.]
	Rev.—EADAIHI, +	

These are not new types, as Mr. Nathan Heywood and Mr. Lindsay both published them; but they add three more specimens to those already known, and the fact of their being included in such large hoards gives them an interest which they might not possess to such a degree if found singly. If, therefore, we may assume that these coins can be attributed to Aelfwald II., then the Yorkshire Society has no less than three of this king's rare stycas; and considering the fact that Heardulf reigned between Aelfwald II. and Eanred for a short period, besides his long reign immediately before the former's, is it not justifiable to conclude that some of his (Heardulf's) coins should be represented in both these large finds? Of course there is the question, are these really attributable to Aelfwald II.? and here I concur with Mr. Heywood's two last reasons¹⁸ for their being so ascribed:—

"2. The moneyer's name on it is EADVINI, and EADVINI was a moneyer of Elfwald II.'s predecessor and successor respectively.

"3. The letter R.(EX) follows the king's name, as on the stycas of Eanred, Ethelred, &c."

I will not dwell on Mr. Heywood's first reason, that no stycas before Eardulf's reign have a moneyer's name on them, because this was evidently intended to combat the idea that his styca could belong to Aelfwald I., a view that no one would now maintain in the face of modern discoveries.

Hawkins¹⁹ says, speaking of Lindsay's specimen,
"the first may belong to Elfwald I., but seems more likely to belong to the second king of that name, on

¹⁸ *N. C.*, 3rd Ser., vol. vii., 220.

¹⁹ *Silver Coins of England*, p. 70.

account of the title R, which appears on no other stycas before those of Eanred, and on account of the moneyer's name being placed on the coin, which was first done by Heardulf." From this it would seem as if this attribution was approved by that authority.

I cannot but think that for these reasons, and from their similarity in workmanship to Eanred's coins, these stycas may in fairness be given to Aelfwald II., as Mr. Heywood and Mr. Lindsay have both proposed.

It is not without significance that Eadvini should have been moneyer to both Heardulf and Eanred, whilst also striking in every instance for Aelfwald II. He was certainly an early moneyer, striking largely for Eanred, but dwindling to one coin,²⁰ in the national collection of stycas during Aethelred II.'s reign, and then disappearing from this series. At first I felt a difficulty in reconciling Mr. Heywood's statement²¹ that Heardulf had struck coins with the moneyer Eadvini, with the fact that none were so described except a single styca in Mr. Rashleigh's collection; but since seeing the collection at York I think there is a large series there, apparently unidentified in their catalogue, which have at least as good a claim to be Heardulf's coins as any. Of these the best struck series²² was in the St. Leonard's Place find, and many of these are of Eadvini's work. A rougher series²³ appears in the Bolton Percy find, some also with Eadvini's name on the reverse. All these have a peculiar ornament on the reverse, quite unlike that on any other stycas, like a star with the ends pommettées; and the obverse, at

²⁰ *B. M. Cat.*, p. 161, No. 295 of Ethelred II.

²¹ *N. U.*, 8rd Ser., vol. vii., p. 220.

²² *Yorkshire Society's MS. Catalogue of Stycas.*

²³ *Ibid.*

least in the St. Leonard's hoard, appears to be from the same die in all the twenty-four coins of that type, viz. :—

Obv.—+EV+R··DAF··F.


The styca (see Pl. VII. 9) which is now shown of this type is unfortunately one of the rougher type from the Bolton Percy hoard, but the star is well struck up on the reverse. It may be noticed, though it may only be a coincidence, that the stycas of Eanred with Eadvine as moneyer have a cross in the middle of the latter's name in many instances.²⁴ Is it not possible that the coins reading EARDVLF REX may be attributable to that king's last reign after Aelfwald II., and before Eanred, a short period and of uncertain duration? Two stycas in the British Museum seem intended to be read in this manner, and also one in the York collection. The great bulk, however, seem to have the regal title omitted, their greater preponderance, perhaps, being due to their issue during the early part of Heardulf's reign, a period of ten years, as compared to the period after his restoration of from one to two years at the outside. As, however, these questions demand more consideration than I have been able hitherto to devote, I will defer any further notes on the subject to a future period, when I will also put before the Society any conclusions I may arrive at on examination of the mass of barbarous stycas in various collections, some of which may be referable to Heardulf's period.

GRANTLEY.

²⁴ *B. M. Cat.*, vol. i., Nos. 96, 98, 105, 107 of Eanred.

IX.

A FIND OF COINS AT EAST WORLINGTON.

On the 5th of July, 1895, as a labourer was repairing and banking up a hedge which enclosed an orchard near the house on a farm called Thorndon, locally pronounced as Thornham, in the parish of East Worlington, near Chumleigh, in North Devon, and in the possession and occupation of a Mr. Southwood, his digger struck an earthen vessel, which was broken by the blow, and a quantity of silver coins poured out. The man at once proceeded to look further and to dig round the spot in the hope of finding more. Eventually three earthen (or, as they are called in Devon, "cloamen") vessels were brought to light. They were in the form of the present-day pitchers , but they fell to pieces immediately upon being unearthed. The mouth of each pitcher was covered with a flat stone, such as might have been picked up at random. These jars had been hidden in a hole dug out of the "coombe" or back of the hedge, and the hole had been covered over with soil and turf. East Worlington is a village situated on the lesser Dart, five miles north-east of the Lapford Station on the North Devon Railway, nine miles south-east of South Moulton, six miles east of Chumleigh, and about nineteen miles from Exeter. The estate of Thorndon in this parish belonged in the seventeenth century to a family named Copley. It is generally believed that the then owner went off to the Civil War,

but before departing concealed his money in a place where he could recover it on his return; and there is a local tradition that he uttered the words, when at the point of death, "in the orchard," referring, as is now supposed, to the hidden coins. The particulars of the discovery of the hoard have been kindly communicated to me by the Rev. H. L. Hill, Rector of West Worlington, who adds, "there has always been a tradition handed down from generation to generation that money was concealed somewhere on the farm; and there appears in this instance to be good evidence for such a tradition." The hoard was a large one, and coming under the law of treasure-trove was forwarded to the Museum, where I examined it very carefully. It consisted of no less than 5,188 coins, namely, shillings and sixpences of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I., and a crown, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of Charles I.; also a few Scottish and Irish pieces, and one Spanish dollar. The following is a summary of the hoard.

Edward VI.	.	.	Shillings	.	.	11
"	.	.	Sixpences	.	.	7
Elizabeth	.	.	Shillings	.	.	578
"	.	.	Sixpences	.	.	1,649
James I.	.	.	Shillings	.	.	320
"	.	.	Sixpences	.	.	184
"	.	.	Scottish half-merks	.	.	2
"	.	.	Irish shillings	.	.	3
Charles I.	.	.	Crown	.	.	1
"	.	.	Half-crowns	.	.	485
"	.	.	Shillings	.	.	1,652
"	.	.	Sixpences	.	.	295
Spanish dollar, <i>circ.</i> 1820	.	.	.	.	.	1
						<hr/> 5,188

Before pointing out any special points connected with the hoard, I will give a further and more detailed list of

the coins, following the classification of Hawkins, under each reign. From these particulars it will be seen how complete the hoard was, especially in the series of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. The following is the list of the coins arranged according to their mint-marks or dates.

EDWARD VI.

Shillings, m.m. tun	5	
" " y	6	
	—	11
Sixpences, m.m. tun	5	
" " y	2	
	—	7

ELIZABETH.

Shillings, m.m. martlet	96	
" " cross-crosslet	96	
" " lis	18	
" " bell	18	
" " A	48	
" " scallop	46	
" " crescent	20	
" " hand	23	
" " tun	61	
" " woolpack	54	
" " key	26	
" " anchor	1	
" " 0	3	
" " 1	12	
" " 2	33	
" uncertain m.m.	23	
	—	578
Sixpences, 1561, m.m. pheon	91	
" 1562, "	16	
" " (milled), m.m. star	1	
" 1563, m.m. pheon	10	
" 1564, "	21	
" 1565, "	22	
" " rose	23	
" 1566, " portcullis	60	
	—	
Carried forward	244	

Brought forward	.	.	.	244
Sixpences, 1566, m.m. lion	.	.	.	8
" " " coronet	.	.	.	1
" 1567, " lion	.	.	.	14
" " " coronet	.	.	.	68
" " (milled), m.m. lis	.	.	.	1
" 1568, m.m. coronet	.	.	.	75
" 1569, " "	.	.	.	110
" " " castle	.	.	.	1
" 1570, " coronet	.	.	.	23
" " " castle	.	.	.	20
" 1571, " "	.	.	.	61
" " " ermine	.	.	.	1
" " " acorn	.	.	.	1
" 1572, " ermine	.	.	.	78
" 1573, " "	.	.	.	48
" " " acorn	.	.	.	40
" " " cinquefoil	.	.	.	1
" 1574, " acorn	.	.	.	15
" " " cinquefoil	.	.	.	61
" 1575, " "	.	.	.	82
" 1576, " "	.	.	.	16
" 1577, " "	.	.	.	8
" " " cross	.	.	.	1
" 1578, " "	.	.	.	80
" 1579, " "	.	.	.	21
" 1580, " "	.	.	.	56
" 1581, " "	.	.	.	22
" 1582, " sword	.	.	.	48
" " " bell	.	.	.	11
" 1583, " "	.	.	.	25
" " " A	.	.	.	14
" 1584, " A	.	.	.	20
" " " scallop	.	.	.	8
" 1585, " "	.	.	.	20
" 1586, " "	.	.	.	9
" 1587, " "	.	.	.	1
" " " crescent	.	.	.	10
" 1588, " "	.	.	.	2
" 1589, " "	.	.	.	7
" 1590, " hand	.	.	.	19
" 1591, " "	.	.	.	27
" 1592, " "	.	.	.	8
Carried forward	.	.	.	1,286

Brought forward	.	.	.	1,286
Sixpences, 1592, m.m. tun	.	.	.	29
" 1598, " "	.	.	.	48
" 1594, " "	.	.	.	4
" " woolpack	.	.	.	88
" 1595, " "	.	.	.	17
" " key	.	.	.	7
" 1596, " "	.	.	.	17
" 1598, " "	.	.	.	1
" " anchor	.	.	.	1
" 1599, " "	.	.	.	1
" 1601, " 1	.	.	.	9
" 1602, " 1	.	.	.	6
" " 2	.	.	.	26
" uncertain m.m.	.	.	.	164
				—1,649

JAMES I.

Shillings, (Exurgat), m.m. thistle	.	.	.	53
" " lis	.	.	.	30
" (Quæ Deus), m.m. lis	.	.	.	47
" " rose	.	.	.	50
" " scallop	.	.	.	22
" " grapes	.	.	.	7
" " coronet	.	.	.	30
" " key	.	.	.	7
" " bell	.	.	.	1
" " mullet	.	.	.	3
" " tower	.	.	.	1
" " tun	.	.	.	4
" " rose (2nd issue)	.	.	.	12
" " thistle	.	.	.	9
" " lis	.	.	.	22
" " "	.	.	.	2
				(plume over shield)
" " trefoil	.	.	.	7
" " uncertain m.m.	.	.	.	13
				— 320
Sixpences, 1603 (Exurgat), m.m. thistle	.	.	.	81
" 1604 " "	.	.	.	12
" " lis	.	.	.	25
" " (Quæ Deus), m.m. lis	.	.	.	10
" 1605 " "	.	.	.	12
				—
Carried forward	.	.	.	90
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Brought forward . . .	90
Sixpences, 1605 (Quæ Deus), m.m. rose .	20
" 1606 " " " "	11
" " " " scallop	9
" 1607 " " " "	1
" " " " grapes	10
" " " " coronet	7
" 1608 " " " "	4
" 1610 " " bell .	2
" 1611 " " mullet	2
" 1618 " " trefoil .	1
" 1621 " " rose .	8
" " " " thistle	1
" 1622 " " " "	8
" 1623 " " " "	1
" " " " lis .	2
" 1624 " " " "	8
" " " " trefoil .	7
" uncertain dates, &c. . .	7
	— 184
Scottish half-merks	2
	— 2
Shillings (Irish), m.m. bell	2
" " " cinquefoil . . .	1
	— 3

CHARLES I.

Tower Mint.

Half-crowns, m.m. lis (1625)	8
" " cross on steps (1626) .	1
" " anchor (1628)	8
" " plume (1630)	1
" " harp (1632)	2
" " portcullis (1633)	5
" " bell (1634)	21
" " crown (1635)	24
" " tun (1636)	32
" " triangle (1639)	11
" " star (1640)	30
" " triangle in circle (1641)	155
" " (P) (1648)	19
Carried forward	312

Brought forward . . .	812
Half-crowns, m.m. (R) (1644) . . .	39
" " eye (1645) . . .	22
" " sun (1646) . . .	12
" uncertain m.m. . . .	54
	— 490

Shillings, m.m. lis (1625) . . .	11
" " cross on steps (1625-6) . . .	5
" " castle (1627) . . .	2
" " plume (1630) . . .	15
" " rose (1631) . . .	8
" " harp (1632) . . .	45
" " portcullis (1633) . . .	40
" " bell (1634) . . .	66
" " crown (1635) . . .	182
" " tun (1636) . . .	157
" " " (1638) . . .	62
" " anchor (1638) . . .	82
" " triangle (1639) . . .	150
" " star (1640) . . .	141
" " triangle in circle (1641) . . .	327
" " (P) (1643) . . .	46
" " (R) (1644) . . .	44
" " eye (1645) . . .	30
" " sun (1645) . . .	52
" " sceptre (1646) . . .	4
" " uncertain . . .	224
	— 1,648

Sixpences, m.m. lis (1625) . . .	7
(one without m.m. on <i>rev.</i>) . . .	
" " cross on steps (1625-6) . . .	2
" " plume (1630) (square shield) . . .	1
" " plume (1630) (oval shield) . . .	3
" " rose on plume on <i>obv.</i> , rose on <i>rev.</i> ; plume over shield (1631) . . .	1
" " harp (1632) . . .	11
" " portcullis (1633) . . .	17
" " bell (1634) . . .	14
" " crown (1635) . . .	47
" " tun (1636) . . .	51
	—
Carried forward . . .	154

Brought forward	154
Sixpences, m.m. tun (1638) (square shield)	20
" " anchor (1638)	19
" " triangle (1639)	34
" " star (1640)	25
" " triangle in circle (1641) .	13
" " (P) (1643)	2
" " (R) (1644)	1
" " uncertain	25
	— 295

Aberystwith Mint.

Shillings, m.m. open book	2
	— 2

Exeter Mint.

Crown, m.m. rose	1
	— 1
Half-crowns, m.m. rose, square shield between C. R.	8
" " rose, square shield, C. R. above	2
" " rose, oval shield	37
" " " " " date 1644	1
	— 48
Shillings, m.m. rose, square garnished shield	1
" " rose, oval shield between C. R.	1
" " rose, oval shield, no C. R. . . .	2
" " " " " dated 1644	2
" " rose, oval shield, dated 1645	1
	— 7
Sixpence, m.m. rose, oval shield, 1644 . .	1
	— 1

Scottish.

Sixpence, rev. square shield between C. R. .	1
Spanish dollar, or piece of "8," circ. 1630	1

From the above list it will be seen that, with the exception of a few pieces of Edward VI., the hoard consisted entirely of coins of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and of these reigns, so far as the shillings and sixpences go, it is one of the largest and most complete finds on record. The coins of Charles I., with few exceptions, were of the Tower mint, which ceased in 1646.

The coins of Edward VI. are all of the last issue, and of the fine silver standard. They bear the usual mint marks tun and letter y. These coins were much worn. Of Mary alone, and of Philip and Mary, we have no coins, but of Elizabeth there is a complete series of the hammered shillings with all the mint marks as given by Hawkins. As there are no new ones, it may be concluded that Hawkins's list is complete, at least so far as our present knowledge goes. Of the hammered sixpences of Elizabeth all the known mint marks are represented except those of the year 1600, which were the anchor and the circle or the figure naught (= 1600). A few of the earlier dates are also missing, but not the mint marks. In addition, there are three varieties not mentioned by Hawkins. The first is the sixpence of 1566 with mint mark a crown. This piece shows that this mint mark occurred one year earlier than given by Hawkins. The second piece is that of 1571, with mint mark an acorn. The earliest date formerly known of this mint mark was 1573. From this we may conclude that the mint mark acorn was also used in 1572, which would give us a sequence from 1571-1574. The third new variety is the sixpence of 1587, with mint mark a scallop. Hawkins gives the dates 1584, 1585, and 1586 for that mint mark, but not this fourth year, 1587. There is only one specimen of this

coin in the hoard, and it shows that the die was an altered one of 1586. The milled coinage of Elizabeth is represented by two sixpences only, viz., one of 1562 with mint mark a star, the other of 1567 with mint mark a lis. The coins of this reign are so much worn that among the shillings there are 23 specimens the mint marks of which are not recognisable, and among the sixpences no less than 164, the dates of which are no longer legible.

In the series of shillings of James I. we have all the mint marks recorded by Hawkins, but of the sixpences the following dates are missing:—1609, key; 1612, tower; 1613, cinquefoil; and 1615, tun. The presence of two Scottish half-merks and three Irish shillings shows that these coins passed in currency in England at the time.

Of Charles I. the only local mints represented in this hoard are those of Aberystwith and Exeter. Of the former there are only two shillings, and of the latter one crown, the only one in the hoard, 46 half-crowns, 7 shillings, and one sixpence dated 1644.

The Tower series of half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences is unusually complete. Of the half-crowns the only missing mint marks are the castle (1627), the negro's head (1626-7), the heart (1629-30), the rose (1631), the anchor (1638), and the sceptre (1646). All the half-crowns, with mint mark a rose, in the hoard must be given to Exeter; those of the Tower showing the king bearing his sword directed over his shoulder, and the horse caparisoned. The Exeter pieces have the sword upright and the horse without plumes or caparisons; besides that they all bear the peculiarly shaped rose attributed to Exeter.

The half-crowns with mint mark anchor had that symbol in three different positions, viz., upright, or turned to left or to right. Of the shillings, the only missing mint marks are the negro's head (1626-7), the anchor, 1628, and the heart (1629-30). There are no new varieties in either the coins of this denomination or in the half-crowns. Of the sixpences one specimen of the lis mint mark, 1625, has none on the reverse, and another dated 1630, with mint mark plume, has a square shield on the reverse instead of an oval one. This variety is unpublished, and shows that the change in the form of the shield took place early in this year; all the other known sixpences with this mint mark having the oval shield on the reverse and being without date. The missing mint marks in the series of sixpences are the castle, 1627, of which Hawkins cites only one example, formerly in the Neck cabinet, the negro's head (1626-7); the anchor, 1628; the heart (1629-30); the eye and sun, 1645; and the sceptre, 1646.

The two Aberystwith shillings are of the usual type with mint mark an open book, and on the reverse an oval shield ornamented with a plume.

Of the Exeter mint the crown has the mint mark a rose, and on the reverse an oval garnished shield. It is not dated, and is, therefore, assigned by Hawkins to the earliest issue of the mint. The half-crowns are of four reverse types, viz., with oval garnished shield between C. R.; with similar shield surmounted by C. R.; with oval garnished shield and no letters; and, lastly, with oval shield and date 1644. It should be noted that the shield of the first two types is different from that of the last two. It is less oval, and is, in fact, oblong with the corners only rounded. Hawkins, in his description, merely calls all the

shields oval. The shillings are of the same types as the half-crowns, but one specimen has the oblong oval garnished shield without the letters C. R. This type appears to be unpublished. Three specimens are dated 1644 and 1645. The only sixpence of Exeter in the find is that which is dated 1644, and with the oval shield on the reverse. This coin is extremely rare. It will be seen from the list that the only mint mark on the Exeter coins is the rose. There is no specimen with the castle mint mark, which does not appear to have been adopted till the end of 1645. This circumstance will be accounted for later on.

As East Worlington is situated only about nineteen miles from Exeter, it is not surprising to find a fair number of coins of this mint in the hoard. In fact, amongst such a large number one would have expected certainly to have met with not only some of Briot's coins, but also some of the other local mints, such as Shrewsbury, Oxford, Bristol, and Weymouth, which had begun their issues long before 1646. We can only conclude that the output of the coins from these mints was limited, and that their circulation was confined to a restricted area, if not within the actual city where they were struck.

The coins of Charles I., of the Tower mint, are mostly in poor condition or badly struck. This applies specially to the half-crowns and shillings. Of the former there are 54 specimens, the mint marks of which are either illegible or not struck up, and of the shillings there are no less than 224 pieces in a similar state. The Exeter coins, on the other hand, are in many instances as fresh as when issued from the mint, but, nevertheless, the majority are ill struck; the flan being very irregular and chipped.

There is not a single example which would be described as a "good round coin."

To give an approximate date to the burial of this hoard is not a difficult matter. The latest struck coin in the hoard is the shilling of Charles I., of the Tower mint, with the mint mark, a sceptre. The issue of this coin, as we know from the sixpence, took place in 1646. Turning to the history of Devonshire of that date, we find that this year was one of great tribulation for the county. It was the scene of the final conflict between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists in the West of England. Fairfax and Cromwell commanded the former, whilst Lords Hopton and Wentworth, with whom was Prince Charles, commanded the latter. We need not enter into the details of this struggle beyond our purpose. Exeter, Dartmouth, and Plymouth were besieged by one side or the other, and Fairfax was active in scouring the country with his army. On the 14th of February, 1646, he was with his army at Chumleigh, a distance of only six miles from East Worlington. A couple of days afterwards Torrington fell into his hands, the army of the Royalists was taken prisoners or else scattered, and those who escaped took refuge with their generals Lord Hopton and Lord Cassel in Cornwall. In about a month Exeter surrendered, and this being followed shortly afterwards by the submission of Barnstaple, the *coup de grâce* was given to the cause of the King in the West. These data afford us sufficient evidence for fixing the time when the hoard was buried.

The absence of any coins of a smaller denomination than the sixpence would at first sight have indicated not a private hoard, but rather a part of a military chest hastily concealed. It is also very probable that in their flight the Royalist troops must have passed very near the spot where

the coins were concealed. The nature of the burial, however, viz. in three ordinary household pitchers, the close proximity of the farmhouse and the local tradition, induce one rather to take the other view and to class the coins as a private hoard. No doubt at this time the villagers ran great risks of being robbed either by the Royalists or Parliamentarians; and as it was probably known that the owner of Thorndon Farm was well-to-do, concealment was the best mode of protection. So the owner buried his coins, and as he did not unearth them he may possibly have been one of those who fell in the attack or defence of Torrington in 1646. Such an event would tally with the circumstances as connected with the owner, and with the probable date of the burial of the hoard, which we would place at quite early in 1646. The absence of any coins of Exeter with the mint mark a castle, which was adopted at the end 1645, may also be easily accounted for. That city was besieged by the Parliamentarians at the end of that year, and as the siege lasted for some time it is probable that no coins of the later issue had passed out of the city before the burial of the hoard.

One peculiar circumstance connected with the hoard is that many of the coins of Charles I. are much defaced by cross scratching. As this defacement would not probably have been done by the Royalists, one can only conjecture that this mode of defacing the coins was one way by which the Parliamentarians in North Devon showed their disrespect for the King.

H. A. GRUEBER.

X.

A FIND OF COINS AT CREDITON, N. DEVON.

On the 15th October last, whilst some alterations were being carried out to a building forming a part of the parish church of Crediton, in Devonshire, a large hoard of English silver coins was discovered. The building where the find took place consists of three storeys. The ground-floor is occupied by the vestry. Above that are two small rooms, and above these, on the second floor, a large room which is used by the governors of the church for their meetings. These governors are a body of twelve men, supposed to be yeomen of the parish, and they hold that position by virtue of an ancient charter. The two intermediate rooms, between the vestry and the governors' room, were formerly used, one as a plumbery, the other as a kitchen, but more recently they served as lumber-rooms. These, as well as the governors' room, are approached by a spiral staircase, and are built against the outer wall of the church. It was whilst carrying out some repairs in the plumbery, in the process of converting it into a vestry for the choir, that the discovery took place and in the following manner.¹

¹ The particulars relating to the actual finding of the coins have been furnished by Mr. L. A. D. Montague, a member of our Society.

Whilst a workman was employed in removing the ceiling of the plumbery, he struck against a hard substance with his hammer, and when the plaster gave way there came down a shower of silver coins of various sizes. On closer inspection the workman found that he had cut into a leather bag, which was resting on the beam next to the wall and between the joists supporting the floor of the governors' room above. When all the coins were collected, they were found to weigh about $19\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The ceiling of the plumbery is only seven feet high; so that it was possible to have placed the bag in the position in which it was found by removing the ceiling and afterwards replacing the plaster; or the bag could have been placed there by removing the floor of the room above. This latter mode of concealment seems to be the more probable.

As the coins had been claimed as treasure-trove, they were forwarded in the leather bag in which they were found to the British Museum, where they underwent a careful examination, the results of which are now laid before the Society.

The hoard consists of shillings and sixpences of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth; half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of James I. and Charles I.; and crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of Charles II., and a few Scottish and Irish pieces.

The following is a summary of the contents of the hoard:—

Edward VI.	Shillings	.	.	.	7
"	Sixpences	.	.	.	4
Philip and Mary	Shillings	.	.	.	4
"	Sixpences	.	.	.	3
Carried forward					<hr/> 18

	Brought forward	.	.	18
Elizabeth	. Shillings (hammered)	.	.	166
"	. Sixpences	"	.	616
"	. " (milled)	.	.	1
James I.	. Half-crowns	.	.	3
"	. Shillings	.	.	107
"	. Sixpences	.	.	99
"	. Thistle merks (Scottish)	.	.	9
"	Half " "	"	.	4
"	. Shillings (Scottish)	.	.	2
"	. " (Irish)	.	.	2
Charles I.	. Tower Half-crowns	.	.	164
"	. Briot "	.	.	1
"	. Bristol "	.	.	2
"	. Oxford "	.	.	8
"	. Shrewsbury "	.	.	1
"	. Weymouth "	.	.	3
"	. York "	.	.	4
"	. Worcester "	.	.	1
"	. Scottish "	.	.	2
"	. Tower Shillings	.	.	468
"	. Oxford "	.	.	3
"	. Scottish "	.	.	1
"	. Tower Sixpences	.	.	141
Charles II.	. Hammered Half-crowns	.	.	16
"	. " Shillings	.	.	10
"	. " Sixpences	.	.	5
"	. Milled Crowns	.	.	4
"	. " Half-crowns	.	.	19
"	. " Shillings	.	.	4

 1884

It will be noticed from this list that though the coins overlap the period by many years both before and after, there was not a single coin of the Commonwealth in the hoard.

As in the case of the East Worlington hoard, the particulars of which I communicated to the Society a few weeks ago, I will now give a more detailed list of the find of coins before us, taking the various issues of each reign in the order of Hawkins. In addition to this

mention will be made of any special varieties or any coin deserving special notice.

EDWARD VI.

Shillings (full-face), m.m. tun . . .	6	
" " " y . . .	1	
	—	7
Sixpences (full-face), m.m. tun . . .	8	
" " " y . . .	1	
	—	4

PHILIP AND MARY.

Shillings, mark of value on rev., no date .	3	
" " " " 1555 obv.	1	
	—	4
Sixpences, mark of value on rev., date on obv. 1554, 1557 (2) . . .	—	3

ELIZABETH.

Shillings (hammered), m.m. martlet . .	19	
" " " cross-crosslet .	22	
" " " lis . . .	4	
" " " bell . . .	5	
" " " A. . .	13	
" " " scallop . .	12	
" " " crescent . .	5	
" " " hand . . .	4	
" " " tun . . .	16	
" " " woolpack . .	15	
" " " key . . .	6	
" " " 0 . . .	2	
" " " 1 . . .	9	
" " " 2 . . .	9	
" " " uncertain (clipped) .	25	
	—	166
Sixpences (hammered), 1561, m.m. phæon .	20	
" " 1562 " " . .	7	
" " 1564 " " . .	8	
" " 1565 " " . .	5	
" " 1565 " rose . .	9	
	—	
Carried forward . . .	49	

	Brought forward	.	.	.	49
Sixpences (hammered),	1566, m.m.	portcullis	.	.	20
"	"	1566, "	lion	.	2
"	"	1567, "	"	.	7
"	"	1567, "	coronet	.	15
"	"	1568, "	"	.	34
"	"	1569, "	"	.	19
"	"	1570, "	"	.	7
"	"	1570, "	castle	.	4
"	"	1571, "	"	.	15
"	(milled)	1571, "	"	.	1
"	(hammered)	1572, "	ermine	.	28
"	"	1573, "	"	.	7
"	"	1573, "	acorn	.	11
"	"	1573, "	cinquefoil	.	7
"	"	1574, "	acorn	.	1
"	"	1574, "	cinquefoil	.	20
"	"	1575, "	"	.	22
"	"	1576, "	"	.	4
"	"	1577, "	"	.	3
"	"	1578, "	cross	.	23
"	"	1579, "	"	.	11
"	"	1580, "	"	.	24
"	"	1581, "	"	.	7
"	"	1582, "	sword	.	19
"	"	1582, "	bell	.	3
"	"	1583, "	"	.	10
"	"	1583, "	A	.	4
"	"	1584, "	bell, A	.	6
"	"	1584, "	scallop	.	10
"	"	1585, "	"	.	10
"	"	1586, "	"	.	5
"	"	1587, "	crescent	.	5
"	"	1588, "	"	.	2
"	"	1589, "	"	.	2
"	"	1590, "	hand	.	7
"	"	1591, "	"	.	5
"	"	1592, "	"	.	1
"	"	1592, "	tun	.	9
"	"	1593, "	"	.	19
"	"	1594, "	woolpack	.	15
"	"	1595, "	"	.	1
"	"	1595, "	key	.	2

Carried forward . . . 468

	Brought forward	. . .	468
Sixpences (hammered),	1596, m.m. key	. . .	7
"	" 1598, " "	. . .	2
"	" 1599, " anchor	. . .	1
"	" 1601, " 1	. . .	4
"	" 1602, " 1	. . .	1
"	" 1602, " 2	. . .	8
"	" uncertain m.m. or date	126	
			— 617

JAMES I.

Half-crown (Quæ Deus) m.m. lis (plume over shield)	. . .	1
" " " trefoil slipped	. . .	2
		— 3
Shillings (Exurgat) m.m. thistle	. . .	10
" " " lis	. . .	10
" (Quæ Deus) " " "	. . .	8
" " " rose	. . .	8
" " " escallop	. . .	11
" " " coronet	. . .	7
" " " bell	. . .	1
" " " cinquefoil	. . .	1
" " " tun	. . .	1
" " " rose (1621)	. . .	8
" " " thistle (1621)	. . .	2
" " " " (plume over shield)	1	
" " " trefoil slipped (1624)	5	
" (Exurgat) " uncertain	. . .	2
" (Quæ Deus) " " "	. . .	32
		— 107
Sixpences (Exurgat), 1603, m.m. thistle	. . .	15
" " 1604, " lis	. . .	12
" (Quæ Deus), 1604, m.m. lis	. . .	6
" " 1605, " rose	. . .	12
" " 1606, " "	. . .	6
" " 1606, " scallop	. . .	9
" " 1607, " "	. . .	5
" " 1607, " coronet	. . .	8
" " 1608, " "	. . .	2
" " 1609, " key	. . .	3
" " 1611, " mullet	. . .	1
" " 1613, " cinquefoil	. . .	1
		—
Carried forward	. . .	80

Brought forward	.	.	.	80
Sixpences (Quæ Deus), 1615, m.m. tun	.	.	.	1
" " 1621, " rose	.	.	.	1
" " 1623, " lis	.	.	.	2
" " 1624, " "	.	.	.	3
" " 1624, " trefoil	.	.	.	3
" " uncertain dates	.	.	.	9
			—	99

Scottish.

Thistle merks (1602)	.	.	.	4
" " uncertain dates	.	.	.	5
Half Thistle merks, uncertain dates	.	.	.	4
Shillings, m.m. thistle	.	.	.	2
			—	15

Irish.

Shillings (Exurgat), m.m. bell	.	.	.	1
" (Henricus) " rose	.	.	.	1
			—	2

CHARLES I.

(Tower Mint.)

Half-crown, m.m. lis (1625)	.	.	.	1
" " plume (1630)	.	.	.	1
" " " " (plume above shield)	.	.	.	1
" " rose (1631)	.	.	.	1
" " harp (1632) (C.R. at sides)	.	.	.	1
" " portcullis (1633)	.	.	.	2
" " bell (1634)	.	.	.	2
" " crown (1635)	.	.	.	2
" " tun (1636)	.	.	.	9
" " anchor (1638), upright	.	.	.	
" " and prostrate	.	.	.	2
" " triangle (1639)	.	.	.	13
" " star (1640)	.	.	.	7
" " triangle in circle (1641)	.	.	.	24
" " (P) (1643)	.	.	.	10
" " (R) (1644)	.	.	.	19
" " eye (1645)	.	.	.	6
" " sun (1645)	.	.	.	16
" " sceptre (1646)	.	.	.	1
" " uncertain	.	.	.	46
Carried forward	.	.	—	164

CHARLES II.

Hammered Coinage.

Half-crown, mark of value, no inner circles .	1	
" " " and inner circles	15	
	—	16
Shillings, mark of value, and inner circles .	10	
Sixpences, " " " " "	5	

Milled Coinage.

Crown, 1662, rose under bust	1	
" 1663	2	
" 1666	1	
	—	4
Half-crowns, 1663, 1669, 1670 (2), 1671 (2), 1673, 1675, 1676 (3), 1677 (3), 1679 (3), 1683 (2)	19	
Shillings, 1663, 1668 (2), 1680	4	

Before proceeding to give particulars of any of the individual coins in the hoard, it should be noted that by far the greater number are in very poor condition. They are so much rubbed by being in circulation, that not only are the mint-marks often not to be distinguished, but in many instances the inscriptions are almost illegible. From Edward VI. to James I. there is not a single coin in even fair condition: those of Charles I. are, on the whole, not quite so much worn; whilst the majority of the milled coins of Charles II. show but few signs of having been in circulation. His hammered coins are, for the most part, rubbed.

The few coins of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary call for no remarks beyond that, as in the East Worlington find, the only coins of the first reign are of the fine silver series.


Of Elizabeth all the known mint-marks on the shillings are represented in the hoard with the exception of the

anchor, 1597. The mint-marks of the sixpences are quite complete, and only a few dates are missing. One piece of 1570 shows the mint-mark, a castle struck over a coronet; and in the whole series there is only one milled coin, and that a sixpence of 1571, with the mint-mark a castle.

There are only three half-crowns of James I. in the hoard: one with mint-mark lis (1604), the others with trefoil slipped (1613); and all with the legend QVÆ DEVS. The series of shillings and sixpences of this reign is not so complete as regards mint-marks and dates as that of Elizabeth. A comparison of the above lists with those given in Hawkins will show which are the missing ones; so they need not be set out in detail. There are several Scottish coins, which prove, as in the case of the East Worlington find, that these passed in currency in England, the thistle merks as shillings and the half thistle merks as sixpences. There are also two Irish shillings, which must have passed current for half their nominal value, *i.e.*, 6d.

Of Charles I. we get no crowns, but there is a good representative series of half-crowns of the Tower Mint, and some rather interesting pieces of local issue. Some of the earlier half-crowns struck between 1625 and 1630 are wanting, but after 1630 the series is quite complete down to 1646, when it will be recollected that the issue of coins at the Tower Mint ceased till the Commonwealth. In spite of a very careful examination no new varieties were met with; but it should be noted that these coins were in such a poor state, that out of 164 specimens the mint-marks of 46 could not be made out.

Amongst the local half-crowns the following are the more noteworthy pieces. Of Oxford there are three

specimens of 1642, the first year in which coins were issued from that mint; these were struck from the usual Oxford dies, and not from those imported from Aberystwith, as was mostly the case. Of 1643 there is one piece with a large plume between two small ones over the declaration, and with the date and mint-mark 1643 OX. below. One of 1645 has lozenges for stops between the words of the legends, and on either side of the date are the initials of the mint. Of Shrewsbury there is one specimen of the somewhat rare piece, having above the declaration the value 2s. 6d., divided by one plume only. Of Weymouth one half-crown has the usual  under the horse, and on the reverse a square shield crowned; but it is of such coarse work, that it was probably an imitation of an original coin of that mint, and may therefore have been struck elsewhere than at Weymouth. There are also two other pieces which, though not bearing the initial of the mint on the obverse, must also be attributed to Weymouth. They have on the obverse the horse with long flowing mane in front, and on the reverse the usual oval shield, but garnished with two lis. They are similar to *Hawkins*, 500, which is classed among the uncertain half-crowns, and also like those pieces, described in the *Montagu Sale Catalogue* (Part iii.), under lots 613—617. From their similarity to coins that were undoubtedly struck at Weymouth, there can be little question of this attribution. It may be added that on one specimen there was a rosette after AVSPICE, and on another a lis in the same place. The York half-crowns do not furnish any new varieties.

Of the Tower shillings a few mint-marks are wanting between 1625 and 1630, as was the case with the half-crowns, but from the latter date the series is quite com-

plete. There is only one somewhat exceptional piece to be noticed—a shilling with the mint-mark lis, and having the bust of the king in lace collar and armour on the obverse and an oval shield on the reverse. This coin must have been struck after 1630, and as it is of somewhat rude work it should perhaps be attributed to “an uncertain mint.” Its original type would be a coin of the Tower Mint. The only shillings of local striking are those of Oxford, which present no new varieties. It may be added that out of 468 specimens the mint-marks on 162 pieces were undistinguishable.

Of the sixpences, which are all of the Tower Mint except one Scottish, the list is fairly complete. There is only one rare specimen, and that the sixpence of 1627 with the negro’s head.

Neither the hammered coins nor those of the milled series of Charles II. call for any special remarks. It need only be noticed that whilst the hammered pieces are a good deal rubbed and worn, those of the milled series are in excellent condition and appear to have been but little in circulation.

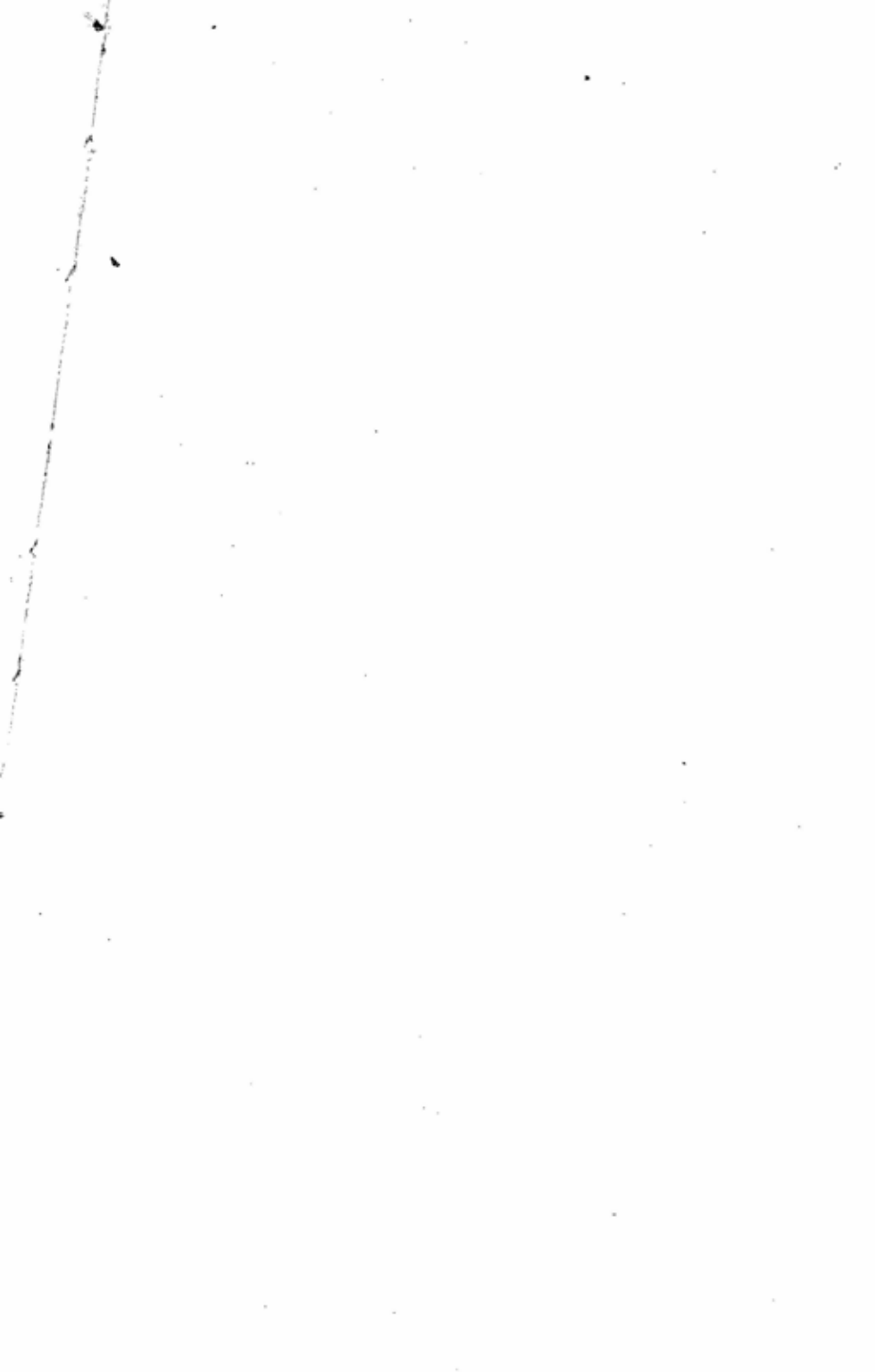
The absence of any coin of the Commonwealth seems at first somewhat remarkable; but when we take into consideration that the circulation of such coins was prohibited after November, 1661, their absence is easily explained. It is most probable that the forming of this hoard did not commence till after that date.

As to the conditions under which the hoard was buried there is little scope for conjecture. It was hidden under very different circumstances from that found about a year and a-half ago at East Worlington, which place is situated about ten miles from Crediton. The burial of the East Worlington hoard was due to the unsettled state of the

country and took place about 1645. The Crediton hoard was not buried till after 1683, or about forty years later. When found it was conjectured that some connection may have existed between the two hoards; but the dates supplied by the coins show that this is impossible. The East Worlington hoard must have been buried quite twenty years before the owner of that of Crediton Church began amassing his.

The Crediton hoard is of a purely private character and was not in any way connected with outside influences. Hidden within the precincts of the church, it must have been placed there by some one engaged within the building. Whether the owner obtained the coins honestly or not, or whether they had formed part of the church offerings, would be a matter of pure conjecture. It represented a goodly sum at that time. From the rubbed state of the earlier coins of Charles II. it is evident that the amassing of the hoard did not begin till after 1665 and must have extended over a period of about twenty years. We draw this conclusion from the fact that the earlier milled coins of that reign are in such good condition that they could not long have been in circulation before they were set aside.

H. A. GRUEBER.





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16



17

AUTOTYPE.

XI.

THE TYPE KNOWN AS "THE DEMOS," ON COINS OF RHEGIUM.

(See Plate VIII.)

THE first issue of the well-known Rhegian coin type of a seated male figure is supposed to coincide with the establishment of the rule of democracy at that city in 466 B.C., and it is believed—on account of the advanced style of the latest, as compared with the semi-archaic character of the earliest specimens—to have extended over about half a century. The figure has been explained in various ways. Some numismatists, in taking their stand on the, doubtless correct, chronological attribution of the series, have seen in it a direct reflection and result of the political revolution. Others have been content to judge the type by itself according to the evidence afforded by such specimens as had come within the scope of their observation. On this latter principle the figure has been thought to represent Asklepios and Trophonios,¹ or even the master of a choir of thirty-five youths who, as Pausanias² informs us, were lost in crossing from Messana to Rhegium.³ The historic view may possibly underlie Eckhel's description of the type: "Juppiter sedens d. hastam,"⁴ as he may have

¹ *Zeitsch. für Num.*, XIII., p. 311.

² Pausanias V., 25.

³ Carelli, p. 110.

⁴ *Doctrina Num.*, I., 178.

thought of the god in the exercise of his chief function towards men, viz., as the deliverer, in which capacity he appears on well-known Sicilian coins of a later date.

It is not necessary to specify the reasons which render all these explanations unacceptable,⁵ as they have generally been abandoned since another more acceptable theory was brought forward which has continued to hold the field; according to it the figure is the Demos, the impersonation of the Common Wealth. This view does not appear to have been questioned since it was advanced—with one exception, of which further on. Its favourable reception it seems to owe essentially to the satisfaction which it affords to the historical sense by directly connecting the type with an important political event. There is, besides, about this theory something of a convenient vagueness, and when a pleasing and striking idea is illustrated and supported by so charming an object as the figure on coin No. 15 of our plate (Paris collection), we admire and we assent. I will, however, try to ascertain if it can be made good on general archaeological as well as on numismatic grounds.

To begin with the latter—the head of Demos, both bearded and beardless, occurs frequently on Greek imperial coins, mainly of Asia Minor. The whole figure is found much more rarely. Occasionally other impersonations, such as **BOYAH**, are mentioned along with **ΔΗΜΟC**.⁶ On Greek autonomous coins "**Ο ΔΕΜΟΣ**" occurs but once, viz., on the famous tetradrachm of

⁵ I would only mention in passing that Carelli's extraordinary interpretation of the figure as the "magister chori juvenum XXXV"—may have been suggested by the figure of Stesichorus on a late coin of Thermae Himerenses.

⁶ Rasche, III., p. 202.

Athens. Köhler⁷ ascribes its issue to 86 or 85 B.C.; Head in his *B. M. Cat. Attica*, p. lvi., accepts this date, though he formerly placed it as early as about 200 B.C.⁸ I prefer the later date; for although the fabric appears rather more spread than that of the tetradrachm of the time, and with the name, of Mithridates, the work is very rude, while that of the early issues of large spread tetradrachms is good. The historical reasons also, as put forward by Köhler, appear to me convincing. But even if we accept Head's first assumption, "Demos" on coins cannot be traced back further than about two hundred years before Christ, and then only in the form of an inscription, not as a type, which latter seems to be confined to non-autonomous issues. Similar chronological conditions appear to apply to other impersonative types, like ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΑ, CYNΚΛΗΤΟC, ΒΟΥΛΗ, and others. In very rare cases only can we discover comparatively early pictorial renderings of similarly abstract conceptions. To these belong the types of ΡΩΜΑ on the third century stater of Epizephyrian Locri and the head of ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑ on a bronze coin of Alaesa, attributed to the time of Timoleon. ΕΛΛΑ—but only as a legend, not a type—occurs on a drachm of Larissa, which is supposed to have been struck by Alexander of Pherae during his occupation of the town. This, however, may be part of a magistrate's name. The earliest impersonative coin-type and legend occur, as far as I know, on a stater of Cyzicus, which is attributed to the early part of the fourth century.⁹ On it appears a

⁷ *Zeitsch. für Num.*, XII., p. 106.

⁸ *Hist. Num.*, p. 818.

⁹ Greenwell, *Coinage of Cyzicus*, *Num. Chron.*, 1887, vol. vii., p. 76, Pl. III., Fig. 3.

female figure seated on a cippus with the inscription ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙ.

We see, then, that coins of ascertained meaning supply no evidence that any impersonative figures had come into use earlier than the fourth century, that is, at least seventy years after the first issue of the Rhegian type.

I will now briefly touch upon the wider fields of ancient art in sculpture and painting.

We hear of numerous works of later Hellenistic times, commonly called allegorical subjects, which impersonate abstract conceptions. Some few of these are left to us. We meet with figures and groups which are meant to visualize the idea of civic communities, each being provided with distinguishing attributes.¹⁰ In this class of works of art may also be included the colossal figure of Nilus, with the sixteen cubits of the rise of his waters in the form of naked children. Nilus himself is not an allegorical figure, but a great and beneficent deity, honoured, no doubt, by offerings on many altars. But the figures emblematic of the cubits are truly allegorical.

In distinguishing allegorical figures from others we should be careful to ascertain as fully as possible whether the ideas embodied by a figure had, or had not, *grown into* a real deity with the people. Otherwise misapprehensions are sure to follow and multiply. No doubt very many of the gods and goddesses originated in the figures of speech of poets. None the less did they become divine beings from the moment when they received the honours of worship. To take a case in point. It might be con-

¹⁰ Overbeck, *Geschichte der griech. Plastik*, II. Ed., vol. ii., 364.

tended on what appears good ground that allegorical subjects were not foreign to Greek sculptural design at a very early period; for do we not read in Pausanias that on the chest of Cypselus there was depicted Δίκη punishing Ἀδικία? Justice and injustice seem purely allegorical figures. Yet we find that Hesiod already knows Δίκη as the child of Zeus and Themis, and that altars were erected to her. About Ἀδικία there seems to be no such positive information. Nevertheless, she surely did assume shape and did exist in the Greek mind as the necessary antithesis to Δίκη, and as a divine, if evil, being.

The work commonly mentioned as the first allegory in sculpture was a group by Euphranor, of presumably the middle of the fourth century, which represented Hellas crowned by Ἀρετή. Only one, however, of the figures—that of Hellas—can be truly called allegorical. Ἀρετή, as much as Nike or the Muses, was divine, and supposed to be the daughter of Zeus.¹¹

Lysippus became the real creator of allegory in sculpture when he produced his celebrated Καρὸς, presumably not many years after the production of the Hellas of Euphranor.¹²

Painting, with its greater freedom of choice, had preceded sculpture in the treatment of allegorical subjects. Thus we read that Panaenus, the contemporary and friend of Phidias, painted a figure of Hellas and of Salamis. About half a century later Parrhasius produced his famous Demos. The art of die-engraving partaking, in regard to treatment and choice of subjects, of the character of sculpture and painting, it is interesting and instructive to

¹¹ Roscher's *Lexikon der griech. u. röm. Mythologie*.

¹² Overbeck's *Gesch. der griech. Plastik*. II. Ed., vol. ii, 92.

observe that the earliest instance of an allegorical coin type—the Eleutheria of the Cyzicene stater—occurs at an approximately equal distance of time from the creations of Panaenus and of Lysippus. We may conclude, then, that the subject was suggested to the engraver by a picture, not a work of sculpture.

As regards our coin-type of Rhegium, however, I venture to assert that it could not be intended as an impersonation of the Demos seventy or eighty years before the first recorded instance of the treatment of this subject, even in painting.

Perhaps I should refer here to another supposed Demos on contemporary coins of Tarentum, because it is brought forward on behalf of the theory in regard to the Rhegian type. I contend, even outside my main argument, that this figure is, in the *true* allegorical sense, no more a Demos than the figure on the Rhegian coins. This much may indeed be conceded, that, since the name of the city is, in every single letter, identical with that of its mythic founder ΤΑΡΑΣ, the artists who engraved the dies would readily and naturally attribute to the oekist's figure objects which had become sources of the city's wealth (most commonly the distaff). But what justification is there to go beyond this point, when we find the figure expressly designated as ΤΑΡΑΣ?

Political changes often induced new coin-types. But these types very rarely refer directly, or even distantly, to the nature of the events by which they were produced—at least, not till later times than those with which we are concerned.

To account for the numismatic fact seems to me fairly obvious, at least from one point of view. For if—and there seems sufficient warrant for the supposition—the

working of the mints in the earlier stages of Greek civilisation was directed by the priesthood, they were *ipso facto* raised above the rivalry of political factions, and as every man whose mother tongue was Greek was expected, on occasion, to honour any of the national deities, so would their ministers be reluctant to dishonour any of the worshippers. Only victories over Barbarians could, therefore, be alluded to on the public coinage, *e.g.*, in the case of the "Damareteion," over the Carthaginians; or over the Etruscans, by means of the pistrix on transitional tetradrachms of Syracuse.

I have said before that the favourite interpretation of the seated figure as the Demos of Rhegium had been seriously objected to, so far as I know, once only. The objection was raised by Head, who says¹³: "The seated figure is usually thought to personify the Demos of Rhegium. For my own part I am inclined to look upon him as a divinity of the nature of Agreus or Aristaeus, the patron of rural life and pursuits. The shepherd's dog, the duck, and the crow, frequently seen under or beside his seat, would thus stand in some sort of intimate relation to the main type; whereas, if the figure is Demos, they must be regarded merely as adjunct symbols unconnected with the principal figure."

There is no doubt that the adjunct symbols of these coins are disposed in such a manner as to connect them directly with the main type, so that the one should not be judged apart from the other. To do so would, in the case of such early coins, be at least as unwarranted as, for instance, in that of the coins of Pandosia and Epidaurus, where we cannot separate the dog, or the

¹³ *Hist. Num.*, p. 94.

dog and serpent, from the figures of Pan and of Asklepios. With a view to ascertain whether the principle laid down by Head can be followed out, and applied to all known varieties of the series with consistency, I procured casts of coins from the great public collections. In examining these, I perceived that the nature of the adjuncts was not the only point to be considered.

Before proceeding in this direction, I will inquire if the supposition that the figure may represent "a divinity of the nature of Agreus or Aristaeus" is favoured by the character of the coin type which immediately precedes it. This is the Messenian type of the mule-car and the hare. The former, the mule-car, does not concern us, as it belongs to the usual agonistic class. But the hare, as the type and emblem of Messenian Pan—Messana being then united with Rhegium under one ruler—has a local significance. When Rhegium, in throwing off the yoke of personal rule, separated the connection, we may suppose her eager to rid the coinage of the Messenian badge. The earlier type of the lion's mask took the place of the chariot, and in this the citizens offended no deity. But while dispossessing Pan of a place of honour, they would wish to solicit the protection and favour of a kindred god, who, if of lesser antiquity (at least, as far as his worship in Sicily and Magna Graecia was concerned), would yet be as potent and beneficent a guardian of their fields and flocks. And as this new protector came in to take his place, he, perhaps on account of his kindred office, took unto him something of the nature and character of Pan himself. But of this presently.

Returning now to the various coins, or casts of coins, which I have procured, I shall proceed to consider our type under three aspects. First, I shall remark on

certain attitudes of the figure. Secondly, I shall notice objects directly accessory to it. Lastly, I shall examine if a direct meaning may be established, throughout, between the adjunct symbols and the—supposed—figure of Aristaeus.

In reading over the scattered notices concerning Aristaeus which have come down to us, one is struck with nothing so much as the variety of his functions and the diversity of his nature. The son of Apollo, he is endowed with the gift of prophecy and exercises the art of healing. Pindar puts him beside Zeus and Apollo, and with the character of both. Cheiron, the Muses, and the Nymphs were his teachers, these last instructing him in the culture of bees and olive-groves. At Cyrene he creates the silphium. In Ceos he teaches the inhabitants to escape the baneful influence of the Dog Star. He joins in Thrace in the orgies of Dionysos, and is instructed by him in viticulture and other arts. So much, indeed, is he identified with Dionysos, that the people of Syracuse place his statue in the temple of that god. But he is, above all, the beneficent patron of agriculture, the protector of herds and flocks, the friend and guardian of the intrepid hunter.

It is under this last aspect that I would draw attention to an interesting variety of attitude as presented by a very rare coin—No. 8 of our plate—which, in common with the collections of Paris and Berlin, I am fortunate enough to possess. This type has been reproduced in Garrucci's work,¹⁴ and is described by him thus: "*l'uomo assiso appoggia la fronte alla mano destra in atto di meditare.*" I have already ventured to suggest that Aris-

¹⁴ Pl. CXIV., No. 14.

taeus, as he shared in the nature and offices of some other gods, may also, in the minds of the people, have partaken in some measure of the character of Pan, in whose functions as a god of the fields and woods he shared. In the exercise of these functions one must, naturally, conceive of both as conditioned and affected by identical external influences, and, the same conditions given, Aristaeus may be supposed to have often done what Pan did. From this point of view it is, then, perhaps hardly necessary to assume that the two became in some measure fused. Pan, in the burning heat of noontide, used to slumber in the shady recesses of woodland glades, and Nature hushed all her voices, not to anger the god by rousing him too soon. But would the popular imagination exempt the other agrestic deity from the necessary effect of the noon-day heat? Surely, effect was here inseparable from cause. Accordingly I venture to interpret the attitude of our figure as that of an Aristaeus Nomios or Agreus, slumbering lightly, like kindred Pan, while the day was hottest.

We now turn our attention to coin No. 9 (Paris collection). Here we see the figure turning round with a sudden movement, gesture and countenance expressing displeasure. The god has been disturbed by some incautious intruder, on whom his anger is about to vent itself.

The attitudes of other figures call for no special remarks.

I proceed to consider the objects accessory to, and directly connected with, the figure.

The most conspicuous of these is the staff. Four varieties of it may be distinguished. It is either perfectly plain and straight, or sometimes ending in a crook. In

other cases it resembles a staff cut from a bough or branch, of irregular shape, and in one instance it seems to be a budding staff.

The first, from its plainness, needs no comment. The second (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) is the pedum, the shepherd's crook, carried by Aristaeus in his character as Νόμος. I look on the third, of irregular shape (Nos. 5, 9, and 14), as a branch cut from the olive-tree, the culture of which was the peculiar glory of Aristaeus in Sicily. Rhegium, we know, was always bound to Sicily by stronger interests than to Italy. This badge of honour seems to develop on coin No. 16 into a young tree with budding shoots. These shoots, though plain enough on the cast of the coin, are so attenuated that they may not, I fear, be easily discernible in the phototype.

I would here interpose a remark on the wreath which encloses the type, and which has always been described as of laurel. It should not, however, be overlooked that the leaves often show a tendency to bend and curve, which can hardly be looked for in connection with the stiff and leathery foliage of the laurel (see Nos. 13, 15, and 17). Now this irregularity mainly distinguishes the olive-wreath from that of the laurel; otherwise there is hardly a difference in shape. Should it not, then, be rather considered an olive-wreath?

No coin seems to be known on which the figure is unprovided with the staff, the attribute of Aristaeus as a θεὸς νόμος. On a few specimens he holds a cup in his right hand, the staff being then carried in his left. On coin No. 4 this is shaped like the ordinary kantharos which is so often met with as an attribute of Dionysos. On the other coin, No. 5, he holds the shallow bowl or patera which chiefly served the purpose of libation,

though this did not exclude its use as a drinking-cup. In connection with the former, the kantharos, we may probably refer this, also, to Aristaeus in his quality as the favourite of Dionysos, taught of the god, and even sharing—as at Syracuse—in the honours of his temple. Had the patera been intended to suggest here, as in so many cases, a sacrifice to the deity in whose hand it appears, the sacrificial altar would more probably have been added. These types are extremely rare. No. 5 (Berlin) seems all but unique, the second known example at Naples being in indifferent preservation. Of No. 4 only the specimen of the cabinet at Naples and that of my own collection are in tolerable condition. The third—in the collection of the British Museum—is unfortunately in poor state. The type receives an additional interest from the adjunct which accompanies the lion's mask on the reverse (see Pl. VIII.), for to the right of it there appears the hare of Messana in diminutive size running upwards. The type may thus indicate a—probably brief—renewal of former political ties. Carelli has thrown doubts on this type. I would take the occasion to state that the specimens in the British Museum and in my own collection are of unquestionable authenticity. Nor is there any reason to doubt the coin in the Naples cabinet, of which I have a cast. Carelli has partly distorted the legend.

In approaching the question whether the adjunct symbols can be shown to have a direct bearing on, and are to be rationally connected with, the nature and functions of Aristaeus, I would, in the first place, recall to the reader Head's opinion, viz., that such birds and beasts as appear below or beside his seat indicate that the figure represents an agrestic deity. This is, at least under one main aspect, the core of the matter, though not of the

whole, since these adjuncts are not confined to beasts and birds. My task must, then, be to establish, singly, a connection between these adjuncts and the various aspects of the nature of Aristaeus.

I will begin with a drachm (7A, my collection), an interesting and, so far as I know, unique piece. On it there is seen beneath the seat a star of seven rays. I would venture to recognise in it the Dog-Star, Sirius, which from its intimate connection with the story of the god appears on coins of Carthaea and Cythnus, either as a star or a dog encircled by rays. This is, I may remark in passing, the only drachm of the series on which I have been able to discover an adjunct. It has another interesting peculiarity, as the head of the figure is—evidently as a protection from the burning heat of the dog-days—covered with the shepherd's cap of the ancient and conventional Phrygian type, like that of Paris, the ideal shepherd.

I might conveniently remark here that the hair on the top of the figure's head often presents a rough and dishevelled appearance, such as would agree perfectly with the character of a rustic deity. Coins like Nos. 9 and 13 show this very clearly.

The dog on coins No. 11 (British Museum) and No. 12 (Berlin) may be either the companion of Aristaeus the shepherd, or Aristaeus the hunter, or of both. Possibly it may be intended for Sirius. The posture of the resting dog, No. 12, turning round to look up at the figure, speaks in favour of the first view.

Coin No. 14 (Berlin) is a beautiful, and I believe unique, variety. It brings before us the Dionysiac side in the nature of the god, for below the seat there appears a panther cub at play with a bounding ball.

Proceeding from beasts to birds, we notice on coin No. 5 (Berlin) a crane—"the witness from the regions of the air of all that happens on earth, and so the symbol of the all-seeing eye of the god of light,"¹⁵ who had bestowed on Aristaeus, his son, a full measure of his gifts. A reference to one of these, viz., prophecy, may be discovered in the adjunct of coin No. 4—the raven, as the bird of vaticination, sacred to Apollo.

The water bird of coin No. 13 (Paris) is, perhaps, more commonly met with than other symbols. In this instance I might be content with a general reference, as it is doubtless, by virtue of its quaint and characteristic shape, a particularly fitting adjunct to the figure of a god who took the creatures of the wilds under his special protection.

But a direct reference to the functions of Aristaeus may be established on the supposition that the bird belongs to the numerous tribes of sea-fowl which to the inhabitants of a maritime city like Rhegium would be much more familiar than the water-hen of lakes and rivers. These birds, when approaching the shore in numbers, herald stormy weather—such gales and refreshing showers as Aristaeus was believed to send from the seas to the thirsting land.

After beasts and birds we meet with the serpent, on coin No. 16 (Paris), as a fitting attribute to Aristaeus the healer, and son of Apollo.

Only two more adjunct symbols remain to be mentioned: one is a fruit; the other apparently a bud or flower. The former, a vine-branch with grapes, occurs on No. 17 of our series (Paris), and it is needless to

¹⁵ Lenormant, *La Grande Grèce*, II., 99, as quoted by Head.

point it out as belonging to the Dionysiac class of attributes. It is the only symbol not placed under, or close behind, the figure.

The interpretation of the other adjunct (No. 7, my collection) presents some difficulty. A specimen of this variety was disposed of at the Bunbury Sale, where the catalogue described the symbol, erroneously, as an amphora. Yet another example occurred in the Carfrae Collection, and here the object was referred to as a balaustion. Close examination shows that it has a rough and uneven surface. It seems to me that the smooth petals of pomegranate blossoms would hardly be rendered accurately by being broken up into rough surfaces, and I would prefer to recognise in the object either a fir-cone—the fir-tree being sacred to sylvan deities—or a half-open blossom of the silphium, which, as mentioned above, was the gift of Aristaeus to Cyrene. The smaller buds especially of this plant on some Cyrenaic coins appear to me not unlike the object with its broken surface.

This terminates the series of coins with adjuncts. For photographic reproduction I have chosen the best specimens I could obtain. Most varieties are, of course, represented in more collections than those mentioned in connection with these examples.

The varieties of the bearded and the beardless figure still call for a remark. That Aristaeus is found beardless as well as bearded on coins of other cities is well known. The beardless type on these Rhegine coins was, however, generally supposed to occur only on the latest pieces of the series. The comparatively early beardless figure of No. 10 (Berlin), with the legend **RECINOS**, shows that this is not an invariable rule.

In quality of style and finish of work specimens differ widely. I have, as far as possible, arranged the coins in chronological order, taking account of lettering and relative development of style. But when the two appeared to disagree, I have not hesitated to go by the character of the legend only. Thus, the artistically finest piece (No. 15) does not stand last, although the series is supposed to end about 415 B.C. The legend reads in this case **RECINOΣ** (retrograde); while Nos. 16 and 17 have **PHGINOΣ** (retrograde).

My remarks on the various symbols might have been expanded into greater length. But as I, in connecting them with the main type, simply adopted a theory suggested by an eminent authority, my task from this point of view was to show briefly that this theory may be consistently worked out.

In doing this I have, naturally, arrived at a more definite conclusion. Head—to quote his words once more—is “inclined to look upon the figure as a divinity *of the nature of Agreus or Aristaeus*, the patron of rural life and pursuits.” These words seem to admit of three interpretations, viz.: that the figure may be a divinity only similar to Agreus or Aristaeus, but neither of these. Or it may be Agreus. Or—should the reader prefer—Aristaeus. Whichever of these suppositions predominated with the author, it was originated through, and governed by, the sound doctrine of the relation of the symbols to the main type, and by it the theory must stand or fall. I have preferred the supposition that the figure may be meant for Aristaeus, and hope to have shown that the type falls in readily in its every detail with the story and the nature of that divinity.

In order to complete the circle of test and evidence, I

will inquire if the same result may be obtained on the other suppositions.

Agreus is, as far as I am aware, a *nomen epitheton* to either Pan or Aristaeus, and since the former certainly does not enter into the scope of this inquiry, only the one remaining supposition—viz.: that the figure be not meant for Aristaeus, but for some other pastoral divinity not known—has to be tested by placing the symbols into "some sort of intimate relation to the main type." But how would symbols like the panther cub or the serpent fall in with attribution to a deity of a purely pastoral character? Instead of the strength and unity of argument being maintained and improved, the very foundation would be shaken and destroyed.

It follows, then, that my contention on behalf of Aristaeus must either be *wholly* accepted, or *wholly* rejected. If the latter course is taken, it carries with it the condemnation of Head's principle, and the type, then, may still go by its picturesque name of "the Demos of Rhegium."

E. J. SELTMAN.

XII.

MONNAIES GRECQUES, INÉDITES ET INCERTAINES.

(Suite.¹)

(Voir Pl. IX.)

XXXVI.—SARDES. AVANT 133.

1. Tête imberbe d'*Hercule* coiffée de la dépouille du lion, à droite; grènetis au pourtour.

Rev.—ΑΛΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, *Zeus* aétophore assis, à gauche, sur un trône à dossier et s'appuyant de la main gauche sur son sceptre; dans le champ, à g., tête de déesse voilée et surmontée de deux tours, à g.; sous le trône Κ.

Æ 9. 16,54. Brit. Mus., provenant d'Hamadan en Perse.
— Bunbury, *Num. Chron.* 1883, p. 5, Pl. I, 4 (Smyrne ?)

Ces deux pièces sont du même coin, au droit comme au revers.

16,98. Ma coll. Variété de coin.

2. Æ 4. 4,20. Brit. Mus.; Mueller, *Num. d'Alexandre*, p. 319, n. 1518. (Égypte.)

3. Même droit que n. 1, mais d'un autre coin.

Rev.—ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ, *Zeus* barbu et lauré, debout à gauche, vêtu d'une longue robe et d'un ample manteau et tenant sur la main droite une colombe, à g., et de la gauche le sceptre. Dans le champ, à g., monogramme.

Æ 9. 15,32. Coll. de Luynes, Imhoof, *Monn. Grecq.* p. 388, n. 27, Pl. G, 23.

¹ Voir *Num. Chron.* 3rd S., Vol. XV, p. 169.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



AUTOTYPE.



4. Tête de *déesse*, laurée, voilée et tourelée, à droite ; grènetis.

Rev.—ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ, même type ; dans le champ, à g., monogrammes ; grènetis.

Æ 5. 10,60 ; 8,65. Imhoof, *Zur Muenzk. Kleinasiens*, *Revue Suisse de Numism.*, VI, 1896, p. 93, 1, Pl. V, 18.

— Mus. Hunter, p. 260, n. 3, T. 47, 14.

Mionnet, IV. p. 115, 116, n. 634-637.

Les têtes d'Hercule des tétradrachmes, n. 1 et 3, sont d'un style très particulier et doivent être l'œuvre d'un même artiste ; les exemplaires, quoique de coins différents, sont du reste tellement pareils, qu'ils ne peuvent provenir que d'un même atelier ; d'après la légende du n. 3 c'est celui de Sardes.

Cette attribution est confirmée par la tête voilée et tourelée qui se voit dans le champ des n. 1 et 2 et qui paraît comme type au droit des bronzes de Sardes, n. 4, où le revers est identique à celui des tétradrachmes. C'est ce qui a échappé à M. Bunbury, quand il s'est demandé si son tétradrachme d'Alexandre n'aurait pas été frappé à Smyrne.

L. Mueller, d'autre part, n'aurait pas classé la drachme à l'Égypte, s'il n'avait pas pris les deux tours pour des plumes.

La date de ces émissions se laisse préciser avec une assez grande probabilité, quand on se souvient que Sardes faisait partie, depuis 189, du royaume de Pergame.

D'après le style, le profil de la tête et le traitement des cheveux et de la crinière du lion, la tête d'Hercule ressemble le plus à la tête de Philétère, telle qu'elle se voit sur les derniers tétradrachmes,² frappés à ce qu'il

² *Cat. Brit. Mus., Mysia*, Pl. XXV, 1 (torehe dans le champ) ; Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Muenzen der Dynastie von Pergamon*, 1884 (Abhandl. K. Akad. d. Wissensch. Berlin) Taf. II. 23, 24 (torehe) ; ma coll. (stylis).

paraît à la fin du règne d'Attale II, 158—138, mais elle semble encore un peu plus récente.

Elle est, en tout cas, postérieure à celle des tétradrachmes d'Alexandre, émis à Pergame sous le même règne, autant qu'ils me sont connus.³ Je voudrais donc dater les rares émissions de Sardes, du règne d'Attale III, 138—133, le dernier roi de Pergame, auquel M. Imhoof n'a pas attribué de tétradrachmes à la tête de Philétère.

C'est ce qui expliquerait comment Sardes, qui jusque là n'avait émis que des cistophores,⁴ en serait venu à battre des tétradrachmes, d'abord aux types d'Alexandre mais marqués du symbole de la ville, puis à son propre type, pour subvenir au manque de monnaies royales de ce poids.

Quand le royaume de Pergame fut devenu province romaine, 133, Sardes frappa encore parfois des cistophores,⁵ mais bientôt le nom de la ville ne se lit plus que sur le bronze, à l'exception d'un rare cistophore émis sous l'empereur Hadrien.⁶

Parmi les tétradrachmes, aux types d'Alexandre, des villes d'Asie mineure, je n'en trouve qu'un, de Priéné (Mueller, *Alexandre*, n. 1031 varié), dont la tête d'Hercule ressemble assez à celle des tétradrachmes de Sardes pour qu'on pourrait le croire gravé par le même artiste.

Il y en a, parcontre, beaucoup dont la tête d'Hercule

³ Ma coll. (stylis) ; Mueller, *Alex.* n. 1257 ; Imhoof, *l. c.* p. 17.

⁴ Pinder, *Ueber die Cistophoren*, 1856, p. 563, 564, n. 128—134, T. I, 10 ; Bunbury, *Num. Chron.* 1888, p. 188, Pl. X, 5 ; *Cat. Bunbury*, II. n. 291, 292, 295 ; Wroth, *Num. Chron.* 1895, p. 100, Pl. V. 14.

⁵ *Cat. Bunbury*, II. n. 292—294, an. 6 et 22 = 128 et 110 av. J.-C.

⁶ Pinder, p. 595, n. 76, 77, p. 629, T. VIII, 3, 4.

est tout à fait semblable à celle des tétradrachmes d'Alexandre émis à Pergame sous le règne d'Eumène II, 197—159, aux symboles de la palme, l'abeille, la feuille de lierre.⁷

Ce sont, autant que je les connais, ceux de *Myrina*, Mueller, n. 936 ; *Cymé*, n. 944, 946, *Num. Chron.* 1883, Pl. II, 1, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ, n. 949, ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ; *Temnos*, n. 956, 957, 963 varié ; *Mytilène*, n. 975 varié, 976 ; *Erythres*, n. 1002 ; 1004 ; *Priéné*, n. 1030 varié ; *Milet*, n. 1039, 1055, 1056 ; *Chios*, n. 1085.

Tous ces tétradrachmes datent donc d'entre 189 et 158 environ.

Sur presque tous les noms de magistrats sont écrits en monogramme.

Ce n'est qu'à Cymé qu'apparaissent, tout à la fin, des noms écrits en toutes lettres, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ, ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ. Ce dernier nom se retrouve sur les tétradrachmes que Cymé fit battre à ses propres types et doit, par conséquent, être placé en tête de cette nouvelle série.

Aussi voudrais-je la ranger dans un ordre inverse à celui que M. Wroth a adopté dans le catalogue du British Museum.

La coiffure de l'Amazone Cymé, très simple d'abord, Pl. XXI, 9, devient de plus en plus maniérée, surtout sur le n. 5.

Il en est de même des tétradrachmes de Myrina, Pl. XXVII.

Le n. 6 est le plus beau de style ; les lettres sont mieux formées et antérieures à celles du n. 1 et surtout du n. 2, où le traitement des cheveux d'Apollon et le style du revers accusent une date plus récente.

⁷ Imhoof, *l. c.* p. 16, 17.

XXXVII.—SIDÉ.

I.

PREMIÈRE MOITIÉ DU 4^E SIÈCLE.

1. *Athéna archégetis* debout, à gauche, la jambe gauche repliée en arrière, munie de l'égide et coiffée du casque athénien à cimier, portant sur la main droite la chouette, les ailes éployées, à g., et appuyant la main gauche sur son bouclier, dont l'intérieur est visible. Grènetis au pourtour.

Rev.—*Apollon pythios*, les cheveux courts, la chlamyde sur les épaules, debout, à gauche, devant un autel allumé, tenant de la main droite un rameau de laurier et de la gauche l'arc; derrière lui corbeau, à g., autour Α ΝΣΝΝΥΥ . Carré creux.

Æ 6/4. 10,72. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI, 4; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. X, 6, 7; Weil, *Olymp. Miscellen* (Festgabe an E. Curtius), T. n. 4.

Grenade, σιδη, dans le champ, devant Athéna, sur toutes les monnaies suivantes.

2. Æ 5. 10,50. Coll. de Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. XI, 3; *Satrapies*, p. 23, 7, Pl. III, 7.

Æ 5/4. 10,45. Coll. Imhoof.

3. Autre, autel sans feu. Derrière Apollon, ΑΥΣΝΝΥΥ .

Æ 5. 10,70. Coll. de Luynes, *Satrap.* p. 22, 1, Pl. III, 1 bis.

10,68. Cab. de Munich. [Pl. IX, No. 1.]

10,55. Cab. de France; Mion. III, p. 472, n. 148, *Suppl.* VII, Pl. IV, 1.

10,25. Ma coll.

10,19. Cab. de France; Mion. n. 141, S. Pl. III, 4; *Satr.* Pl. III, 1.

4. Autre, Athéna porte sur la main droite une Victoire qui la couronne; autel sans feu; devant Apollon Σ , derrière Σ ΝΝΥΥ ; champ creux.

Æ 6/5. 10,15. Ma coll.; comp. *Catal. Behr.*, n. 864. [Pl. IX, No. 2.]

Haste derrière Athéna, dont la jambe gauche est bien moins courbée, sur toutes les monnaies suivantes.

5. Autre, Athéna pose le pied droit sur la *tige* de la grenade, porte sur la main droite la chouette, aux ailes closes, à g., et tient la main gauche à côté du bouclier vu à l'*extérieur*; autel sans feu; derrière Apollon $\text{14 } \Psi\text{R}\Psi\text{N}$; carré creux.

AR 6/4½. 10,61; 10,44. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI, 5; deux exemplaires du même coin.

6. Autre, autel *allumé*; derrière Apollon, les cheveux *longs*, $\text{19525V}\Psi\text{N}$.

AR 6. 10,50. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI, 6. Légende emportée.

10,45. Coll. Weber, surfrappée. [Pl. IX, No. 3.]

AR 5. — Cab. de France, *Satrap.* p. 22, 2, Pl. III, 2; légende incomplète.

7. Autre, autel *sans feu*; derrière Apollon 12525 , devant $\text{V}\Psi\text{N}$.

AR 5½. 10,59. Cab. de France, Mion. n. 144, S., Pl. IV, 2; *Satr.* p. 22, 4, Pl. III, 4.

AR 7/6. 10,49. Cab. de France, Pellerin, *Rec.* III, Pl. 122, 5; Mion. n. 142, S., Pl. III, 5; *Satr.* p. 22, 3, Pl. III, 3; *Gall. Mythol.*, p. 112, Pl. XXIII, 5.

Tous deux surfrappés sur des statères d'Aspendos.

8. Autre, Athéna pose la main gauche *sur* son bouclier, orné du gorgoneion, derrière elle des traits, qui ont été pris pour des caractères cunéiformes. Autel, sans feu. Derrière Apollon $\text{14 } \Psi\text{R}\Psi\text{N}$; champ creux.

AR 5½. 10,80. Université de Turin. *Satr.*, p. 101, 2, Pl. VII, 9.

AR 6/4. 10,40. Cab. de Munich. Sans traits cunéiformes.

9. Autre, la chouette tournée à *droite*; bouclier sans ornements; casque à triple cimier; autel sans feu. *Devant* Apollon le légende du n. 6. Carré creux.

AR 6/5. 10,50. Coll. Imhoof. Overbeck, *Griech. Kunst-mythol. Apollon*, p. 301. *Mztaf.* III, 52. [Pl. IX, No. 4.]

II.

MILIEU DU 4^e SIÈCLE.

10. *Athéna parthenos*, debout à gauche, sans *égide*, coiffée du casque athénien à triple cimier, portant de la main droite la Victoire qui la couronne et tenant de la gauche son bouclier orné du gorgoneion; derrière elle haste, devant grenade avec tige. Grénétis au pourtour.

Rev.—*Apollon*, les cheveux longs, la chlamyde sur les épaules, debout à gauche, tenant de la main droite une patère au-dessus d'un autel sans feu et s'appuyant de la gauche sur un laurier; derrière lui corbeau à g., et ΙΡΣΕΥΝΩΝ .

Æ 6/5. 10,72. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI, 7; Pembroke, II, T. 88, *Catal.* n. 1014.

Æ 5. 10,70. Cab. de France; Pellerin, *Rec.* III, Pl. 122, 6; Mion. n. 145, *S.*, Pl. IV, 8; *Satr.* p. 22, 5, Pl. III, 5.

Bronze défourré. Cab. de Brunswick.

Tous trois contremarqués d'un bœuf, à g., dessus ΙΩ .

11. Autre, patère sous la main d'Athéna.

Æ 6/5. 10,52. Coll. Imhoof. [Pl. IX, No. 5.]

12. Autre, derrière Athéna ☿ ; autel allumé.

Æ. 5. 10,38. Blau, *Zeitschr. d. D. Morgenl. Gesellsch.* IX, 1855, T. n. 10.

Æ 6. 9,86. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI, 11.

— *Catal. Hamburger*, Francf. Oct. 1890, n. 807, Pl. II, n. 807.

III.

SOUS ALEXANDRE LE GRAND.

13. Même statue de l'Athéna parthenos de Phidias, mais posée sur une base; derrière elle ✠ ; grénétis.

Rev.—Apollon devant un autel allumé, mais vêtu d'une tunique et d'un manteau et sans carquois; derrière lui corbeau et $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta$.

\mathcal{R} . 6/5. 10,20. Mus. de Naples, *Catal.* n. 8524; *Satr.* p. 101, 1, Pl. VII, 5. [Pl. IX, No. 6.]

14. Autre, $\zeta\eta$; Apollon porte le carquois au dos; sans corbeau.

\mathcal{R} 5½. 10,54. Mus. de Vienne; Overbeck, *l. c. Mztaf.* III, 54. [Pl. IX, No. 7.]

\mathcal{R} 5. 10,49. Blau, *l. c. n.* 11.

15. Autre pareil; derrière Athéna $\theta\eta$.

\mathcal{R} 5. 10,41. Ma coll. [Pl. IX, No. 8.]

10,40. Mus. de Berlin, *K. Muenzk.* 1877, n. 825; *Zeitschr. f. Numism.*, X, 1883, T. I, 4; XIV, 1886, p. 142 vign.

IV.

FIN DU 4^e SIÈCLE.

16. Même type.

Rev.—Apollon des n. 10—12, mais les cheveux *courts*; derrière lui corbeau et $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta$ [$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$], sous la main \uparrow .

\mathcal{R} 4½. 10,40. Coll. de Luynes, *Satr.* p. 23, 6, Pl. III, 6.

17. Autre, légende des n. 13—15; devant Apollon $\gamma\eta\theta$.

\mathcal{R} 5. 10,79. Anc. coll. Wigan.

10,77. *Cat. Borrell*, 1852, n. 811.

18. Autre, Apollon à cheveux longs; sans corbeau; mêmes lettres dans le champ.

\mathcal{R} 5. 10,62. Blau, n. 9.

19. Autre, $\eta\theta$.

\mathcal{R} 5. 10,71. Coll. Imhoof; Overbeck, *l. c. Mztaf.*, III, 53.

20. Autre, $\uparrow\gamma$, deux variétés; corbeau.

\mathcal{R} 5. 10,71. *Catal. Subhi pacha*, n. 264.

10,65. Mus. de Berlin; *Cat. Borrell*, 1852, n. 810; Blau, n. 7; *K. Mzk.* 1877, n. 824.

- 10,65. Mus. de Berlin; Blau, n. 8.
 10,56. Brit. Mus. *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI., 9.
 10,54. *Cat. Whittall*, 1858, n. 563.
 10,40. Ma coll.; *Cat. Ivanoff*, n. 466.

Les droits des n. 17 à 20 sont du même coin, qui s'use de plus en plus.

21. Autre, $\text{H} \odot$ derrière Athéna; sans corbeau.

R 6/5. 10,70. Blau, n. 4.
 R 5. 10,50. Mus. de Berlin; Blau, n. 5.

22. Autre, $\text{H} \odot \varphi$ derrière Athéna, $\text{H} \odot$ devant Apollon. Corbeau.

R 5. 10,71. Blau, n. 1.

23. $\text{H} \odot \varphi$ ou $\text{H} \odot \varphi$ derrière Athéna. Sans corbeau.

R 5. 10,68. Blau, n. 2.
 10,66. *Cat. Montagu*, I, n. 639, Pl. IX.; Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI., 10.
 10,65. Blau, n. 3.
 10,65. Coll. Imhoof.
 10,65. *Cat. Whittall*, 1858, n. 562.
 R 6½. 10,60. *Cat. Bompois*, n. 1618.
 10,56. *Cat. Ivanoff*, n. 468.
 10,53. *Cat. Walcher de Moltheim*, n. 2634, Pl. XXI.
 — Coll. Weber. [Pl. IX, No. 9.]

24. $\uparrow \text{H}$, et dessous traces de $\text{H} \odot \varphi$, derrière Athéna.

R 5. 10,66. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia, &c.*, Pl. XXVI., 8;
 comp. *Cat. Borrell*, 1852, n. 312.
 10,66. Leake, *Suppl.* p. 89.
 10,62. Mus. de Naples.
 10,59. Blau, n. 6.
 10,56. *Cat. Bunbury*, II, n. 351, Pl. III, 351.

Les droits des n. 22 à 24 sont du même coin, sur lequel les lettres seules ont été changées.

Quelques variétés nouvelles, comme les n. 4, 5 et 11, exceptées, tous ces statères sont connus depuis longtemps,

surtout par les publications du Duc de Luynes⁸ et du Dr. O. Blau,⁹ qui en ont fait le sujet d'études spéciales.

Le Duc de Luynes fit surtout ressortir la grande ressemblance des lettres de ces légendes avec celles des inscriptions palmyréennes et proposa de transcrire צרנשוסדו, *Tsernesou Sidiz*, la légende la plus fréquente, n. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9—15, 17—24, צרנשוסדו, en considérant la 6^e et la 7^e lettre comme un seul ס, et de lire צונסס-צרנש, *Syennesis-Tsernes(ou)* et ... צונסס, *Syennes(is)*, les légendes des n. 7, lue à rebours, et 16, incomplète. Blau a refuté cette interprétation, qui assignait à plus d'un caractère une valeur peu probable et qui pourtant ne conduisait pas à un résultat satisfaisant. Car Dernès fut Satrape de Phénicie et d'Arabie,¹⁰ Syennesis roi de Cilicie; ce ne sont donc pas leurs noms qu'il faut chercher sur des monnaies pamphyléennes.

Mais la transscription de Blau, תבחו ניסב ou תבחו ניני, modifiée plus tard en תבלו ניסבו, *Tabachou* ou *Tabalou Nisibiz* et *Ninia*, est encore moins admissible, comme l'a démontré W. H. Waddington.¹¹

Ces statères ne peuvent porter le nom d'un satrape ou dynaste de Nisibis ou de Ninive, parcequ'ils sont marqués d'une grenade, σίη, type parlant de Sidé et que par conséquent ils ont certainement été frappés dans cette ville de Pamphylie.

La grenade suffisait si bien à désigner le lieu d'émission,

⁸ *Essai sur la numismatique des Satrapies et de la Phénicie*, 1846.

⁹ *Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenlaendischen Gesellschaft*, VI, 1852, IX, 1855.

¹⁰ Xenophon, *Anabase*, VII, 8, 25.

¹¹ *Revue numismatique*, 1861, p. 13.

que le nom des Sidètes ne paraît ni sur les monnaies archaïques du 5^e siècle, ni même sur les tétradrachmes du second siècle av. J.-C.¹²

Il n'y a donc aucune raison de chercher le nom d'une ville dans les légendes restées inexplicées jusqu'ici.

Encore moins contiennent-elles le nom d'un dynaste. La série est trop longue et les pièces les plus anciennes diffèrent trop de date avec les émissions les plus récentes pour pouvoir être attribuées à un seul et même règne.

Reste l'hypothèse très ingénieuse de Friedlaender qui, en publiant un bronze de l'époque impériale sur lequel le même type d'Apollon est accompagné de son nom **ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΣΙΔΗΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΟΥ**—au lieu de la légende d'autres bronzes au même type **ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ**¹³—s'est demandé si nous n'aurions pas là la transcription en lettres grecques, ou du moins l'équivalent de la légende pamphyléenne qui est toujours écrite à côté d'Apollon et jamais près d'Athéna.

Cette supposition serait confirmée par les monnaies de Perga, ville voisine de Sidé, sur lesquelles le nom de la ville est remplacé par celui de la divinité principale, Artemis Pergaia, sur l'argent et par son titre, Anassa Pergaia, sur le bronze.¹⁴

Mais, pour savoir si elle est juste, il faudra d'abord tâcher de déchiffrer les légendes, composées, comme l'a encore vu Friedlaender,¹⁵ de caractères sémitiques entremêlés de lettres de forme grecque.

En écartant provisoirement le I final, sur lequel je

¹² Friedlaender, *Zeitschr. f. Numism.*, X, 1883, p. 3.

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 3, 4, T. I, 2—4.

¹⁴ *Zeitschr. f. Numism.*, IV, 1877, p. 300, T. VIII, 5; X, 1883, p. 3.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* IV, 1877, p. 302, n. 1.

reviendrai tantôt, les deux dernières lettres $\upsilon \tau$ donnent, comme l'a reconnu le Duc de Luynes, les consonnes du nom de Sidé, $\tau\delta$, $\Sigma(\iota)\delta(\eta)$.¹⁶

Mais tous mes efforts pour retrouver dans les six premières lettres $\tau \varsigma \vee \rho \upsilon \kappa$ une forme du nom d'Apollon telle qu' $\text{Ἀ} \text{π} \text{λ} \text{ο} \text{υ} \text{ν} \text{ος}$, par exemple, ont échoué devant le fait que la seconde lettre est identique à l'avant-dernière, et que celle-ci doit être un d .

C'est ce qui m'a conduit à supposer que la légende est tout-à-fait parallèle à celle des bronzes de Perga et que le sens en doit être; $\text{ἄ} \text{ν} \text{α} \text{κ} \text{τ} \text{ος} \text{ Σ} \text{ι} \text{δ} \text{ί} \text{η} \text{τ} \text{ου}$, comme à Perga elle est $\text{ἀ} \text{ν} \text{ά} \text{σ} \text{σ} \text{α} \text{ς} \text{ Π} \text{ε} \text{ρ} \text{γ} \text{α} \text{ί} \text{α} \text{ς}$.

Seulement, comme les caractères ne repondent pas à $\text{ἄ} \text{ν} \text{α} \text{κ} \text{τ} \text{ος}$, il faudra chercher un autre mot, de même valeur, dont la seconde lettre est un d , peut-être sémitique, comme $\text{ד} \text{ן} \text{ש}$, *seigneur*, en phénicien, ce qui n'aurait pas lieu de surprendre dans une ville, où l'alphabet est araméen, complété, à ce qu'il semble, de voyelles grecques.

Or, si on se souvient que le fragment de la théogonie cilicienne, conservé par Etienne de Byzance,¹⁷ nomme Adanos ($\text{אַ} \text{ד} \text{אַ} \text{נ} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ}$)¹⁸ en tête des fils d'Ouranos et de Gé, on ne s'étonnera pas de trouver à Sidé le même titre, *seigneur*, quoique sous une forme un peu différente et plus conforme à l'hébreu $\text{ד} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ}$, donné à Apollon, le dieu

¹⁶ Voir les lettres araméennes des papyrus égyptiens au temps des Perses, dans Levy, *Zeitschr. d. D. Morgenl. Gesellsch.* XXI, 1867, T. III; Euting, *Tabula Scripturae aramaicae. Argentorati*, 1890; Berger, *Hist. de l'écriture d. l'antiq.*, 1891, p. 800, Tableau.

¹⁷ v. $\text{Ἀ} \text{δ} \text{α} \text{ν} \text{α}$, ἔστι δὲ ὁ $\text{Ἀ} \text{δ} \text{α} \text{ν} \text{ος}$ Γῆς καὶ Οὐρανοῦ παῖς, κ.τ.λ.

¹⁸ A Adānos par opposition à Adōnis on peut comparer *Idnibal*, comme le nom propre $\text{ד} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ} \text{ֿ}$ est rendu en latin dans l'inscription bilingue de Sulci en Sardaigne, *Corp. Inscr. Semit.* I, n. 149.

principal de la ville, d'autant moins que le culte d'Adonis sous le nom sémitique 'Αβώβας, est attesté pour Perga.¹⁹

La première lettre Ν est identique, sur les n. 5—7, 10—24, à l'aleph du nom d'Alexandre, 𐤎𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍, sur la droite d'un didrachme d'Hierapolis de Syrie;²⁰ c'est donc un α. La forme est un peu variée sur les n. 1—4, 8, 9. La seconde lettre γ est un d araméen, comme il a été dit plus haut.

La troisième et la quatrième lettre, liées ensemble sur le n. 3, 𐤎𐤏, sont les voyelles grecques, Ω et Υ, qui manquaient à l'alphabet araméen. La cinquième lettre et la septième sur les n. 1, 2, 4, 7, est un ny grec retrograde sur les n. 1, 2, un nun araméen, 𐤎, sur les monnaies suivantes.

De même, la sixième lettre est un jota grec de forme encore archaïque, ϝ, sur les n. 1, 2, un jod, araméen, 𐤊, sur les numeros suivants.

La dernière lettre Ι n'est pas ι, comme en Cilicie, mais 𐤈, valeur avec laquelle elle se voit à la fin des mots sur les monnaies de Persépolis du 2^e siècle.²¹

Nous obtenons ainsi pour les légendes des n. 1, 2, "Αδωννιν Σ(ιδή)του, n. 4, "Αδωννιν, n. 7, "Αδωννιν Σ(ιδή)τ(ου), n. 3, 5, 6, 8—24, "Αδωννι Σ(ιδή)τ(ου). Ces génitifs en ιν et ι sont connus par les inscriptions d'Isinda de Pisidie,²²

¹⁹ Hesychē, Etymol. magn.: 'Αβώβας, ὃ "Αδωνις ὑπὸ Περγαίων. Lewy, *Semitische Fremdwörter im Griech.*, p. 224. Boissier, *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* XVIII, 1896, p. 238.

²⁰ *Numism. Chron.*, 1878, p. 129, Pl. VI, 1. Au revers le nom d'Alexandre est écrit avec un aleph de forme plus ancienne.

²¹ Levy, *Zeitschr. d. D. Morgenl. Gesellsch.* XXI, 1867, T. I, n. 2, 3, 8, 9^a, 10, dans בגדת et בתפודת, comme le démontrera bientôt M. Marquardt.

²² *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, XV, 1895, p. 125.

Πόττεις Ὅσαι, et de Dalisandos d'Isaurie,²³ Πυ. τὰς
 Τυραννι, n. 28, Τυρανίς Τροκόνδι, n. 30, Ἑρμοκράτης
 Τροκόνδι, n. 33, Μ. Αὐρ. Οὐαβαβσις Τροκόνδι, n. 31, et
 par le ΔΣΑΡΙ des bronzes cappadociens d'Ariaramnès.²⁴

Je suppose même que ce génitif en *in* se cache sous
 la désinence Ξ, η, des formes lyciennes telles que
 ΛΟΣΨΤΡΡ+Ξ, *inscr. de Myra* 6; ΛΟΣΨΞΤΡΡ+Ξ et
 ΨΞΤΡΒΟΡΡ+Ξ, (Λυσάνδρου? et Κινδαβύρου?), *inscr. de*
Limyra, 6; ΤΡΧΜΕΞ, *Stèle de Xanthos, Est*, l. 29;
inscr. de Pinara, 2; de *Tlos*, inédite; ΕΙΨΝΕΞ, *Stèle*,
Est, l. 27; etc.²⁵

L'orthographe *ou* paraît anormale à première vue,
 mais cette addition d'un *u* après *o*, en apparence superflue,
 rentre tout à fait dans les habitudes de ces parages. Les
 quelques inscriptions d'Aspendos,²⁶ ville voisine de Sidé,
 fournissent plus d'un exemple analogue.

Nous y rencontrons au nominatif, ΔιΦίδωρος, n. 68,
 pour Διόδωρος; au lieu de Μάνης, Μάνητος nous lisons
 Μάνεις, 82, 86, Μάνεινς, 71, et Μανίτους, 83, et de
 même, (Μ)ελάτους, 87, Μαλίτους, 65^a, Ζωφείτους, 84,
 Πε. ρτους, 87, Φεκείτους, 89.

Enfin la combinaison *ou* est donnée par Δαμ(α)τρίων
 à côté de (Φ)ορδισίου dans la même inscription, 87, et de
 Δαματρίων, 86.

²³ *Id. Suppl. Papers*, I, 1892, p. 29—31; Kretschmer, *Einleit. Gesch. Griech. Sprache*, 1896. 237, 363.

²⁴ Marquart, *Philologus*, LIV, 1895, p. 522; comp. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. cxcviii.—cc.

²⁵ Schmidt, *The Lycian inscriptions*, 1868; Imbert, *Mém. Soc. Ling. de Paris*, T. IX, p. 2, 3.

²⁶ Lanckoronski, *Staedte Pamphyliens und Pisidiens*, I, 1890, p. 180—182; Kretschmer, *Zeitschr. f. vergleich. Sprachf. von Kuhn u. Schmidt*, XXXIII, 1893, p. 258—268, p. 264; Der im Pamphyliischen bewahrte alte *u*-laut wird theils *u*, teils *ou* geschrieben, letzteres in (Δ)ιΦονουσίον, 82, (Κ)υδραμούαν, 69, cf. Κυδραμίας, 98^b. Μουρμακό, 84, gehoert zu μύρμαξ, u. s. w.

Il paraît qu'à l'origine un *v* seul suffisait pour rendre *o* et *ov* et que plus tard on remplaça *v* par *ov*—comp. *Διόνους*, 81, (*Δι*)*Φονουσίov*, 82,—jusqu'à ce qu'on en vint à écrire *ov*, où un *o* seul aurait suffi, du moins en grec.

Cependant, malgré tous ces arguments allégués en faveur de l'interprétation proposée, je ne me dissimule pas qu'elle est loin d'être certaine.

Mais elle m'a paru probable et c'est ce qui m'engage à la publier, ne fut-ce que pour rappeler à l'attention des numismatistes ces légendes curieuses, restées inexpliquées jusqu'ici, et dans l'espoir que, si je n'aurais pas réussi, d'autres trouveront mieux.

Tandis que la légende reste environ la même, les types changent à mesure que le carré creux disparaît.

A l'Athéna qui porte la chouette et que cet oiseau caractérise comme l'Athéna archégetis,²⁷ qui nous est connue par les reliefs Athéniens,²⁸ sans que nous sachions encore à quel statuaire Athénien du 5^e siècle il faille attribuer la statue qui a servi de modèle, succède la Parthenos de Phidias.

Apollon Pythien, aussi, toujours debout devant un autel, a changé le rameau de laurier et l'arc,²⁹ contre une patère et une longue tige ou un arbre. C'est une autre statue du dieu de Delphes qui a inspiré le graveur.³⁰

Sur les n. 13—15 il est vêtu d'une tunique et d'un

²⁷ Schol. Aristoph. *Aves*, 515, Τῆς δὲ ἀρχηγέτιδος Ἀθηνᾶς τὸ ἄγαλμα γλαῦκα εἶχεν ἐν τῇ χειρὶ.

²⁸ Schoene, *Griechische Reliefs*, p. 46, T. XX, 87, 89.

²⁹ Weil, *Olympische Miscellen*; (Festgabe an E. Curtius), 1884, p. 4, 5, qui compare l'Apollon des statères frappés par Thémistocle à Magnésie, Luynes, *Choix*, T. IX, 7; *Revue numism.*, 1856, T. III, 2.

³⁰ Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.* II, p. 91, v. Apollon.

manteau, costume tellement insolite, à cette époque, pour l'Apollon grec, que je me suis demandé autrefois,³¹ si—surtout sur le n. 13, où il ne porte pas de carquois—ce ne serait pas Alexandre le Grand, représenté comme *Seigneur* de Sidé, lors de son passage en 333, et de la garnison qu'il laissa dans la ville.³² Les statères conviennent à cette époque, comme le prouve, outre le style, la forme des lettres et surtout celle de l'aleph, ainsi qu'il a été remarqué plus haut.

De même, sur les bronzes de l'époque impériale, publiés par Friedlaender,³³ le personnage similaire n'est pas Apollon lui-même, mais, malgré la légende ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΚΙΑΗΤΟΥ, le César ou l'empereur régnant, identifié avec Apollon, mais reconnaissable à son costume militaire.

Les lettres, dans le champ des statères n. 12—24, appartiennent au même alphabet araméen que celles des légendes et semblent être les initiales de noms de magistrats éponymes ou d'officiers monétaires.

Ce sont ϣ (γ, δ), ↑ (π, ε), ϝ (π, η), Ϟ (ω, θ), ϗ (ι, ι), ϡ (μ, μ), ϟ, Ϡ (ν, ο), ϣ (ρ, ρ).

Il paraît que les Sidètes ont adopté l'alphabet araméen tel qu'il était en usage chez les Perses, pour autant qu'il pouvait servir à écrire leur dialecte grec et qu'ils se sont

³¹ *Zeitschr. f. Numism.* XIV, 1886, p. 143.

³² Arrien, *Anab.* I, 26, 4. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ ἐπὶ Σίδης ἦεν· εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Σιδῆται Κυμαῖοι ἐκ Κυμῆς τῆς Αἰολίδος· καὶ οὗτοι λέγουσιν ὑπὲρ σφῶν—ὅτι ὡς κατῆράν τε ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐκείνην οἱ πρῶτοι ἐκ Κύμης σταλίντες καὶ ἐπὶ οἰκισμῷ ἐξέβησαν, αὐτίκα τὴν μὲν Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν ἐξέλαθον, εὐθὺς δὲ βάρβαρον φωνὴν ἔεσαν, καὶ οὐδὲ τῶν προσχώρων βαρβάρων, ἀλλὰ ἰδίαν σφῶν οὕτω πρόσθεν οὔσαν τὴν φωνήν—καταλιπὼν δὲ φρουρὰν ἐν Σίδῃ προσῆλθε ἐπὶ Σύλλιον.

³³ *Zeitschr. f. Num.* X. 1883, T. I, 2, 3; *Mion.* III, p. 477 suiv., n. 184, 187, 214, 235; *Suppl.* VIII, p. 66 suiv., n. 191, 193, 223, 227, 242, 244.

bornés à le compléter par les voyelles Υ et Ω, empruntées aux Grecs.

Pour en juger avec certitude et reconstruire l'alphabet en entier, il faudra attendre que nous soyons en possession d'inscriptions archaïques trouvées à Sidé même. Jusque là nous aurons à nous contenter d'hypothèses plus ou moins probables.

XXXVIII.—GOLGOI.

6^e et 5^e Siècle.

1. *Hermès* marchant à droite, muni d'ailes aux épaules et d'ailerons aux talons, le bras gauche étendu; le bras droit emporté tenait peut-être le caducée.

Rev.—*Bœuf* debout à droite; au dessus Λ (Go); carré creux bordé d'un grènetis.

Æ 5/8. 11,60. Ma coll.; *Num. chron.* 1888, p. 121, Pl. V, 11, où la figure ailée a été prise, à tort, pour une déesse.³⁴

2. *Hercule* marchant, à grands pas, à droite, à travers une forêt, indiquée par deux pins garnis de branches et de feuilles; il tient de la main gauche étendue l'arc visible en partie; la main droite levée, qui n'a pas trouvé place, brandissait la massue.

Rev.—*Bœuf* debout à droite; au-dessus grand rameau de laurier; carré creux bordé d'un grènetis.

Æ 8½. 8,55. Coll. Imhoof. [Pl. IX, No. 10.]

Malgré la différence du module les carrés creux du statère et de la drachme sont de même grandeur et comme le style, fort archaïque, est le même, ces deux pièces

³⁴ L'absence du signe de virilité n'est qu'une preuve d'archaïsme; voir les figures du même style sur les reliefs en bronze, *Mittheil. Arch. Inst. Athen.* XX, 1895, Pl. XIV.

contemporaines proviennent évidemment d'un même atelier.

L'explication des types de la drachme est donnée par le bas-relief, trouvé à Golgoi (Atheniau) de Chypre, qui décora la base d'une statue archaïque d'Hercule.³⁵ On y voit Hercule dans la même attitude que sur la drachme.

Après avoir percé d'une flèche le chien Orthros à triple tête, il brandit la massue contre le bouvier Eurytion, debout à l'entrée d'une caverne, indiquée par deux lignes, où sont cachés les bœufs de Géryonée et tachant de les dérober à la vue d'Hercule par le feuillage d'un pin entier qu'il a arraché de terre et porte au bras gauche.

La même scène est indiquée sommairement sur la drachme par les arbres de la forêt³⁶ et par le grand rameau à larges feuilles qui couvre le bœuf du revers ; ce bœuf unique représente tout le troupeau de Géryonée.

Les types du statère, n. 1, ont trait à un mythe du même genre, car si Hercule enlève le bétail de Géryonée, Hermès dérobe les bœufs d'Apollon.

Ce parallélisme engage à classer à la même ville le statère du roi Salas, la seule autre monnaie cyprïote,

³⁵ Ceccaldi, *Revue Arch.*, 1872, XXIV, Pl. 21 ; L. P. di Cesnola, *Cyprern*, 1879, p. 112 suiv., T. XXIII, XXIV ; *Antiquities of Cyprus*, Lond., 1878, fol. Pl. 21, 24 ; Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkm. Griech. u. Röm. Sculpt.*, n. 205, 207 ; Roscher, *Lex. Mythol.* II, Geryoneus, p. 1635 vign.

³⁶ Le nom de Géryonée était associé à des arbres qui, à l'origine, paraissent avoir été des pins—*pinus laricio*, Poir. et *pinus halepensis*, Mill. ; Philostrate, *Vita Apoll.* 5, 4, δένδρα Γηρυόνεια—παράλλαντοντα ἐκ πένος τε καὶ πεύκης εἰς εἶδος ἑτέρον, cf. Pausan. I, 35, 8 ; Koch, *Baumw. Griechenl.*, 1879, p. 28—34 ; Unger und Kotschy, *Cyprern*, 1865, p. 214 ; A. Berg, *Die Insel Rhodus*, 1862, donne I, p. 30, Pl. 8 une gravure d'un groupe de ces pins à Camiros, II, p. 152 et p. 143.

au type d'Hermès, d'autant plus que la drachme correspondante porte aussi le type d'Hercule combattant.

3. *Hermès* marchant à gauche, la chlamyde sur les épaules, la main droite étendue et tenant le caducée de la gauche ; devant lui $\text{✠} \vee \text{☿}$, $\beta\alpha(\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma)$ Σαλᾶ ; grénétis.

Rev.—Tête barbue et cornue d'Ammon, à gauche, dans un carré creux bordé d'un grénétis.

AR 7. 11,— ; 10,82. *Rev. num.*, 1883, p. 303, n. 8 ; Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, n. 785, Pl. XXI, 20. Tous deux surfrappés et provenant du trésor d'Idalion.

4. *Hercule* combattant à droite.

Rev.—Même revers ; derrière la tête I.

AR 3. 3,30. *Rev. num.* 1867, p. 371, Pl. XI, 9 ; 1883, p. 304, n. 9.

En publiant le statère n. 1, j'ai remarqué que le signe Λ, *go* ou *co*, désignait une ville, Golgoi ou Coroné, plutôt qu'un dynaste, et maintenant que nous voyons le mythe de Géryonée figuré sur une drachme de cette ville et sur un bas-relief provenant des fouilles de Golgoi,³⁷ il ne me paraît pas douteux que la ville dont le nom commence par Λ, *go*, soit en effet Golgoi, située non loin de Kition, à laquelle elle aura emprunté le culte et le type d'Hercule et tout près d'Idalion, où furent trouvés les statères, n. 3, et plusieurs des monnaies suivantes, dont j'ai déjà proposé, en 1883, de classer quelques-unes à Golgoi, à cause du Λ.

³⁷ Dans les mêmes fouilles furent trouvées trois statues du triple Géryonée, Cesnola, *l. c.* p. 128, Pl. XXXIV ; Roscher, *Lex. Mythol.* v. Geryoneus, p. 1683 *vign.*

5. Tête de *lion*, la gueule béante, à droite. Très archaïque.

Rev.—Carré creux primitif.

Æ 7/6. 10,10. Coll. de Hirsch, *Rev. Num.* 1888, p. 301.

6. Même tête et du même style.

Rev.—Tête de *Méduse* de face, dessous \neq *, βα(σιλέως)
'Α ; carré creux.

Æ 6/5. 9,10. Brit. Mus.; *Rev. Num.*, l. c. n. 1; Babelon,
Pers. Achém., p. cxlix vign.

7. Même tête, de style plus récent.

Rev.—Tête de *Méduse*, de style plus récent, dessous *—
(\neq); carré creux.

Æ 7/5. 10,08. Mus. de Berlin, *Rev. Num.*, n. 2.

8. Même tête, à gauche; autre style.

Rev.—Tête de *bœuf*, à droite; dessus \neq ∞, βα(σιλέως)
Φι ; carré creux bordé d'un grénétis.

Æ 6. 10,30. Brit. Mus.; *Rev. num.*, n. 6; Babelon, p.
cxlix vign. Trésor d'Idalion.

9. Autre, devant la tête de *bœuf*, \neq *, βα(σιλέως)'Ε

Æ 5½. 11,08. Brit. Mus.; *Rev. num.*, n. 5. Trésor d'Ida-
lion.

10. Même tête, autre style.

Rev.—*Croix ansée* entre deux arbres, ou rameaux; \neq —
*; carré creux bordé d'un grénétis. Travail
barbare.

Æ 7/6. 11,21. Brit. Mus.; *Rev. num.*, n. 3.

11. Tête de *lion*, à gauche, derrière Λ, Γο(λύων). Beau style
archaïque.

Rev.—*Croix ansée* dans un carré creux bordé d'un grène-
tis; fleurons aux angles.

Æ 3. 3,55; 3,37. *Rev. num.*, n. 4; Babelon, n. 775, Pl.
XXI, 10; coll. Weber. [Pl. IX, No. 11.]

12. *Lion* guettant sa proie, à droite.

Rev.—Revers pareil.

AR 5. 11,12; 10,80. *Rev. num.*, n. 10; Babelon, n. 776, Pl. XXI, 11.

13. Même type, à l'exergue Λ; grènetis.

Rev.—Bœuf cornupète, à gauche; dessus Λ; carré creux bordé d'un grènetis.

AR 6. 10,84. *Rev. num.*, n. 11; Babelon, n. 777, Pl. XXI, 12; 10,78 Brit. Mus.; 10,58 ma coll.

Ici sont à placer, à ce qu'il paraît, les n. 1—4.

14. *Hercule* marchant à droite, brandissant de la main droite levée la massue et saisissant de la gauche un lion retournant la tête et grimpant sur la cuisse gauche du héros; derrière lui *croix ansée*; grènetis.

Rev.—*Lion* rugissant, accroupi à gauche, la patte droite levée; dans le fond bœuf marchant à gauche la tête levée; carré creux bordé d'un grènetis.

AR 3. 3,20. Coll. Imhoof, *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 131, n. 26, Pl. V, 13.

15. Tête barbue d'*Hercule* coiffée de la peau de lion, à droite. Cercle au pourtour.

Rev.—Protome de bouquetin agenouillé, à droite; devant lui Λ; cercle.

N 1. 0,78 ma coll.; 0,72 *Rev. num.*, l. c. p. 280, n. 3, Pl. VI, 5; Babelon, n. 589, Pl. XVI, 25.

Ce dixième de darique, émis par Euagoras I, nous fait voir que Golgoi était alors en possession du roi de Salamine; aussi toutes les monnaies autonomes de la ville sont elles antérieures à son règne.

Les plus anciens statères, depuis le n. 6 jusqu'au n. 10, portent les initiales de rois, A., Phi., E., que j'ai proposé de compléter en Ἀριστόκυπρος, Φιλόκυπρος et Εὐνοστος, quand le classement de cette série à Soloi me

semblait probable, et M. Babelon a admis cette attribution.

Mais, maintenant que le Λ, de la drachme n. 11, donné par le bel exemplaire de M. Weber, nous fait voir que Golgoi peut revendiquer les pièces trouvées en partie dans son voisinage, à Idalion, à meilleur droit que Soloi, il serait hasardé de vouloir compléter les noms de ces rois inconnus.

Les monnaies frappées à Soloi au 6^e et au 5^e siècle sont encore à retrouver.

XXXIX.—ANTIOCHUS III., JEUNE.

223—220 env.

1. Tête d'*Antiochus III.* jeune, ceinte du diadème, à droite ; grénétis.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ANTIOXOY, *Apollon* assis, à gauche, sur l'omphalos, tenant de la main droite une flèche, et s'appuyant de la gauche sur son arc ; dans le champ à gauche ΕΜ, à droite Η, à l'exergue Κ.

N 8. 34,09. Cab. de la Haye, Imhoof, *Zeitschr. f. Numism.* III, 1876, p. 845.

2. Tête semblable ?

Rev.—Même revers et mêmes monogrammes dans le champ, mais autres monogrammes à l'exergue.

AR 8 ? 17,10. Brit. Mus. *K. of Syria*, p. 21, n. 12.

16,85. Brit. Mus. *K. of Syria*, p. 25, n. 8, comp. le statère d'or, n. 3, Pl. VIII, 3.

Comp. Gough-Duane, *Coins of the Seleuc.*, Pl. IV, p. 36, n. 3 et Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. V, 2, *Cat. Bunbury*, II, n. 468, avec la tête du n. 1, mais d'autres monogrammes.

3. Droit du n. 1.

Rev.—Même légende. *Victoire* debout à gauche, tenant de la main droite une longue palme; dans le champ, à gauche et à droite les mêmes monogrammes.

Æ 5. — Brit. Mus. *K. of Syria*, p. 21, 17, Pl. VII, 5.

M. Babelon³⁸ date l'émission des tétrastatères d'or d'Antiochus III. de son expédition dans les satrapies orientales de son royaume, 209—205, quand il fit convertir à Ecbatane, en 209, quatre mille talents d'or en monnaie.³⁹

Cette date peut être juste pour la plupart des tétrastatères figurés jusqu'ici,⁴⁰ mais elle ne convient pas à l'exemplaire décrit ci-dessus, n. 1, ni au bronze à la même tête, n. 3. Cette tête est d'un roi très jeune et représente Antiochus au début de son règne, quand il avait vingt ans et que de légers favoris commençaient à paraître sur ses joues.

La même tête se voit encore, mais laurée et diadémée, sur le bronze au revers d'Artémis qui couronne le nom du roi.⁴¹

Toutes les autres monnaies qui me sont connues représentent Antiochus dans un âge plus avancé. Les favoris commencent à couvrir ses joues sur le tétradrachme

³⁸ *Rois de Syrie*, p. lxxx.

³⁹ Wilcken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.* I, p. 2462.

⁴⁰ Duane, Pl. IV, p. 53, n. 1; Pl. V, 5; Brit. Mus. *K. of S.*, Pl. VIII, 4; *Rois de Syrie*, Pl. IX, 9. Le tétrastatère, Duane, Pl. IV, p. 36, n. 15, est de date antérieure et de bien peu postérieur à celui de la Haye, n. 1.

⁴¹ Brit. Mus. *K. of Syria*, p. 28, n. 54, Pl. IX, 10.

décrit par M. Imhoof,⁴² et encore plus sur le buste drapé figuré par M. Imhoof et par M. Babelon.⁴³

Ce buste ressemble tellement à celui de son cousin germain Achaeus, le roi d'Asie, 220—214,^{43bis} sur son statère d'or,⁴⁴ qu'il doit être de la même époque. Il n'est même pas peut-être de beaucoup postérieur à 220. Alors, Antiochus, auquel un fils venait de naître et qui, délivré d'Hermeias, se sentait de force à régner seul, fit disparaître les dernières traces de son adolescence et depuis ses monnaies nous le montrent toujours imberbe.

Le monogramme dans le champ à droite, n. 41 de la table de M. Babelon, est très fréquent sur les monnaies des premiers Seleucides,⁴⁵ mais je ne le trouve pas sur les monnaies postérieures d'Antiochus III.

XL.—ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR, ROI DE BABYLONE.

170—164.

1. Tête d'*Antiochus* enfant, ceinte du diadème royal, à droite.
Bandelette de laine au pourtour.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**, *Apollon* assis, à gauche, sur l'omphalos, tenant de la main droite

⁴² *Monn. grecq.*, p. 428, n. 49; cab. de la Haye; avec des favoris plus courts, Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. V, 1—3, *Cat. Bunbury* II, n. 466—468, Pl. IV; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, Pl. IX, 2, 3; ma coll. En or, Duane, Pl. IV, p. 36, n. 15.

⁴³ Imhoof, *Portraetk.*, p. 29 et 74, T. III, 17; *Rois de Syrie*, n. 217, Pl. VI, 12 (Antiochus II).

^{43bis} Wilcken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.* I, p. 206, Achaïos 4.

⁴⁴ Cab. de Munich, *Portraetk.*, p. 29 et 74, T. III, 19.

⁴⁵ Seleucus I, *Rois de Syrie*, n. 46, Pl. II, 1; n. 53, Pl. II, 7. Antiochus I. n. 126—128; Duane, Pl. II, n. 15, 16, 18; *Kings of Syria*, p. 9, n. 12—14. Antiochus II, p. 14, n. 6. Seleucus II, p. 16, n. 12, 13; Pl. VI, 3; p. 18, n. 29; p. 19, n. 37, 38, Pl. VI, 15; Duane, Pl. III, 24.

une flèche et s'appuyant de la gauche sur son arc ; dans le champ, à gauche, *trépied* ; à l'exergue lettre (B, Δ), ou monogramme.

Æ 9, 8. 17,70—16,50. Duane, *Coins of the Seleuc.*, Pl. IX, 9 ; Gardner, *Cat. Brit. Mus. Kings of Syria*, p. 24, n. 1—3, Pl. VIII, 1 ; Head, *Guide*, Pl. XXXVIII, 18 ; Pellerin, *Mélanges* I, 1765, p. 135, Pl. III, 17 (Trésor de Laodicée) ; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. 325—331, Pl. VIII, 17 et n. 332 avec deux monogr. et sans symbole ; Imhoof-Blumer, *Portraetk.* T. III, 16 ; ma coll., etc.

Tête un peu plus âgée, *Cat. Gréau*, n. 2325, Pl. IV, sans symbole, autres monogr. et lettres.

2. Æ 4, 8½. 4,20—3,71. Drachmes à la même tête. *Brit. Mus.*, n. 4—6, Pl. VIII, 2 ; *Rois de Syrie*, n. 333, Pl. VIII, 18 ; ma coll., symbole *trépied*.

8. Même tête.

Rev.—Même légende, *cheval* marchant à droite.

Æ 3. 4,20. *Rois de Syrie*, n. 334, Pl. VIII, 19.

Ce groupe de monnaies a été classé par M. Gardner, M. Bunbury et M. Babelon à un Antiochus, qui aurait été fils de Seleucus III. et qui aurait régné pendant quelques mois seulement, à l'âge de six ou sept ans, en 222, après la mort de son père.⁴⁶

Mais cette attribution, généralement adoptée, ne peut plus être acceptée depuis que M. Wilcken a montré⁴⁷ que l'existence de ce roi éphémère ne repose que sur des combinaisons mal fondées de Droysen⁴⁸ et qu'il est à remplacer dans la série des Séleucides par Antiochus,

⁴⁶ Gardner, l. c. p. xiv ; Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 90, 91, *Catal.*, n. 465 ; Babelon, l. c. p. lxxiv—lxxvii.

⁴⁷ Wilcken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.* I, p. 2470, Antiochus n. 26.

⁴⁸ Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellenism.* III., 2, p. 121 suiv., 131 suiv.

fils aîné d'Antiochus III. et de Laodicé, fille de Mithridate II. du Pont.

Né en 220, son père se l'associa tout jeune avec le titre de roi de Babylone, ainsi que Cambyse l'avait été sous Cyrus.⁴⁹ Comme tel il est mentionné par les inscriptions cunéiformes des tablettes babyloniennes des années 104, 110, 112, 114, 115 de l'ère des Seleucides, depuis 208 jusqu'en 197 av. J.-C.

Il épousa, 196/5, à 24 ans, sa sœur Laodicé et mourut, en 193, âgé de 27 ans. Il fut divinisé de son vivant, comme son père, et c'est lui que la liste sacerdotale de Seleucie intercale entre Seleucus III et Antiochus III.⁵⁰

Il est fort probable que des monnaies auront été frappées à son effigie et maintenant que nous savons qu'il a porté le titre de roi pendant 15 à 16 ans, 208—193, il y aurait lieu de rechercher si parmi les monnaies classées à Antiochus III et à Hiérax, il n'y en aurait pas dont la tête juvénile conviendrait mieux à ce fils aîné d'Antiochus III qu'à son père ou à Hiérax.⁵¹

C'est une question que je me permets de soumettre aux numismatistes.

Mais ce n'est pas ce jeune roi qui avait douze ans quand il est mentionné pour la première fois, 208, que représente la tête enfantine des monnaies décrites.

Comme l'ont bien vu Gough⁵² et H. Cohen^{52bis} elles nous donnent le portrait d'Antiochus Eupator.

⁴⁹ D'après la remarque très judicieuse de M. Unger, *Philologus* LV, 1896, p. 107.

⁵⁰ *Corp. Inscr. Graec.* III, 4458; Babelon, *l. c.*, p. lxxiv.

⁵¹ Voir par exemple, *Num. Chron.*, 1888, Pl. V, 6; *Cat. Bunbury* II, n. 477.

⁵² *Coins of the Seleuc.*, Pl. IX.

^{52bis} *Catal. Gréau*, n. 2325 note.

Né en 173 et nommé roi de Babylone par son père Antiochus IV dès 170, à l'âge de *trois* ans, il porta le titre de roi pendant sept ans, depuis 170 jusqu'en 164, quand il succéda, âgé de neuf ans, à Epiphane.⁵³

Pour se convaincre de la justesse de cette attribution, il faut surtout comparer les tétradrachmes d'Eupator enfant avec ceux de son père au même type d'Apollon et marqués du même symbole, le *trépied*.⁵⁴ D'après le traitement des cheveux et tout l'ensemble des pièces, elles sont évidemment l'œuvre d'un même graveur; en outre, le profil de l'enfant, le nez surtout, correspond à celui du jeune roi sur ses premières émissions, après 164, au type d'Apollon,⁵⁵ et qui n'est que plus développé. Ce n'est plus un enfant maintenant, mais un garçon, grand pour son âge.

La notice de Strabon,⁵⁶ que Borsippa, la voisine de Babylone, était consacrée à Apollon et à Artémis, nous fait voir que le type d'Apollon convient particulièrement aux premiers Séleucides, qui furent rois de Babylone.

⁵³ Wilcken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.* I, p. 2476, cp. 2450, 2452; Unger, *Philologus*, LV, 1896, p. 107. Antiochos Eupator führte schon als Knabe, 7 Jahre vor dem Tod seines Vaters—am 21 April 170 in Babylon den Koenigstitel, —; am 26 März 269 wird Seleukos (ὅστις μικρὸς ἐτελεύτησε,—) ebenda neben seinem Vater Antiochos I, als Koenig genannt —; das Vorbild hatte Kyros durch Ernennung des Kambyses zum Koenig von Babylon gegeben.

⁵⁴ *Cat. Brit. Mus. K. of Syria*, p. 84, 8, 4, Pl. XI, 2; ma coll.; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, n. 516, cp. n. 514, 515, Pl. XII, 1; Duane, Pl. IX, 1.

⁵⁵ *K. of Syria*, p. 44, 1, 2, Pl. XIII, 11, 12.

⁵⁶ Strabon, XVII, 1, 7, p. 739. Τὰ δὲ Βόρσιππα ἱερὰ πόλις ἐστὶν Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος. Steph. Byz. Βόρσιππα. Imhoof, *Numism. Zeitschr.* XXVII, 1895, p. 12, T. II, 6. *N.* Tête d'Apollon. *Rev.*—Artémis? tirant de l'arc dans un bige d'éléphants.

Déjà Antiochus I commença, Mars 268, à rebâtir à Borsippa le fameux sanctuaire de Nébo,⁵⁷ le *fiis* (*aplou*) de Zeus Bêlos-Mérodach, que ce titre identifiait avec l'Apollon grec. Je suppose même que l'Apollon, mentionné par Justin,^{57bis} comme le divin père de Seleucus I, et dont l'ancre était le symbole, n'est autre que le dieu de Borsippa, qu'une *barque* sacrée transportait régulièrement à Babylone pour y célébrer près de son père Mérodach les fêtes du nouvel an. L'ancre serait ainsi le symbole des droits au trône de Babylone que donnait à Seleucus I sa descendance par Apollon-Nébo, du dieu suprême Zeus Bêlos-Mérodach.

Pour terminer, il n'est peut-être pas inutile de remarquer que la tête surmontée d'une étoile des tétradrachmes d'Antiochus IV Epiphane,⁵⁸ ne me semble pas être celle de ce roi, mais de son frère Seleucus IV divinisé et idéalisé.

XLI.—ROIS DES MÈDES.

Timarque, nommé satrape de Babylone par Antiochus IV,⁵⁹ se rendit fort utile à son fils Antiochus V, 164—162, comme ambassadeur auprès des Romains et resta fidèle à sa cause, quand le jeune roi eut été détrôné et mis à mort par Démétrius I. Il partit pour Rome, où

⁵⁷ D'après l'inser. d'Antiochus I, *Keilschr. Bibl.* III, 2, p. 136—139. Wilcken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.* I, p. 2454.

^{57bis} Justin, XV, 4. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. VII, VIII.

⁵⁸ *K. of Syria*, p. 34, 1, 2, Pl. IX, 1; Babelon, *l. c.*, n. 523—525, Pl. XII, 3, 4.

⁵⁹ Appien, *Syr.* 45. Συρίας—ἤρχε (Antiochus IV) σατράπην μὲν ἔχων ἐν Βαβυλῶνι Τιμαρχόν.

nous le trouvons, comme satrape de Médie, intrigant contre le nouveau roi, jusqu'à ce qu'il parvint à se faire reconnaître par le Sénat comme roi des Mèdes.

Alors il retourne en Médie, y réunit une armée importante, se lie avec le roi d'Arménie Artaxias, prend possession des contrées voisines et réussit enfin, non sans violence, à se constituer la monarchie désirée. C'était en 161.⁶⁰

Mais son triomphe fut de courte durée. L'année suivante il est déjà vaincu et mis à mort par Démétrius, à qui ce succès valut le nom de Sotèr, que les Babyloniens, opprimés par le roi des Mèdes, lui décernèrent.⁶¹

C'est donc comme *roi des Mèdes reconnu par le Sénat de Rome*, que Timarque a fait battre des statères d'or,⁶² des tétradrachmes et leurs divisions en argent et en bronze,⁶³ à l'instar des rois de Syrie, et c'est à tort que

⁶⁰ Diodore XXXI, 27^a (Mueller, *Fragm. Hist. Graec.*, II, p. xi, xii), *σατραπῶν ὧν ἦν ἐπιφανέστατος Τίμαρχος—Ἀντιόχου(V)—φίλος, ὃς πολλάκις εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐξαπεσταλμένος πρεσβευτῆς, κ.τ.λ.—κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστῶτα καιρὸν σατράπης Μηδίας κατήνησεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην καὶ—ἔπεισε τὴν σύγκλητον δόγμα περὶ αὐτοῦ θέσθαι τοιοῦτον· Τιμάρχῃ * ἕνεκεν αὐτῶν * βασιλέα εἶναι. Ὁ δὲ ἐπαρθεὶς τῷ δόγματι συνεστήσατο κατὰ τὴν Μηδίαν στρατόπεδον ἀξιόλογον·—ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ πρόσχωρα τῶν ἐθνῶν καταπληξάμενος διὰ τὸ βάρος τῆς δυνάμεως, καὶ πολλοὺς ὑπηκόους ποιήσας ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸ Ζεῦγμα καὶ τέλος τῆς βασιλείας ἐγκρατῆς ἐγένετο.* Pomp. Trogus, *Prolog.* XXXIV. Ut mortuo Antiocho rege Syriae Demetrius cognomine Soter, qui Romae fuerat obses, clam fugit occupataque Syria bellum cum Timarcho Medorum rege habuit (et) Ariarathe rege Cappadocum.

⁶¹ Appien, *Syr.* 47, καὶ δεξαμένων αὐτὸν (Demetrium) ἀσμένως τῶν Σύρων, ἤρχε—καὶ Τίμαρχον ἐπανιστάμενον ἀνελὼν καὶ τ' ἄλλα πονήρως Βαβυλῶνος ἡγούμενον· ἐφ' ᾧ καὶ Σωτήρ, ἀρξαμένων τῶν Βαβυλωνίων, ὠνομάσθη.

⁶² Mus. de Berlin, *K. Muenzk.* 1877, n. 482.

⁶³ *Cat. Brit. Mus. K. of Syria*, p. 50, Pl. XV. 2, 3, Pl. XXVIII, 6; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. cxv.

les numismatistes continuent de le nommer roi de Babylone.

Aussi M. Imhoof⁶⁴ n'aurait pas dû classer à la Babylonie un groupe de bronzes d'Antiochus III, analogues par la fabrique, le style et la forme des flans aux bronzes de Timarque, dont le type, une jument qui allaite son poulain, ou un cheval paissant, ne convient pas spécialement à la Babylonie, mais tout à fait à la Médie, satrapie d'où les rois de Perse tiraient les fameux chevaux Niséens dont ils se servaient de préférence et où de leur temps cinquante mille juments paissaient dans le haras royal d'une seule plaine.⁶⁵

Comme Timarque, Molon, satrape de Médie sous Antiochus III, se déclara roi des Mèdes. C'est ce qui résulte des données de Polybe,⁶⁶ du titre de roi qu'il prend sur ses bronzes et du fait qu'Antiochus fit crucifier son cadavre dans le site le plus fréquenté de la Médie,⁶⁷ en preuve que c'est dans ce pays qu'il usurpa le titre de roi. C'est donc comme tel qu'il a battu monnaie.

Aussi me permets-je de signaler la Médie au savant auteur de l'*Historia numorum*, comme un chapitre qui manque à cet excellent ouvrage.

⁶⁴ *Monn. grecq.*, p. 429, n. 60—63; Babelon, *l. c.*, Pl. XI, 3, 4. Voir maintenant Imhoof, *Die Muenzstaette Babylon*, *Numism. Zeitschr.* XXVII, 1895, p. 16.

⁶⁵ Strabon, XI, 13, p. 525, λειμῶν—ἐν ᾧ πέντε μυριάδας ἵππων θηλείων νέμεσθαί φασιν ἐπὶ τῶν Περσῶν, εἶναι δὲ τὰς ἀγέλας ταύτας βασιλικὰς· τοὺς δὲ Νησαίους ἵππους, οἷς ἐχρῶντο οἱ βασιλεῖς ἀρίστοις οὖσι καὶ μεγίστοις, οἱ μὲν ἐνθένδε λέγουσι τὸ γένος, κ.τ.λ.

⁶⁶ Polybe V, 45, 1, κυριεύων δὲ (Molon) ταύτης τῆς χώρας (Μέδης), βασιλικὴν ἐχούσης περίστασιν, καὶ πάλαι μὲν φοβερὸς ἦν—διὰ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῆς δυναστείας.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 54, 6, τὸ μὲν σῶμα τοῦ Μόλωνος ἀνασταυρῶσαι προσέταξε κατὰ τὸν ἐπιφανέστατον τόπον τῆς Μηδίας.

XLII.—CYRÈNE, MAGAS.

VERS 274.

1. Tête imberbe de *Dionysos*, ceinte de lierre, à droite; devant elle $\Sigma\Theta\Omega\Omega\Delta\Gamma\Phi$; dans le champ, à gauche, symbole (carquois d'Artémis); grénétis.

Rev.— $\Delta\Lambda$ — $M\Omega$, *Eros* marchant à grand pas à droite, les ailes éployées, chante en s'accompagnant de la lyre.

\mathcal{R} 4½. 8,48. Cab. de France. Svoronos, *Revue numism.* 1892, p. 212—216, vignette incorrecte, rectifiée en partie p. 506.

Ce curieux didrachme, trouvé en Crète et récemment acquis par le cabinet de France, a été correctement attribué par M. Svoronos à Cyrène, d'après le poids attique, le style et le nom de magistrat placé au droit devant la tête et écrit à rebours suivant l'usage du pays.⁶⁸

Mais, si le savant numismatiste n'a pas réussi alors à déchiffrer la légende du revers qu'il lisait. A — MAI , il a bien voulu m'informer depuis que ces lettres indistinctes lui ont paru plus tard pouvoir être lues $\Delta\Lambda$ — $M\Omega$ et c'est en effet ce que je crois voir moi-même sur les empreintes dont M. Babelon a bien voulu me favoriser avec son obligeance accoutumée.

Pour trouver le sens de cette légende, il faut comparer, comme l'a aussi reconnu M. Svoronos, les monnaies contemporaines suivantes.

⁶⁸ Mueller, *Numism. de l'anc. Afrique.* *Cyrén.*, n. 176, 184, 200, 211, *Suppl.* n. 190, Pl. I.

2. Tête imberbe d'*Ammon*, à cornes de bélier, à gauche, devant $\Gamma\omicron\Lambda\text{IAN}\Theta\text{EY}\Sigma$; grènetis.

Rev.—*Hermès*, debout à gauche, vêtu de la chlamyde, le pètase au dos et les pieds ailés; il tient de la main droite le caducée, d'où dépend un diadème royal; derrière lui $\Delta\text{AM}\Omega\text{ KYP}\alpha\text{ZA}(\iota\omega\nu)$; grènetis.

- \mathcal{R} 5. 8,43. Coll. Weber, *Catal. Montagu*, 1896, n. 804, Pl. X.

Même droit; derrière la tête *silphium*.

Rev.—Même revers, $\Delta\text{AM}\Omega\text{ KYP}\alpha\text{Z}(\alpha\iota\omega\nu)$ ⁶⁹; le diadème ne paraît pas sur la gravure, mais on en voit des traces là où il est attaché au caducée.

- \mathcal{R} 5. 8,50. Bompois, *Méd. de la Cyrén.*, p. 121, 122, *Vignette du titre*; *Catal. Bompois*, n. 2074; *Mueller Suppl.*, n. 175^a.

3. Tête d'*Artémis*, à droite, la *carguiois* au dos; devant $\Delta\text{AM}\Omega\text{ KYP}\alpha\text{NA}(\iota\omega\nu)$; grènetis.

Rev.—*Niké* volant à droite, tenant de la main gauche une couronne et de la droite un diadème royal, sur lequel est inscrit le nom du roi (?) (MAGAS ?); grènetis.

- \mathcal{A} 5. 15,10. Univ. de Turin. *Mueller*, n. 236; *Svoronos*, *Rev. Num.* 1892, p. 215 *vign.*

Il ne s'agit donc pas d'un second nom de magistrat, tel que $\Delta\text{AM}\Omega\text{NAKTO}\Sigma$, par exemple, mais, comme l'a déjà proposé *Mueller*,⁷⁰ du Dèmos des Cyrénéens, qui fit

⁶⁹ Cet N retourné a induit Bompois à lire $\Delta\text{AM}\Omega\text{KYP}\alpha\text{S}$, erreur que les moulages que je dois à l'amitié de M. Weber me permettent de rectifier. *Mueller*, *Suppl.*, p. 11, avait déjà soupçonné que cet Σ n'était dû qu'à une inadvertance du graveur.

⁷⁰ *Mueller* a aussi reconnu, l. c., que $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega\text{ Kyp}\alpha\text{na}(\iota\omega\nu)$ est la forme dorique de $\delta\acute{\eta}\mu\omega\nu\text{ Kyp}\eta\text{na}(\iota\omega\nu)$; ce génitif en ω se retrouve dans les noms de magistrats $\text{KAINI}\Omega$, et $\text{KY}\Psi\text{E}\Lambda\Omega\text{ T}\Omega\text{ }\Phi\text{I}\Lambda\Omega\text{N}$ des monnaies de Cyrène, n. 42, 323, 324.

frapper ces belles monnaies à des occasions exceptionnelles. Ces évènements sont indiqués par les types.

Sur le bronze, n. 3, division du didrachme n. 1, Niké porte la couronne et le diadème au roi Magas, dont le nom semble inscrit sur le diadème.

Sur le n. 2 la prospérité et la sécurité dont jouit le commerce sous l'autorité de Magas sont symbolisées par le diadème dont Hermès a ceint son caducée.

Sur le didrachme n. 1 Eros chante l'épithalame aux noces de Magas et d'Apamé, la fille d'Antiochus I, vers 274.⁷¹

Cette union assurait à Magas l'appui du puissant roi de Syrie et le mettait en état de résister aux tentatives de Ptolémée Philadelphie pour recouvrir la Cyrénaïque, où Magas s'était déclaré indépendant après la mort de Ptolémée Soter.

Ce mariage était donc d'une importance capitale pour le pays et la belle monnaie frappée à cette occasion témoigne de la vive part que le Dèmos de Cyrène prit au bonheur de son roi.

C'est au nom de Cyrène qu'Eros entonne le chant nuptial.

Le nom du roi ne se lit ni sur ce didrachme ni sur les autres monnaies de la même époque; on n'y rencontre que celui des Cyrénéens et du magistrat temporaire qui permettait alors d'en fixer la date précise.

Il est permis d'en conclure que Magas ne jouissait pas d'un pouvoir aussi absolu que les rois d'Egypte et de Syrie; malgré son titre il n'était guère plus que satrape et son autorité était limitée par l'autonomie du Dèmos,

⁷¹ Wilcken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, I, p. 2662, Apama; Pausan. I, 7, 3.

qui conservait le droit de monnaie dont il jouissait depuis longtemps.⁷²

Il est vrai que Mueller date les statères d'or et les monnaies en argent, signés par les mêmes magistrats, des années 450 à 322.⁷³ Mais une comparaison attentive de la pose de Zeus, assis sur son trône, des statères de *Chairis*, *Cydis*, *Theupheidès*, *Jason*, avec celle du Zeus aétaphore et nicéphore des tétradrachmes aux types d'Alexandre émis par Seleucus I et Antiochus I,⁷⁴ suffit pour faire voir que les statères de Cyrène sont postérieurs à Alexandre et ne sont pas antérieurs au règne de Magas, 284—258.

Il est fort possible que Cyrène ait adopté le type du Zeus *assis*, lors de l'alliance de Magas avec le roi de Syrie, pour remplacer le Zeus *debout* des statères signés ΚΛΕΑ en monogramme,⁷⁵ et ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ.

Le didrachme, publié par M. Svoronos, vient confirmer ces dates, qui m'avaient déjà été suggérées en comparant le didrachme de Theupheidès, cité par M. Svoronos,⁷⁶ avec la tête ceinte de lierre de Ptolemée IV Philopator sur les monnaies en argent frappées par ce roi, sans doute en Cyrénaïque.⁷⁷

Les rares bronzes, à la légende ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΓΑ,⁷⁸

⁷² Mueller, p. 63.

⁷³ *Ibid.* p. 71. D'après M. Head, *Hist. num.* p. 729, de 481 à 321.

⁷⁴ *Cat. Brit. Mus. K. of Syria*, Pl. III, 1; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, Pl. IV, 3, 4; *Catal. Montagu*, I, Pl. IX, n. 691.

⁷⁵ Babelon, *Revue numism.*, 1885, p. 399, Pl. XV, 7.

⁷⁶ Mueller, n. 176; Svoronos, *Rev. Num.*, 1892, p. 215 vign.

⁷⁷ Imhoof, *Portraetk. T. VIII*, 5; *Monn. grecq.*, Pl. J, 13; comp. *Cat. Brit. Mus. K. of Egypt*, Pl. XIV, 6. 7.

⁷⁸ Mueller, n. 382; *K. of Egypt*, p. 38, n. 11, 12, Pl. VI, 7, 8.

de fabrique plus récente, ne me semblent pas porter le nom du Magas qui nous occupe, mais celui de son petit-fils, le frère cadet de Ptolémée Philopator et le fils de Bérénice et de Ptolémée Euergete I, dont je retrouve le portrait au droit de ces bronzes, tout pareil à la tête des tétradrachmes que Poole a classés à ce roi⁷⁹ et qui portent son effigie. Il est fort probable, en effet, que ce jeune Magas ait pris le titre de roi à la mort de son père, 222, et que des bronzes à son nom aient été frappés en Cyrénaïque, dont sa mère était reine.

Mais cette émission n'a pu être que de fort courte durée, car Magas fut bientôt mis à mort avec sa mère⁸⁰ et c'est pourquoi ces bronzes sont si rares.

Le quadrigé au galop, à gauche, des derniers statères d'or de Theupheidès et de Jason,⁸¹ paraît avoir servi de modèle à celui des statères d'or du satrape des Parthes, Andragoras, 250, tué par Arsace⁸² et du Satrape dont le nom, écrit en lettres araméennes, n'a été reconnu ni par M. Gardner, ni par M. Howorth.⁸³

L'émission de ces statères au type du quadrigé au galop a donc commencé en Orient peu après la mort de Magas, 258, sous le règne d'Antiochus II, 264—247, quand les pro-

⁷⁹ *K. of Egypt*, p. 47, n. 12—14, Pl. IX, 4—6; p. 55, n. 86, Pl. XI, 9.

⁸⁰ Polybe, V, 34, 36; Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellen.* III, 2, p. 164, 165. Strack, *Die Dynastie der Ptolemaeer*, 1897, p. 194.

⁸¹ Mueller, n. 184, 189.

⁸² Justin, XLI, 4; Gardner, *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 1, Pl. I, 1; *Cat. Brit. Mus. Bactria*, p. xix, Pl. I, 1; Head, *Guide*, 28, 15.

⁸³ *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 4, Pl. I, 2; 1890, p. 33, 41; Head, *Guide*, Pl. 28, 15. Les vrais noms de ce satrape et de sa satrapie ont été reconnus par M. Marquart, qui, je l'espère, publiera bientôt sa découverte.

vinces orientales du royaume des Séleucides se revoltèrent presque toutes⁸⁴ et cette date me confirme dans l'opinion que les statères d'or de Cyrène sont à classer au règne de Magas, d'autant plus qu'ils font suite aux statères d'or de Ptolémée Soter au *quadriga* d'éléphants, dont quelques-uns sont signés des mêmes magistrats $\overline{\text{ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑ}}$ (της) et $\overline{\text{ΚΛΕΑ}}$,⁸⁵ en monogrammes, qu'on retrouve sur des bronzes de Cyrène à la tête d'Apollon ou à celle de Ptolémée Soter.⁸⁶

J. P. SIX.

AMSTERDAM, Décembre, 1896.

⁸⁴ Justin, XLI, 4; Strabon, XI, 9, 2, p. 515.

⁸⁵ Mueller, *Suppl.*, n. 365^a; *Zeitschr. f. Numism.*, VII, 1880, p. 314, T. IV; ma coll.; *Catal. Cte de D.*, 1889, n. 108, Pl. III; *Catal. Montagu*, I, Pl. X, n. 782, II, Pl. IV, 421.

⁸⁶ Mueller, n. 362 *vign.* et ma coll. (variée); *Cat. Brit. Mus. K. of Egypt*, p. 11, n. 95—98, cp. p. 10, n. 84—87.

XIII.

ON SOME COINS OF WILLIAM I. AND II.

FROM THE MONTAGU COLLECTION.

(See Plate X.)

SOME years ago, our late Vice-President, Mr. Montagu, borrowed from me a coin of Harold II. on account of the resemblance of its reverse to that of his unique penny of William I. Some time afterwards he showed me a small series of William pennies, six coins in all, and pointed out to me that some of them were from identical dies. Mr. Montagu had intended writing on these coins, as he at least doubted their authenticity.

My attention was called to these pieces when they were catalogued for sale, and I then had an opportunity of studying them carefully. As my coin of Harold II. forms the starting-point of the series, I shall describe it with Mr. Montagu's coins and with some other pieces I have been able to examine.

Coin No. 1. Harold II.

Obv.—Usual type, bust without sceptre. Legend + HAROLD
REX ANO.

Rev.—Usual type, with PAX across the field. Legend
+ LEOFVILD OM LEPE: [Pl. X. 1.]

The coin is in bad condition, has been broken and partly



AUTOTYPE.

COINS OF HAROLD II & WILLIAM I & II.

mended, and appears to have been more or less tooled. Lewes, where the coin was struck, is not an uncommon place of mintage, and Harold's predecessors and successors had a mint in the town. The moneyer's name, however, does not appear in any of the lists of moneyers, although I have carefully looked through those of all the reigns and mints of the time. A point which at once invites remark in this name Leofvild is the letter V. In this place the letter must have the same sound as the modern V, but so far as I know there was no distinction between V and U till much later than the time of Harold II. As to the V representing half the W, the other half being omitted for want of room, this supposition must also be negatived by the fact that the name Leofwild does not figure in any list. It is, moreover, very rare to find W on a Saxon coin in place of Ƶ, and when it does occur it is only in connexion with a Latinised name.

On looking through the coins of Harold II. in the National Collection struck at Lewes, I noticed one piece, found at Chancton and bearing the name of Leofward. Between this coin and mine there is a most marked resemblance. The reverse legend begins in the same place, a little out of the centre. The O of LEOF is on both pieces filled in. The other four letters PARD of the moneyer's name are not very clear, and a casual observer might misread them, as the strokes of the letters appear in much the same sort of relationship to each other as they do in the VILD of my coin. In my piece, however, straight strokes take the place of curved ones in the original. The word OM in substitution for ON on both pieces is also worthy of notice.

Coin No. 2. Numbered and figured as 224 in the sale catalogue of the second portion of Mr. Montagu's coins.

Obv.—Side face to right with sceptre, as Hawkins Fig. 239.

Rev.—As that of Harold II.'s coin, with PXX across the field. [Pl. X. 2.]

The reverse is from the same die as the previous coin. The two pieces bear identical marks where they have not been more or less obliterated by bad treatment. As an instance, the P of PXX has a little hook on the inside of the loop and three little dots, due to irregularities of the die, inside the loop.

Coin No. 3. Same catalogue, No. 220.

Obv.—From the same die as the last.

Rev.—A cross pattée, with a trefoil ornament in each quarter pointing inwards, as Hawkins, Fig. 239. Legend + LEEFVILD OM LEPE: [Pl. X. 3.]

The legend is from the same reverse die as the two earlier coins, but the misformed O has been altered to an E which stands out from the other letters. All the other marks are the same; OM is still retained.

Coin No. 4. *Idem* No. 248.

Obv.—From the same die as No. 3. The sceptre has been turned into a sword by the removal of the lateral fleurs from the lis termination. A cross bar below has been added. Also two tassels are now seen hanging from the crown. The letter I has been added after Rex.

Rev.—From the same die as No. 3. [Pl. X. 4.]

Coin No. 5. *Idem* No. 225.

Obv.—Same die as 2 and 3, that is, with sceptre.

Rev.—That of the ordinary Paxs type. Legend + LIFORD ON LINDO. [Pl. X. 5.]

Coin No. 6. *Idem* No. 249.

Obv.—Same die as No. 4. There are, however, some slight alterations; the sword is longer.

Rev.—Same die as No. 5. [Pl. X. 6.]

Coin No. 7. *Idem* No. 226.

Obv.—Same die as No. 5.

Rev.—Also the same die as No. 5, but certain letters have been altered, thus turning the legend into SIPORD ON PINDE. \bar{L} and F of Liford are replaced by S and P, and L and O of Linco by P and E.

This coin is said to have been found at Beaworth. That the obverses of these coins, notwithstanding the alterations, are from the same die there can be no doubt. The expression, if such it can be called, of the King's face is exactly the same on all of them. The position of the crown, in relation to the words of the legend, is also the same in all, and the little telltale dot at the base of the sceptre is still visible when this symbol of power is exchanged for a military one. Except the coin of Harold II. all the above were in Mr. Montagu's collection and realised large prices at his sale. Since that sale I have been able to obtain other coins for examination, which I now pass on to notice.

Coin No. 8 (kindly lent me by Mr. Bliss).

Obv. and *Rev.* from the same dies as No. 7. [Pl. X. 7.]

The position of the obverse to the reverse is exactly the same in both coins. This piece was formerly Mr. Webb's and was sold at his sale.

Coin No. 9. Mr. H. O. O'Hagan, the possessor of this piece, was good enough to allow me to examine it; it was also a Webb coin.

Obv.—Full face between two stars without circles.

Rev.—A cross voided over a cross the limbs of which terminate in annulets; an annulet in the centre. [Pl. X. 8.]

The obverse and reverse, in fact, are those of Hawkins, Fig. 250, and are attributed to the end of William II. The legend which graces this reverse is the old one LEEFVILD OM LEPE; and it was this legend which induced me to ask Mr. O'Hagan to lend me the coin. This penny is over-struck on a "Paxs" penny.

Coin No. 10.

Obv.—From the same die as No. 9.

Rev.—Also probably from the same die as No. 9. Legend LIFDIN ON LESTE. [Pl. X. 9.]

This is the coin I exhibited some time ago in connexion with a paper on over-struck and altered dies. It is struck over a "Paxs" penny. It was recalled to my mind by Mr. O'Hagan's coin, and on examination, I regret to say, I found the obverses certainly, and the reverses probably, from the same dies. The uncertainty is due to the confusion produced by the over-striking.

Coin No. 11.

Obv.—From the same die as Nos. 9 and 10.

Rev.—Also as Nos. 9 and 10. Legend GODARD PINRE, struck over another coin, most probably a "Paxs" penny. [Pl. X. 10.]

This coin I obtained at the sale of the late Mr. Nunn's coins.

Coin No. 12.

Obv. and *Rev.* from same dies as the last three, but legend SEPORD ON MALME; also struck over another coin. [Pl. X. 11.]

From the Nunn Sale. I am enabled to describe and show it through the kindness of Mr. Ready, the owner.

Having briefly described the coins, I must now refer to some particular features about them all. I have shown that LEOFVILD and LEEFVILD do not appear in the lists of moneyers. The same holds good for LODARD on the last coin. As regards LIFORD, he was not a Lincoln moneyer, but struck at Winchester, and his name was not LIFORD but LIFORD, and the *P* always appears in his name. The name of the moneyer SIPORD is correct for Winchester, but he is only given in the list of the Beaworth find as having struck on the ordinary "Paxs" pennies. I have one of these, and the work is unusually rough, and not in the least like the coin here described (No. 7). The Beaworth list, moreover, does not contain any coin answering to the description of this piece.

The lettering on all these pieces does not appear to me to be quite the same as that met with on the ordinary William coins. The strokes appear to join the uprights much more, as in the modern fashion. I lay no stress upon such a fact by itself, but I think it should have its weight when circumstances compel us to look twice at a coin.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is a most extraordinary connection between all these pieces, and the question that immediately puts itself forward is that of authenticity. Can all these pieces, struck from identical dies, or parts of dies, have been made at the time of the sovereigns whose names they bear, or do they proceed from the laboratory of some person who has most seriously misdirected his skilful fingers? We have here before us a problem which requires something more than mere numismatic grounds to solve. Any one of the coins

taken by itself would never lead to the belief of concoction. I must say a few words about the Harold coin. I obtained it with other coins, all genuine ones, in the early days of my collecting, and I was rather surprised and disgusted when it was declared false at the British Museum. Mr. Montagu and others concurred in this opinion, and it was not till this investigation was commenced that any change of opinion about the Harold coin took place; then it was looked upon as possibly a genuine example, more or less altered by tooling and bad treatment. Now as regards the obverse I have very little to say, and it does not enter into the subject-matter of this paper; but the reverse, which is the reverse of Mr. Montagu's unique penny, is most important. I think there can be no doubt that the marks, or most of them, which have been called tooling on my coin, are really marks in the die, and the same marks appear on the reverse of coin No. 2. This binds the first two coins together, and all the others must be grouped with these, as they all have been shown to be, one side or other, from the same dies.

Now suppose all the coins are genuine, what follows? We have two new moneyers, or two spellings of the same moneyer, for Lewes, viz., LEOFVILD and LEEFVILD. The new moneyer has a most unusual letter V in his name. Besides that, LEEFVILD, who started work in Harold II.'s time, had occasion to tool-mark his die. He then struck a penny in William's time, with the same reverse, but with an obverse of a much later period, and then to this latter obverse he added reverses to suit it, but he still used the old die letters for his name, viz., LEEFVILD OM LEPE. He ended his career, so far as we know, by striking a coin at the end of William II.'s

reign, with the old legend, and he struck it over a "Paxs" penny. He also lent his dies to SIPORD, of Winchester, and to LIFORD, of Lincoln, both of whom used them for striking pennies, now of the highest rarity, viz., the side-faced "Paxs" coins and the new type with the sword instead of the sceptre. In William II.'s time, again, his dies were used by LIFDIN, of Leicester, who gives us LESTE, a contemporary spelling for Leicester. SIPORD, of Malmesbury, and GODARD, of Winchester, and all these moneyers, followed LEEFVILD'S example by striking over "Paxs" pennies. GODARD's name is new to history. LIFORD, or, as it should be, LIFPORD, is not known to have struck at Lincoln, and the side-faced "Paxs" type by SIYORD, of Winchester, though a most important coin, is not mentioned in the list of the Beaworth find, though the catalogue tells us it was found there. The use of coins, also, as flans has to be considered. In the days when very few coins were the yield of a pair of dies, one may be quite sure that the preservation of the coin made at such expense would be a first consideration, and any such thing as an over-strike on a coin current in the realm would be a proceeding to be avoided as being wasteful. These moneyers, however, who used LEEFVILD's dies all disregarded economy in using coins for their flans.

Now let us look briefly to the other side of the question, and consider what we have to believe if these coins were produced in modern times. Firstly, we must grant the existence of an extremely clever engraver, who knew how to copy ancient work most deftly, but did not excel as an antiquary; hence the mistakes in the names. Secondly, we must agree that this engraver, in order to complete his most masterly forgeries, used "Paxs" pennies on which

to strike, so that the ground-work and the edge should defy detection. Under this supposition we can go a step further, and say that the coins were made after Beaworth times. This will account for the absence of the Winchester side-face "Paxs" coin from the Beaworth list, and also for the "Paxs" pennies which were used, and which were of the greatest rarity before the great discovery in 1834, and it will also account for many of these pieces having a long pedigree.

Of the two sides to this question I unhesitatingly give my opinion in favour of forgery, as involving fewer impossibilities than authenticity. Had the engraver only stuck to known types and moneyers, I believe these coins would have defied detection.

This series is not the only example of its kind, and the other one I can mention tells the same tale. In the Webb Collection were three coins purporting to have been struck by the Empress Matilda: one with a Scotch reverse, one with a reverse of Henry I. (Hks. 255), and the third with a reverse of the first type of Henry II. These pieces were passed at the sale of Mr. Webb's coins as false, and with them a coin of Henry I., which was from the same reverse die as one coin of Matilda. The coin next to this in the catalogue was from the same obverse die, Henry I., and therefore obviously false; but it defied the detection of those present, and I believe was bought by Mr. Montagu, and sold for a considerable sum at Mr. Montagu's Sale. Here, then, is the same tale over again, and the same wonderful work, and the same deception. It was unhesitatingly condemned. Why, then, should we withhold our condemnation from this series?

L. A. LAWRENCE.

XIV.

ON A HOARD OF SHORT-CROSS. PENNIES.

THE coins, some 574 in number, were kindly lent me for description by Mr. Whelan. The hoard came from France, and Mr. Whelan believed they had been untouched since their discovery. I have classified the whole hoard in tabular form, and I shall therefore confine myself to making some general observations on the collection. With the exception of three coins, the hoard consisted of short-cross pennies. All the five classes into which Sir John Evans divides these coins are represented. Class I., attributed to Henry II., by two coins; Class II., those of Richard I., by 35; Class III. by 149; Class IV. by 32—these two classes being supposed to be struck by John; finally Henry III.'s, Class V., by 327 pieces. I am not so sure of the characteristics of Class IV. as to be able to place definitely every coin of this division. It has been left as an intermediate between Classes III. and V., and it is quite possible that some of the coins given to these two classes should have been included in Class IV.: the point, however, is of small importance, and I only mention it on account of the seemingly small number of coins in this class. We have, then, in this hoard coins of all the short-cross varieties, and one should expect from its completeness some further

evidence in reference to the old short-cross question, now long set at rest. The evidence, happily, is all on one side, viz., that of confirming most forcibly Sir John Evans's views, as given in the volume of the *Chronicle* for 1865 (New Series, vol. v.). The mints represented in the find, and the numbers of each mint and class, I now give in tabular form.

Class	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total.	$\frac{1}{5}$ of Eccles find.
Canterbury . . .	—	5	32	22	156	215	227
London	1	18	95	8	147	269	264
Chichester . . .	—	—	2	—	—	2	8
Exeter	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
York	—	5	3	—	—	8	9
Lincoln	—	1	2	—	—	3	6
Northampton . .	1	—	1	—	—	2	10
Norwich	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Rula	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
St. Edmunds . .	—	1	2	2	24	29	21
Oxford	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Winchester . . .	—	1	9	—	—	10	14

2 85 149 32 327 545

Illegible 26

Foreign 3

574

From this it will be seen that Canterbury and London account for 215 and 269 coins respectively, upwards of four-fifths of the whole. St. Edmundsbury follows with 29, Winchester with 10, York with 8, Lincoln with 3, while 2 each come from Chichester, Exeter, Northampton, Norwich, and Rula, and one only, and that doubtfully, attributed to Oxford. A comparison with the Eccles hoard, described in 1865, gives most curious results.

There were 5,715 short-cross pennies, and the numbers minted at places represented in this find were:—

Canterbury 2,278, London 2,643, St. Edmunds 212, Winchester 142, York 96, Northampton and Norwich together 105, Lincoln 58, Chichester 31, Exeter 19, Rula 9, Oxford 13. This shows a hoard just ten times as large as the present one, and the mints represented in each, with one or two exceptions, are in the same proportion. We may therefore conclude that the vast majority of short-cross pennies were struck at Canterbury and London.

One coin only in this hoard which bears the cross bottonny is that struck by TOMAS at Rula in Class II.

In Sir John Evans's list there are three coins of Rula all bearing this mark, and all are of Class II. This would seem to imply that the mark was in use before King John's time, though the coins of Rula are the only ones on which the cross bottonny appears as early as Class II.

Of coins bearing ornamental letters Samuel of Canterbury and Ilger of London have both left us evidence of their taste in one coin each. The *E*'s and *C*'s, the usual letters, are those here characterized.

There are several moneyers' names of interest appearing on some of the pieces; thus, Johan B., Johan M., Joan Chic., Joan F. R., Robert Vi., Roger of R., and William TA, have all left their names recorded on coins of Canterbury in this hoard. Robert Vi. is a new name or rather suffix. Ricard B. is accountable for two coins of London.

The foreign coins, though only three in number, are interesting from the fact that similar pieces were found at Eccles.

Two are the ordinary coins of William the Lion,

King of Scotland ; one is illegible, but had for the moneyer the name RAVL ; the other, partly illegible, gives the reverse legend $\pi M : O : ROQ$, and I suppose was struck at Roxburgh.

The last coin is perhaps the most interesting piece in the hoard—a sterling of the Emperor Otho IV., 1208-1212.

Obv.—OTTO · INPRATOR, full-faced bust with sceptre.

Rev.—† TRÆMONI $\text{Æ}6\text{Æ}\pi$ (Dortmund). Short cross with four pellets in each angle.

A coin of this type, found at Eccles, is figured in vol. v., New Series, Pl. XI., Fig. 11. Otho was King John's nephew, and this type of his coin is of extreme rarity.

The time covered by the hoard is from A.D. 1180 to some time before 1248, the great majority of the coins being struck quite late in this period. Of the history of the finding of these coins, or of their place of burial, I can say nothing.

L. A. LAWRENCE.

2.

3.

4.

5.

CANTERBURY.

+ RERNVD. ON. GA 1
+ GOLDWIN. ON. A 2
+ hENRI. ON. GANT 4
_____ GA 1
+ IOHAN. ON. GAN 3
_____ T 1
_____ T 1
+ hIVN. ON. GANT. 1
+ IOHAN. B. ON. A... 1
+ IOHAN. M. ON. GA 3
_____ N 1

+ hENRI. ON. GANT 3
_____ GA 7
_____ GA 2
_____ T 5

+ IOHAN ON GANT. 1
_____ A 13
_____ 2
_____ R 1
+ IVN ON GANT. 1
+ IOAN GAN ON A 1
_____ GA 16
_____ GA 1
+ IOAN. F. R. ON GAN 2
_____ T 2
+ OSMVND ON GA 1
_____ GA 6
_____ GANT 3
+ OSMVND ON GA 1
_____ GA 4
_____ GANT 1

+ ROBERT. VI. ON GAN 2
+ ROGER ON GAN 2
_____ 1
_____ T 13
_____ T 1
_____ P 2

+ ROBERT. ON. GA. 2
_____ GAN 1

+ ROGER. ON. GANT 1
_____ GA 1
_____ GANT 5
_____ A 2

1.

2.

3.

CANTERBURY.

4.

5.

+ ROGER. OF. R ONC	2				
— OF R ON C	1				3
— R. ON —	1				1
— P —	1				1
+ STLEMVN ON C	1				1
+ SAMVBL. ON. C	2				
+ SAMVBL. ON. C	1				1
+ SAMVBL. ON. C	3				3
— T —	1				1
+ SIMVN. ON. C	1				
+ SIMVN. ON. C	2				2
+ SIMON. ON. C	1				1
+ SIMON. ON. C	1				1
+ TOMAS. ON. C	1				1
+ TOMAS. ON. C	17				17
+ TOMAS. ON. C	7				7
+ VLARD. ON. C	1				
+ WAITER. ON. C	4				4
+ WILGLM. ON. C	1				1
Illegible Canterbury pence	10				10
Illegible mints	8				8
+ WILLBN ON C	5				5
+ ————	3				3
+ ———— T —	2				2
+ WILBN ON C	2				2
— T —	2				2
— T —	2				2
+ WILBN TA. ON C	1				1
+ WILBN T. A. ON C	4				4
+ WILBN(TA) ON C	2				2

LONDON.

+ πββL.ON.LVNDθ 12

+ ABEL ON LVND . 1
 ———— θ 4
 + ADAM ON LVND 3
 ———— LVN.D 2
 + ———— LVND. 1
 + ———— θ 27
 + ———— . 1
 + ———— LVNDθN 2

+ θLJS ON LVNDθ . 3
 ———— . 1

+ AIMθR.ON.
 LVNDθN . 1

+ FYLKθ.ON.LV . 1
 + ———— LVND 2

+ hθNRIC.ON.LVV 2
 ———— LVND... 1

+ GIFFRθI ON LVN 11
 ———— D 4

+ ILθθR.ON.LVN . 1 + ILθθR ON LVNDθ 3 + ILθθR ON LVND . 8
 ———— D 10 + ILθθR.ON LVND. 1 ———— θ 3
 ———— Dθ 13 + ———— N ———— θ 1 ———— θN 1
 + ILθθR.ON ———— Dθ 1 ———— .DI 1
 ———— .D. 1
 + LθDVLF ON LV . 1
 ———— N 13
 ———— N. 5
 ———— ND 13
 ———— ND. 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		LONDON.		
+ RAYL. ON LVND 1	+ PIERCE ON. LVND 2	+ RAYF. ON. LVN 3	+ RAYF ON LVND 3	+ RAYLF ON LVND 5
		_____ D 6		_____ D 1
		_____ D 10		
	+ RICHARD. ON. LVN 2	+ RANBR. ON. LVND 2		
	+ _____ D 2			
	STIVENS. ON. LVN.	RICHARD. B. ON. LV 2		+ RICHARD ON LVN 14
				_____ DN 5
		+ WALTER. ON. LV 13		_____ LVD 7
		_____ NLV 1		+ TERRY ON LVND 1
		_____ R. O. N. LV 1		+ TERRY ON LVND 1
		+ WALTER. ON. LVN 6		+ TERRY. ON. LVN. D 2
		_____ D 10		+ TERRY ON LVND. 1
	+ WILLIAM. ON. LVN 3	+ WILLIAM. ON. LV 1		
	_____ D 1			
		+ WILLIAM. B. ON. LV 3		
		+ WILLIAM. T. ON LV 1		
		Illegible moneyers . 8		
		CHICHESTER.		
		+ PIERCE. ON. DIO 1		
		+ WILLIAM. ON DIO 1		
		EXETER.		
		+ RICHARD. ON 1		
		+ RICHARD. ON 1		

YORK.

+ DAVI. ON. EVERY 1 + DAVI. ON. EVERY 1
 + EVERARD. ON. EV 3 + IOHANN. ON. EVERY 1
 + NICOLA. ON. EVERY 1 + PERES. ON. EVERY 1

LINCOLN.

+ LEFWING. ON. NICO 1 + RYB. ON. NICOLA 1
 + ANDREW. ON. NICO 1

NORTHAMPTON.

+ hVGO. ON. NOR hTV 1 + WDM. ON. NOR 1

NORWICH.

+ REINALD. ON. NOR 2

RULA.

+ TOMAS. ON. RULA 1
 + hENRICHVS. ON. R...? 1

ST. EDMUNDS.

+ SIMVND. ON. SA... 1 + RAYF. ON. STNTBA 2
 + WILLGLM. ON STNT 1

+ NORMTN ON STN 2
 +. 2
 + T 1
 S... 1
 + SIMVND ON SAN 1
 T 14
 TG 3

— ITLD. ON. S... 1

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

OXFORD?

+ MILWIN. ON . . . α 1

WINCHESTER.

+ GODBLM. ON. WIN	1	+ TDTM. ON. WIN	2
		+ ANDREV. ON. WN	1
		+ BATHLM. ON. W	1
		+ IOHAN. ON. WIN	1
		+ LVKAS. ON. WIN	1
		<hr/>	
		+ RAV.. INGB	1
		+ RIGTRD. ON. WIN	1

WILLIAM THE LION.

Side face and Sceptre.

+ TM: ON: RÖG:

+ RTVL:

OTHO.

Obv. OTTO. INPRATOR

Rev. + TRMONI. 868K

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Nachträge und Berichtigungen zur Münzkunde der römischen Republik, &c. Von M. Bahrfeldt. Wien, 1897.

The author of this work has taken as his basis Babelon's *Monnaies de la République romaine*. His aim and object has been to add any new material which he may have collected relating to this section of Roman numismatics, and to correct any errors of description or others which may be met with in M. Babelon's work. Besides being a collector of Roman coins for a period of over twenty-five years, Herr Bahrfeldt has devoted much time and patience to the examination of nearly all the public and private collections in Europe, a list of which is given at the end of his volume. Naturally he has found new material, and traced many errors of description. M. Babelon's work was an immense advance on that of the late M. Cohen: the latter is a catalogue; the former is the work of a scholar. It is true that M. Babelon made some use of his predecessor's descriptions, and also of his somewhat imperfect illustrations; but his chronological arrangement, his notes, and the history of the various moneyers, are in the main original, and it is on these that the real value of his work is based. In the midst of his arduous official duties M. Babelon was of course obliged to limit his researches to public collections, and to such private ones as were readily accessible. The task of searching among the private collections generally could only be performed by some one with a greater amount of leisure, and it is this task which Herr Bahrfeldt has accomplished. The result is that he has brought together a great deal of matter which forms an excellent supplement to M. Babelon's work. Herr Bahrfeldt has been most painstaking not only in checking M. Babelon's descriptions, but in giving a good deal of information concerning the publication of various pieces. We have no intention to criticise the work, as it has been done most conscientiously; but we must say that, as a rule, Herr Bahrfeldt's

MISCELLANEA.

SAXON COINS FOUND NEAR HITCHIN.—During the great gale of 1895 a number of elm-trees were uprooted in the district around Hitchin, in some cases pulling up great masses of earth attached to their roots. At a village a few miles to the north of the town some labourers noticed some coins among the roots of a tree that they were removing, but as they appeared to be of base metal, no care was taken of them, and it was with difficulty that I was able to get together four out of the seven coins which appear to have been found. They are all pennies, three of Burgred and one of Æthelred I., and of the usual types. (Ruding, Pl. VII. 1 to 14, and Pl. XV. 1 to 4.) The moneyers of Burgred are EADNOÐ, LVÐHEEE, and LIAFVALD; of Æthelred I. BIARNAH. I believe that I am right in reading LVÐHEEE, instead of the more ordinary LVÐHERE. The penny of Æthelred appears to be of baser metal than the coins of Burgred.

Looking at the circumstances under which these coins were found, it seems extremely probable that the seven coins are merely a sample, as it were, of a much larger hoard that is still buried at the spot where once the elm-tree stood among the roots of which they were found. But to make any further examination, the spot must be identified, and this at present seems impossible.

I take this opportunity of placing upon record the discovery of four other Saxon coins at no very great distance from Hitchin. Two of these are sceattas of the type Ruding, Pl. II. 27, which were found near Sandy, Beds. The third is of Offa, found at Ashwell, Herts, moneyer EÐBA, Ruding, Pl. IV. 14, and the fourth is of Alfred, found at Shillington, Beds, type of Ruding, Pl. XV. 5, with EDVALD MONETA on the reverse. This seems to be a scarce variety.

FRANK LATCHMORE.

UNDESCRIBED PENNY OF KING JOHN.—Some little time ago I came into possession of a short-cross penny, which I was

unable to identify. During a recent visit to the British Museum I showed it to Mr. H. Grueber, who kindly took the trouble to look into the matter for me, and finally confirmed my opinion that it was previously undescribed. I therefore record it in these pages as follows, viz. :—

Obv.— η ENRICVS . . . EX ; front face with two curls each side, cross above; sceptre to right.

Rev.—WILL ϵ CL . . . ON L ϵ CH (Willelm, on Leicester ; in earlier reigns LEII would have stood for Chester, according to Montague's revision, but CE or CES appears on Chester coins at this date); usual small cross and double pellets in centre.

The coin is of the rough Henricus type usually ascribed to King John. The four E's in the lettering are curiously formed, thus ϵ ; the long termination to the central stroke of the E almost gives the appearance of a double C.

WILLOUGHBY GARDNER.



AN UNPUBLISHED COORG MEDAL.—This pewter medal, of which an illustration is given, has lately been presented to me by Henry Tyler, Esq., J.P., of Limavaddy, Ireland, who was once in the Madras Artillery Corps. He procured it in the Madras Presidency.

The medal is very rare. I know of no other specimen. It weighs 417 grains, and is two inches in diameter.

In 1834 Raja Vera Rajendra Woodiar, Raja of the small mountainous principality of Coorg in Southern India, broke out into rebellion against the paramount power of the Honourable East India Company. The Raja is the most cruel character in the pages of Indian history. His country was invaded by four British columns; two were successful, two were not so. It was a short, sharp little campaign, which lasted only from the 2nd to the 10th April, 1834, when the Raja surrendered. He was sent a State prisoner to Benares. He had for children two daughters: one he gave in marriage to Maharaja Jung Bahadur of Nepal, and the other he sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria to be made a Christian of: she was the Princess Victoria of Coorg who married Colonel Campbell of the Madras army.

This medal was given to all his soldiery by the Raja previous to the commencement of hostilities with the British-Indian troops. The inscription on it is in Persian. Persian was the diplomatic and Court language in India at that time.

Translated into English it runs thus:—

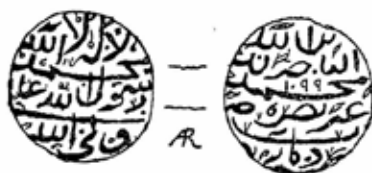
"O! Great God! I your humble servant do send this man to war on the enemy, but in your protection and assistance I alone put my trust.

"The punishment of all cowards is necessary."

Then below in Canarese is Sri, the name of his Hindu divinity.

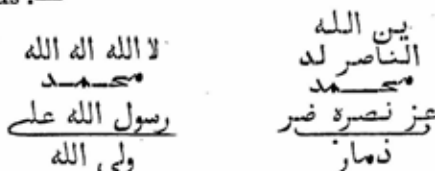
The Coorg country and the Coorg people are beautiful to a degree.

GEO. G. PEARSE,
General R.H.A.



A LITTLE SILVER COIN OF EN NÁSIR, IMÁM OF SAN'Á, has lately come into my possession from the Calvert Sale, and a description of it may be of interest to collectors of Oriental coins, as it corrects or completes the reading of the specimen described and figured in the *Brit. Mus. Catalogue of Oriental*

Coins, vol. x., p. 76, No. 364*d*, and adds a new mint to the list: it reads:—



Size .8 inch. Weight 28½ grains.

My coin is in very good preservation, which, judging by the illustration, is not the case with the Museum specimen, and reads distinctly in the third line of reverse محمد and mint دمار, Damar. This town is in Yemen, nearly due south of San'a, and from the following quotations from Niebuhr and Abulfeda, for which as well as for the attribution I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Codrington, it appears to have been a place of some importance down to the close of the last century.

From Niebuhr, *Description de l'Arabie*, p. 205:

“Le Département de Maçthâreb el ânes.

“Il est très fertile en bled et le seul dans le domaine de l'Imâm où l'on ait des haras bien fournis. Il est situé entre *Sanhân*, *Bellâd ânes* et *Jerim*. La capitale en est: دمار Damar, grande ville ouverte, située dans une plaine à 12 lieues et demie d'Allem. de Sanâ. On y voit une grande citadelle et beaucoup de jolies maisons. Mais ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable à *Damâr*, c'est une université célèbre, dans laquelle il y a beaucoup d'étudiâns, surtout de *Zéidites*. Ici sont enterrés deux *Imâms*, *Om ed Din* et *Mutâher*, de la famille actuellement rgnante à *Kaukebân*.”

From Abulfeda, translated by M. Reinaud, vol. ii., part i., p. 123:

“Dzamar (ou suivant l'auteur du *Lobab*, *Dzimar*), appartient à l'Yémen, dans le premier climat. C'est une ville bien connue; c'est de là que plusieurs auteurs de traditions ont tiré leur origine. Il est parlé de cette ville dans l'histoire de l'Arabie.”

SAM. SMITH, Junr.

MR. F. W. HASLUCK sends the following descriptions of Roman denarii found near Cambridge, and forming part of the hoard described by Mr. William C. Boyd, *supra* p. 119. It will be seen from this list that there are amongst the coins three types

not mentioned by Mr. Boyd. These are distinguished by an asterisk.

Elagabalus.

SPEI PERPETVAE	Cohen.
	273

Sev. Alexander.

FIDES MILITVM	52
PMTRPV COS II PP	289

Julia Mamaea.

VESTA . C	81
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Gordian III.

FELICIT TEMPOR	72
PMTRP III COS II PP	253
PMTRP V COS II PP	266(2)
PROVID AVG	296
VICTORIA AETERNA	353

Philip Sen.

AEQVITAS AVGG*	8
FIDES EXERCITVS	49
LAET FVNDAT(?)*	72
SAECVLVM NOVVM*	200

(Hexastyle temple.)

XV.

ON SOME RARE GREEK COINS.

(See Plates XI—XIV.)

I HAVE already, on three former occasions, given to the Society an account of coins, added to my collection, which, from their interest, beauty, or rarity, it appeared desirable to bring under the notice of our members. In this paper I propose to continue that record.

I commence, as I have before done, with coins in electrum, among which will be found some new and important types in the large and, apparently, not yet exhausted series of Cyzicus.

CYZICUS.

1. *Obv.*—Female head r., wearing necklace with acorn pendant in front, earring, stephane and corn-wreath. Hair behind confined by a veil, tied at the back of head and projecting behind, and in front of, neck. Beneath, tunny r.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, lined.

EL. 246·5 grs. [Pl. XI. 1.]

The head, which is not surpassed in beauty by any of the female heads on the coins of Cyzicus, is probably of Demeter, though it may equally well be assigned to Kore. A figure of Demeter has already occurred on a stater, and was published in the *Chronicle*, 3rd Series, vol. x.,

Pl. III. 2. The two dies may be the work of the same engraver, as may also be the beautiful head of Aphrodite (*Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus*, Pl. II. 11), and that of Poseidon (*l. c.*, Pl. I. 5).

2. *Obv.*—Male figure, which may be bearded, wearing chlamys, restraining a horse r., which he holds by the reins in his right hand. Beneath, tunny r.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, granulated.

EL. 247·2 grs. [Pl. XI. 3.]

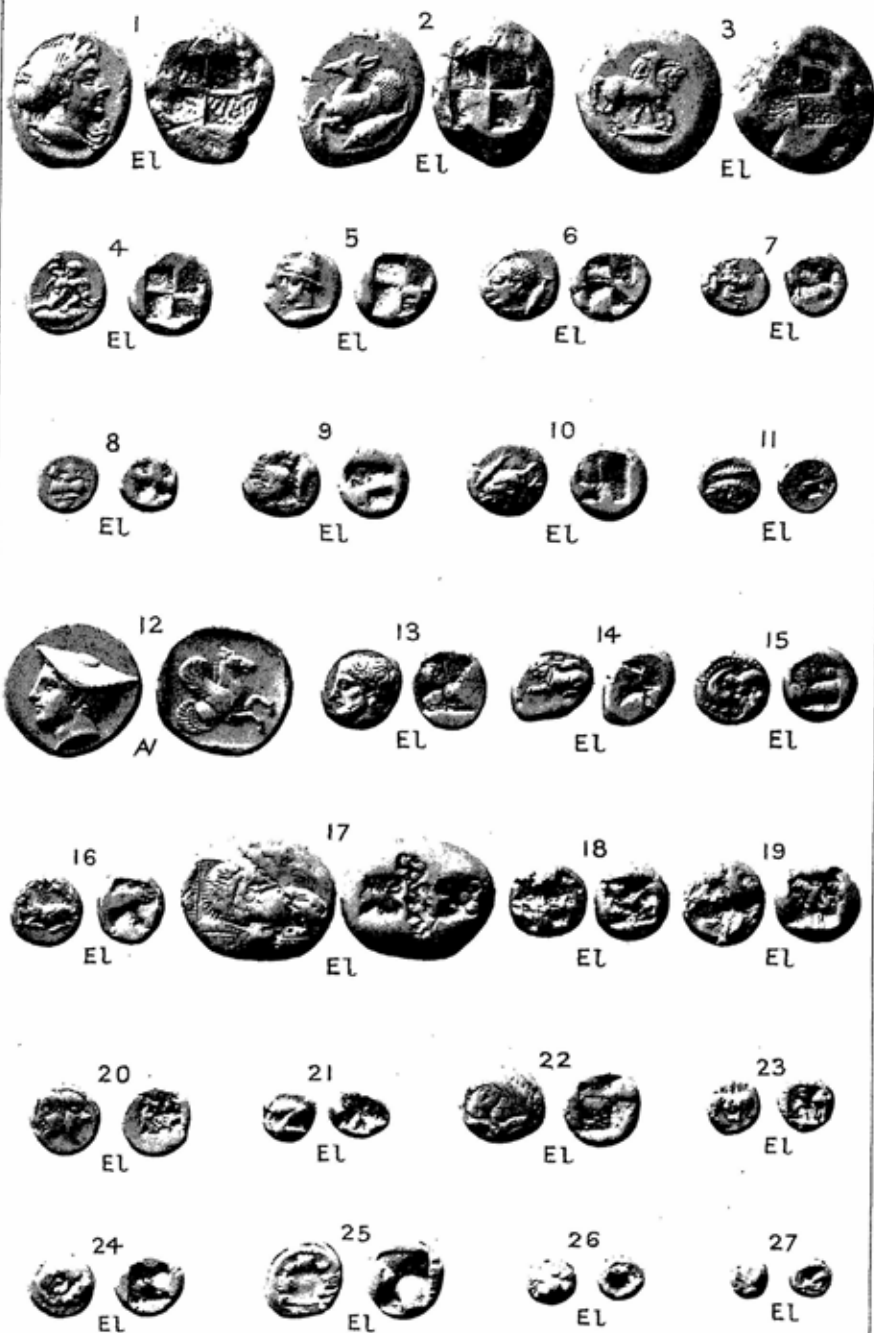
This stater, hitherto, like the last, unpublished, belongs to the best period of the monetary art of the State, and is the work of an engraver of high merit. The modelling and action of the figures are alike admirable, and the composition is equally well balanced and effective. The male figure wears a headdress, made indistinct by a flaw of the die, which has thin lines projecting from it, and which does not look like a kausia. To the same flaw may be attributed the appearance of the figure having a beard. If the projecting lines could be interpreted as rays, the design might be that of Helios about to harness one of his horses, but this can scarcely be accepted as a possible explanation of the type. It probably represents some hero connected with the legendary history of the place.

3. *Obv.*—Forepart of winged deer, running, l.; beneath, tunny l.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, plain.

EL. 247·6 grs. [Pl. XI. 2.]

A hectê of this stater was published and engraved in the *Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus*, No. 128, Pl. V. 22, where the animal was wrongly described as a horse,



AUTOTYPE

though Professor Gardner had then suggested that it was a deer. There can be no doubt that one of the deer tribe is represented, for, apart from the general form, which is sufficiently characteristic, there is the appearance of a short horn in front of the ear.

4. *Obv.*—Naked youth, right, but with body facing, strangling two serpents, which he grasps in either hand by the head. Beneath, tunny r.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 40·7 grs. [Pl. XI. 4.]

The type is a new one at Cyzicus, though a somewhat similar subject, where the two brothers are represented, has been published in *Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus*, No. 63, Pl. III. 14. The same representation of Herakles and the serpents occurs on the coinage of several places, and notably on the alliance coins of Samos, Ephesus, Cnidus, Iasus, and Rhodes, struck after the battle of Cnidus, B.C. 394. On a beautiful gold stater of Lampsacus, copied no doubt from one of Cyzicus, the subject is treated in a very similar way. The work of the Lampsacene artist, both in grouping and modelling, is inferior, however, to that of the Cyzicene engraver.

5. *Obv.*—Youthful, beardless, male head l., wearing a peculiar headdress (πῆλον), wreathed with laurel. Beneath, tunny l.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 40·1 grs. [Pl. XI. 5.]

The headdress is very similar to that on a stater engraved, Pl. III. 21, in *Electr. Coinage of Cyzicus*, where the person whose head is represented may be identified

with Odysseus. The head on this hectê cannot, however, be of the aged wandering seafarer, nor can it, with any probability, be attributed, unless it be of one of the Dioskouroi.

6. *Obv.*—Youthful male head l. ; hair curled. Behind, tunny downwards.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 41·6 grs. [Pl. XI. 6.]

This, a hectê of the poorly preserved stater described in *Electr. Coinage of Cyzicus*, No. 79, Pl. III. 32, is in a sufficiently good state to exhibit the features and hair perfectly. It belongs to the earlier coinage of the State, and is of very good workmanship. There is nothing sufficiently characteristic about it to allow of its being attributed. Another and similar hectê (40·1 grs.) is in the collection of Dr. Weber.

7. *Obv.*—Naked, winged, male figure, with apparently the head and back fin of a dolphin, flying l. He holds a tunny by the tail in the left hand, and a club or some other object, over the shoulder, in the right.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 20·2 grs. [Pl. XI. 7.]

This twelfth was published in *Electr. Coinage of Cyzicus*, No. 60, Pl. III. 11, from a badly struck coin in the British Museum. The present coin, which is in good condition, gives the type much more distinctly, though the head and the objects near it are not so clear that they can be identified with certainty. The subject is quite incapable of being explained.

8. *Obv.*—Harpy, flying left, the wings spread above and below the body. In front of each wing and overlying it is a tunny l.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 20·8 grs. [Pl. XI. 8.]

The type of this twelfth is a novel representation of a harpy on the coinage of Cyzicus, though the creature is found otherwise and variously treated on staters, hectæ, and twelfths.

9. *Obv.*—A figure to r., with the head of a hippopotamus, and bird's wings and tail, holding a tunny upright. Or, a winged monster with lion's head and forepaw, and a bird's foot and tail, holding a tunny upright by the tail.

Rev.—Roughly formed mill-sail incuse.

EL 39·3 grs. [Pl. XI. 9.]

This early hectê, though a little rubbed, is well enough preserved to allow the details to be made out with some degree of certainty. The head appears to be that of a hippopotamus, and the breasts and projecting belly are, to me, quite apparent. All these are attributes of the Egyptian deity Thoueris (Ta—urt), and the figure has a striking resemblance to the well-known representations of the goddess. It may seem unlikely that such a subject should occur on a coin of Cyzicus, but that commercial city was so much in the habit of copying the coins of other states, and using subjects otherwise connected with them, as to make it by no means impossible that an Egyptian deity should be found among its coin types.

It may, however, as Mr. Head maintains, be a lion-headed winged monster, and, if so, a subject at present quite inexplicable.

10. *Obv.*—Head of ram l., with a trifold object and a line projecting from it behind; above it, a tunny l.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 41.7 grs. [Pl. XI. 10.]

Obv.—Similar head and tunny.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

N. 129.6. [Pl. XI. 12.]

These two coins, a hectê and a twelfth, have a type hitherto unknown on the Cyzicene coinage, though a ram itself, the forepart of one, and a ram's head joined to that of a lion, are already known. The projection behind the head, which would probably have appeared on the twelfth, had not that part of the type been off the *flan*, may possibly be a flower.

The twelfth is below the normal weight, but it has been filed down to fit into a ring or some other ornament.

LAMPSACUS.

Obv.—Head of Hermes l., wearing petasos.

Rev.—Forepart of winged horse r. in shallow square incuse.

EL. 16.8 grs. [Pl. XI. 11.]

This very beautiful head of Hermes was probably copied from a somewhat similar head on a stater of Cyzicus.

The god is here represented with short hair, in which respect the head differs from the Cyzicene prototype, as also it does in not having the herald-staff as an accompaniment. This is not the only instance in which the engraver-artists of Lampsacus copied the works of the die-sinkers of Cyzicus, just as Cyzicus reproduced the types of other States on its coinage. As examples of this practice

the heads of Actæon and Odysseus and Herakles strangling the serpents may be noted.

A coin from the same dies is in the Cab. des Médailles, Paris, once in the collection of the late M. Waddington.

PHOCÆA.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded head l.; hair short.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 38·8 grs. [Pl. XI. 13.]

Though there is no appearance of a seal, the place where it would have been being off the *flan*, there can be no doubt the coin is of Phocæa and unpublished. The head, which is noble in its expression, and artistically of fine treatment, cannot be identified. The absence of a wreath seems to preclude it from being the head of a deity, and it is of too early a date to be a portrait.

2. *Obv.*—Lion crouching l.; above it, a seal to l.

Rev.—Irregularly formed mill-sail incuse.

EL. 39·8 grs. [Pl. XI. 14.]

This early hectê of Phocæa appears to be hitherto unpublished. There is nothing to be remarked about the type—one not uncommon on the coinage of many States.

3. *Obv.*—Three seals swimming in a circle, and slightly overlapping each other. Behind the back of two of them is a pellet; the place where there was probably a third is off the *flan*. At the centre is a similar pellet. Circle of dots.

Rev.—Square incuse containing irregular raised markings.

EL. 39·6 grs. [Pl. XI. 15.]

A remarkable coin of a somewhat debased Phocaic standard, most probably belonging to Phocæa, though the incuse is not the usual one. The circle of dots is an

uncommon feature upon the early electrum coinage, but is found on a half stater of the Milesian standard, which has a floral device on the obverse. (*B. M. Cat., Ionia*, No. 2, Pl. I. 2.) This hectê, now first published, was issued, if we may judge from the style of its work, about the beginning of the fifth century B.C. The position of the seals appears to suggest revolution, and, equally with the wheel and other similar forms, the type may, perhaps, be regarded as a sun emblem. Some might call the pellets stars, and view the whole arrangement as the sun revolving in the starry vault of heaven.

4. *Obv.*—Goat kneeling l. Above, seal l.

Rev.—Irregularly shaped mill-sail incuse.

EL. 39.6 grs. [Pl. XI. 16.]

A hectê of Phocæa, identical in every respect with the coin of Cyzicus of the same denomination, engraved in *Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus*, Pl. V., 28, except in having the seal above, instead of the tunny beneath.

Another specimen of the hectê was in the Ivanoff Collection (*Sale Cat.*, Lot 159=*Brandis*, p. 396; weight 40 grains).

MILETUS.

Obv.—Lion recumbent to l., the head, with open mouth, turned back, and apparently roaring, placed within an oblong frame, divided into squares by a series of two thin lines.

Rev.—Three incuses, the central oblong, the others square, all with cusped edges. The oblong one contains an animal, like a fox, standing l.; the four pellets connected by lines in front of it are a separate punch mark. One square contains a stag's head r., the other five pellets, arranged from the central one in a cross form, by a joining of thin lines.

EL. 212.4 grs. [Pl. XI. 17.]

An early stater of pale electrum, probably of Miletus. A similar coin has been published from the collection of the British Museum in the *B. M. Cat., Ionia*, Pl. III. 5, which, however, has the lion in a reversed position, and placed within a double frame, with some looped markings above and behind the lion. M. Babelon (*Revue Numismatique*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii., Pl. VI. 4) has published another stater, quite similar to that now under notice, from the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, as well as two tritae and the fourth of a stater of the same issue. In the British Museum is a half-stater identical in types with the stater in the same collection (l. c. Pl. III. 6).

The attribution to Miletus is confirmed by the type being the same as that used in later times on its silver money, where in some instances, however, only the forepart of the lion is represented. The stellate object on the silver coins may possibly be a development of the united pellets on the electrum coin, and with the same significance in each case. It is probable that the whole series of electrum coins, which have the three incuses, one oblong and two square, on the reverse, were minted at Miletus, as has been suggested by M. Babelon in his very valuable essay, "*Études sur les Monnaies primitives d'Asie Mineure*," in the *Revue Numismatique*. A stater (219 grs.) with the same reverse as the present coin, and with a striated surface on the obverse, was published by M. Franç. Lenormant (*Annuaire de la Société Franç. de Numismatique*, vol. iv., p. 171, No. 1) from a coin he saw at Smyrna in 1860.

EUBOIC STANDARD.

Obv.—An object which has somewhat of the appearance of a silphium plant, with what look like animal forms on each side.

Rev.—Square incuse with irregular markings, which suggest a representation of some form.

EL. 44.6 grs. [Pl. XI. 18.]

Obv.—Similar.

Rev.—Similar.

EL. 44.2 grs. [Pl. XI. 19.]

Two specimens, from different dies, of a class of electrum coins which have already been described but never interpreted. (See Head, "Metrological Notes," *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xv., p. 274; *B. M. Cat., Coins of Ionia*, Pl. II. 16; Babelon, *Revue Numis.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xii., Pl. III. 5, 6.)

It is unlikely that the object represented, if indeed any special one was attempted, should be a silphium plant, and the coins probably belong to a time before there was any coinage at Cyrene. At the same time it is difficult to believe that dies should have been executed which it was not intended should have any definite device upon them. That something more than mere indeterminate marks was meant to be represented appears to be probable on account of the coins presenting a similar device, and yet being struck from different dies. The same thing may be said of the markings within the incuse of the reverse, and were the imagination allowed free play, many forms, animal and otherwise, might suggest themselves.

PHOCAIC STANDARD.

1. *Obv.*—Bifrontal head; male, with animal ears and long beard, to r., female to l. No neck to the heads.

Rev.—Square incuse containing markings, which probably are representations of four Swastikas.

EL. 19.2 grs. [Pl. XI. 20.]

An interesting and well-executed archaic coin, with the heads of a Satyr and a Nymph. A similar subject, but treated differently, occurs on a hectê of Cyzicus (*Electr. Coinage of Cyzicus*, No. 47, Pl. II. 25).

2. *Obv.*—Human thigh, leg, and foot, naked, to r.

Rev.—Square incuse, divided into four quarters by two lines crossing each other diagonally.

EL. 10.1 grs. [Pl. XI. 21.]

This very extraordinary coin, a twenty-fourth of the Phocaic standard, has not hitherto occurred in electrum, though a silver coin of the same type is known (see recent acquisitions of the British Museum, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd Series, vol. x. p. 329, Pl. XIX. 21).

It is impossible to attribute it to any place, or to interpret its meaning, but, together with the silver coin, it no doubt belongs to some town on, or near to, the west coast of Asia Minor.

8. *Obv.*—Fore part of horse galloping, to l.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.

EL. 37 grs. [Pl. XI. 22.]

This early hectê, though much below the normal weight, is probably of the Phocaic standard. It cannot be assigned with any certainty to Phocæa, there not being any remains of a seal clearly visible. The horse, though not so rudely represented as that on the primitive silver coins of the Æginetic standard, which have been attributed, though on quite insufficient grounds, to Cyme, is very similar to that on this coin.

The incuse, of the mill-sail pattern, though somewhat irregular in form, might point to Cyzicus or Phocæa as

the place of mintage, both of which used the Phocaic standard, and there is some indication of marks behind the head which may possibly be the remains of a tunny or of a seal.

4. *Obv.*—Bull or cow r., with head turned back.

Rev.—Square incuse, containing markings, which assume somewhat of a cross form.

N. 10 grs. [Pl. XI. 23.]

This pretty little coin, which, on account of its colour, appears to be of gold, is a twenty-fourth of the Phocaic standard. It is noted, but without being figured, by M. Babelon in *Revue Numismatique*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii. p. 41, but is not assigned by him to any place.

A well-known electrum stater of the Milesian standard, once attributed to Samos, but now, together with other staters of the same weight, colour, and incuse of the reverse, given, with some probability, by M. Six, to Chios, has upon it the fore-part of a bull, with reverted head. With the exception of this twenty-fourth and the stater just mentioned, I do not know of any early gold or electrum coin which has for its type a bull, either the whole or in part, with the head in that position. The head and neck of a bull is a common type on the silver money of Samos, and Mr. Head (*B. M. Cat., Ionia*, p. 349, Pl. III. 23) has classed, but with a note of doubt, an electrum forty-eighth of the Phocaic standard to that state. There is, however, no evidence of the use of the Phocaic standard at Samos, and the two coins—that now under notice and that in the British Museum referred to above—must at present remain among the uncertain of Asia Minor.

5. *Obv.*—Dog, lying curled round, asleep, to r. (?)

Rev.—Irregularly shaped incuse.

EL. 20·8 grs. [Pl. XI. 24.]

This twelfth of the Phocaic standard, hitherto unpublished, cannot be attributed, though it belongs, no doubt, to some place on the west coast of Asia Minor.

A dog occurs in various fashions on the electrum coinage of Cyzicus, but not in the way here represented.

6. *Obv.*—Fibula upon a raised disk.

Rev.—Square incuse, containing markings which assume something of the form of a Maltese cross.

EL. 42·2 grs. [Pl. XI. 25.]

A hectê, of the full weight of the Phocaic standard, hitherto unpublished. The type is a most remarkable and quite novel one among the many and varied subjects on the large series of Greek coins. To what place it belongs, and what explanation of it may be given, it is hard to say. It probably has reference to some legend which is now unknown. Had the story of Jason and the loss of his sandal been forgotten, the occurrence of a sandal on the coins of Larissa would have been quite inexplicable. The beads, large and small, strung on the bow of the fibula, were on the original dress-fastener probably made of bronze, glass, or amber, though the latter material, commonly used at an early time in Italy, was not frequent in Asia Minor. In the collection of the British Museum is a fibula, very similar in form to that on the coin, from Camirus, which has bronze beads on it. In early times it was a not unusual thing to offer fibulæ in the temples, and it may be that the hectê was struck as a representa-

tive of a fibula and offered in its place. This does not, however, appear to be a very satisfactory explanation.

7. *Obv.*—A flower (?) represented by a central pellet and six others, of different sizes, round it. It is surrounded by what has somewhat the appearance of leaves.

Rev.—An irregular-shaped incuse, with two raised lines crossing diagonally within it.

EL. 5.3 grs. [Pl. XI. 26.]

8. *Obv.*—A cup-shaped object.

Rev.—Square incuse, with raised markings within it.

EL. 2.3 grs. [Pl. XI. 27.]

The type of both of these small electrum coins, a forty-eighth and ninety-sixth of, apparently, the Phocaic standard, is not easy of explanation, though that of the first is either a flower or a lion's head, *r.* Nor can they be classed except to some place on the west coast of Asia Minor. They were found together in the island of Imbros.

MILESIAN STANDARD.


1. *Obv.*—Fore part of lion to l., with fore-leg outstretched, and open mouth. In front of the mouth are some marks which may be letters, and beyond them undefined markings.

Rev.—Oblong incuse, divided into two equal parts.

EL. 36 grs. [Pl. XII. 1.]

This hectê of the Milesian standard appears to be of the same issue as the coins attributed by M. Six to Alyattes, King of Lydia, in a paper in the *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., vol. x., and described by M. Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii., p. 317. The letters, if such they are, in



front of the lion's mouth have been read into , but it would be hazardous to resolve the markings on this hectê into those letter forms.

2. *Obv.*—Lion's head to l.

Rev.—Square incuse, with rounded corners, filled with irregular markings.

EL. 18.2 grs. [Pl. XII. 2.]

A twelfth of the Milesian standard, having upon it a rude representation of a lion's head. Above the head are remains of what may be letters, but they may equally well be part of a wreath; another part of which, if it be a wreath, may be seen behind the head.

3. *Obv.*—Lion's head to r.

Rev.—Square incuse, with rounded corners.

EL. 6.1 grs. [Pl. XII. 3.]

It is not easy to say with certainty what is the object represented. On the whole it appears to be the head of a lion seen in profile to r., the eye and ear being sufficiently apparent, as also are the mouth and jaws.

4. *Obv.*—Lion's head *adv.*, within a linear square.

Rev.—Square incuse.

EL. 8.3 grs. [Pl. XII. 4.]

A twenty-fourth, probably of the same issue as the stater, 219.5 grs., *B. M. Cat., Coins of Ionia*, Pl. I. 1; the trite, 72.7 grs., *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., vol. ii., Pl. VIII. 2, and the hectê, 35.3 grs., *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii., Pl. VII. 10.

5. *Obv.*—Bull's head, *adv.*

Rev.—Square incuse, irregularly divided.

EL. 10·5 grs. [Pl. XII. 5.]

The type is one belonging to Eretria, but as it is very doubtful if in early times electrum coins were struck by any place outside Asia Minor, the coin probably belongs to some town on the western sea-coast of that country.

6. *Obv.*—Ram's head l.

Rev.—Square incuse, containing irregular markings in relief.

EL. 36·2 grs. [Pl. XII. 8.]

7. *Obv.*—Ram's head r.

Rev.—Irregularly shaped incuse, containing markings in relief.

EL. 9·5 grs. [Pl. XII. 7.]

8. *Obv.*—Ram's head l.

Rev.—Square incuse, containing irregular markings.

EL. 32·4 grs. [Pl. XII. 6.]

These early coins of the Milesian standard, two hectae and a twenty-fourth, have upon them the well-known type of the silver pieces of Cebren, which are identified as belonging to that place, by having upon them the letters **KEBP**. They have not been engraved before, though Brandis, p. 389, published the two first from these identical coins. Another (8·8 grs.) is noted in *B. M. Cat., Coins of Ionia*, p. 5, No. 17, and M. Six has referred to two, one 66·2 grs., the other 10·2 grs., in his own collection (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., vol. x. p. 47a).

M. Babelon, in "*Études sur les Monnaies primitives*

d'Asie Mineure" (*Rev. Numis.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii. p. 29), is inclined to class these and other similar coins to Clazomenæ. He thinks that Cebren, situated, as it was, at a distance from the sea, was not likely to have had an early electrum coinage. Some of the coins he refers to are of the Phocaic standard, and may very possibly belong to Clazomenæ; but the coins now under notice, as well as the twenty-fourths in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque, are of the Milesian standard. It does not seem probable that any place would issue, at the same time and of the same metal, coins of different standards, unless there was, as in the case of the gold coins attributed to Croesus, a special reason for such a practice being adopted. There was nothing in the commercial position of Clazomenæ to induce the state to use at the same time two different weight systems in its coinage. It will be better not to attribute these coins to Cebren or any other place, but to leave them among the uncertain coins of the western part of Asia Minor.

The third coin is later in date than the other two, and is of much less than normal weight.

9. *Obv.*—Fish to r.

Rev.—Square incuse, divided into four parts, each containing irregular markings.

EL. 9.6 grs. [Pl. XII. 9.]

The coin appears to be a twenty-fourth of the Milesian standard. The fish, probably a tunny, has the fins, which are more in number than they should be, represented by long, thin tentacles, corresponding in their exaggerated size to that of the eye and tail. The markings within the divisions of the incuse present much the same appearance as the fins.

Had the weight allowed the coin to be considered of the Phocaic standard, it would naturally have been classed to Cyzicus, and, though it falls more readily into the Milesian standard, it may be a rather light Phocaic twenty-fourth.

TARENTUM.

Obv.—Head of Hera, wearing stephane, earring and necklace; hair rolled in front and flowing long behind. **TAPAΞ.**

Rev.—Taras, naked, seated to front, with head turned to r., holding a distaff in his r. hand and a ball in his l. Beneath, dolphin. **TAPAΞ.**

N. 21·5 grs. [Pl. XII. 10.]

A very beautiful coin of about the end of the fourth century B.C. It is published in *Carelli* (1850), p. 40, Pl. CIII. 9, and is noticed by Mr. Arthur J. Evans in the "Horsemen of Tarentum" (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. ix., p. 91). The coin which he describes cannot have been in good condition, for the object held by Taras in his left hand is clearly a ball, and not, as Mr. Evans suggests, a wreath. Mr. Evans regards the head as being of Persephone. It is figured also by Dressel, *Beschreibung* (Berlin Museum), vol. iii., Pt. 1, *Italy*, Pl. X. 161.

The present specimen formerly belonged to Mr. H. Montagu, who published it in *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 22.

METAPONTUM.

Obv.—Female head l., wearing necklace of beads with pendant, and earring. Hair waved over forehead and bound with fillet. In front of face a cross-headed torch. **ΔΑΜ Α.**

Rev.—Ear of corn with leaf. **MET Α.**

R. 124 grs. [Pl. XII. 11.]

A head quite similar to that of Homonoia on another didrachm (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Italy*, p. 244, No. 59), and probably by the same artist. It is catalogued by Mionnet, vol. i., p. 158, No. 553, who gives the letters as ΔΑΛ. On the coin under notice the third letter has the form of Λ, the other part of Μ being merged in the stem of the torch, and after the second Α is the bottom of what, no doubt, is Τ. Two coins figured in *Carelli* (ed. 1850), Pl. CLII. 68, 69, have the legend ΔΑΜΑΤΗΡ.

The head is of Demeter, and makes a seventh head on the coinage of Metapontum to which the name is attached, the others being Apollo, Nike, Hygieia, Homonoia, Leukippos, and Tharragoras, which M. Imhoof-Blumer suggests may be a surname of Ares, but which would equally well suit some Metapontine hero.

CROTON.

Obv.—Tripod-lebes, with three handles; in field, to r., a crab; to l., ϣϣ: circle in relief, upon which is a line of dots.

Rev.—Tripod incuse, the handles in relief; in field, to l., a dolphin downwards, in relief; to r. ϣϣ: circle of dots; within, a plain circle.

Æ. 109·5 grs. [Pl. XII. 12.]

This didrachm, which is much below the normal weight, possesses the peculiarity of having on each side only the two first letters, ϣϣ, of the place name. Among the very large number of coins of Croton described in *Carelli*, and among those in the collection of the British Museum, and in all the sale catalogues I have seen, there is not one which has a smaller number of letters upon it than the first three.

GELA.

Obv.—Fore-part of man-headed bull, swimming r., wearing a wreath of laurel round the shoulders.

C EAA.

Rev.—Quadriga r., driven by a charioteer, who wears a long chiton, and holds the reins in both hands. Beyond the horses is the meta in the form of an Ionic column. Border of dots.

Æ. 252·6 grs. [Pl. XII. 13.]

This tetradrachm, which has the bull very largely, though somewhat coarsely, treated, and with the unusual addition of a wreath, is engraved, but very inadequately, in *Torremuzza*, *Auctuarium* ii., Pl. II. 4. The peculiar treatment of the bull seems to warrant a more accurate rendering of the coin being given.

LEONTINI.

1. *Obv.*—Male beardless head r., wearing a wreath of laurel, in three rows; the hair is crisply curled in a mass behind. At the back of the head is a spray of laurel, with one leaf and a berry. Border of dots.

Rev.—Lion's head r.; around are three grains of barley, and beneath, a fish r. **VEON TIN ON.**

Æ. 267 grs. [Pl. XII. 14.]

The head of Apollo is here treated in a somewhat unusual manner, and the features and expression are, perhaps, scarcely characteristic of the god. The treatment, however, is bold and striking. A coin similar to this is figured in *Torremuzza*, Pl. XXXIX. 3, but the head is very badly engraved.

2. *Obv.*—Male beardless head r., with hair short, wearing a wreath of laurel in three rows. Behind the head is an ivy spray. Border of dots.



Rev.—Lion's head r., surrounded by three grains of barley, and beneath a fish r. **VE ON TIN ON.**

R. 268.6 grs. [Pl. XII. 15.]

A coin first published by Mr. Arthur J. Evans in *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser. vol. xvi. Pl. IX. 4. It represents Apollo as youthful, but quite masculine in character; the face is well modelled and noble in expression.

The ivy spray in connection with Apollo is to be remarked.

It is reproduced here for comparison with the preceding coin.

SYRACUSE.

Obv.—Female head r., wearing earring and broad necklace, with a string of pearls upon it. The hair is rolled over the ampyx across the forehead. Around three dolphins r. **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ.**

Rev.—Quadriga l., driven by charioteer, holding reins in both hands and goad in r. Nike flying l. and about to crown the horses. In exergue, pistrix l. Border of dots.

R. 268.2 grs. [Pl. XII. 16.]

The head on this hitherto unpublished coin has an almost masculine appearance, and one quite unlike any other of the very numerous and varied representations of a female head upon the coins of Syracuse.

ABDERA.

1. *Obv.*—Griffin, with curled wing, seated r., the r. fore-paw raised. In field to l. a mussel shell. **ΑΒΔΗΡΙ Τ ΕΩΝ.** Border of dots.

Rev.—Linear quadripartite square, around which **ΕΡΙΩ ΥΟ ΙΝΝ ΕΩ.** All in shallow square incuse.

R. 224.8 grs. [Pl. XIII. 1.]

This tetradrachm of the Asiatic standard and the following one of the Æginetic standard appear to be unpublished. The occurrence of the state name on the obverse, together with that of the magistrate on the reverse, is unusual on coins of Abdera of the period to which this belongs, though it is common on those of a later date and of a different standard.

2. *Obv.*—Griffin, with pointed wing, rearing l. Border of dots.

Rev.—Male figure standing l., wearing chlamys over the shoulders, and holding a patera in his extended r. hand, and a branch of laurel in the l. Shallow square incuse. ΕΡΙΑΡΟΛΛ Α ΟΣ (?)

Æ. 188·4 grs. [Pl. XIII. 2.]

The figure of Apollo is well designed and modelled, though there still remain traces of archaic treatment. There is a play of words between the subject of the type and the name of the magistrate—an incident which occurs on other coins of Abdera.

ÆNUS.

Obv.—Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos, with an encircling row of beads.

Rev.—Goat walking r.; in front a naked child seated and holding an ivy spray in his r. hand up to the mouth of the goat. ΑΙΝΙ. In square incuse.

Æ. 244·9 grs. [Pl. XIII. 3.]

This tetradrachm has already been published and figured from the present coin by Mr. Seltmann in *Zeitschrift für Numism.*, vol. xiv. p. 287. It belongs to a period between that of the earlier and more frequent coins, which have the face in profile, and that where the face is seen in front. The hair has not the stiffness of the earlier coins and is

more flowing, and the face is softer in expression and of a more advanced artistic treatment. The adjunct of the youthful Dionysos, holding up the ivy to the goat, is very charming.

DICAËA.

Obv.—Cow standing r., turning back her head, and scratching herself with the r. hind leg. A tern (the Sea swallow, *Sterna Hirundo*) is seated on her back. Beneath the dotted line of the exergue is a star. Border of dots.

Rev.—Octopus in shallow square incuse.

Æ. 266·6 grs. [Pl. XIII. 4.]

The types are those of the important state of Eretria in Eubœa, one of whose colonies was Dicaea in Chalcidice. The same types occur on a tetradrachm published in the *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser. vol. x. Pl. III. 22, upon which are found the letters ΙΔ and a symbol, and which, on account of the letters, has been attributed to Dicaea. The coins which belong to Eretria itself have the letter Ε upon them without any symbol, and it is probable that those which contain a symbol, in addition to the ordinary types, belong to the colony and not to the parent state.

MENDE.

Obv.—Mule standing r., on his back a crow pecking *ab ano*. Beneath, what looks like an acorn, but may be a bunch of grapes. In front, traces of letters. Circle of dots.

Rev.—Four triangular-shaped depressions arranged in cross form.


Æ. 264·4 grs. [Pl. XIII. 5.]

This tetradrachm of the Euboic standard has upon it the usual type of Mende, but the adjunct, which, on

account of the constant occurrence of the vine upon the coinage, is probably a grape bunch, appears to be hitherto unpublished.

OLYNTHUS.

Obv.—Free horse cantering r.

Rev.—Eagle flying, wings spread, holding a serpent in its beak.  **AVK**. In square incuse.

R. 41 grs. [Pl. XIII. 6.]

This coin is precisely similar, except in the legend, to a coin of Olynthus (*British Museum Catalogue, Macedon*, p. 87, No. 2, *fig.*), on which the type of the mother state, Chalcis in Eubœa, is presented by the eagle and serpent, with the addition of the Macedonian horse. It might at first sight be attributed to Chalcis, though it appears to be scarcely likely that the parent state would imitate on its coinage a type used by its colony. It seems probable that it was struck by Olynthus as a member of a confederation of the towns of Chalcidice, for the general purposes of such a body. It is true that there is no historical evidence of such a confederation before B.C. 433, when Perdiccas II induced the towns of Chalcidice to unite under the headship of Olynthus, and this coin appears to be of an earlier date than that. But it is possible that before then Olynthus may have enjoyed a partial hegemony over the towns of the peninsula, of which this coin is at present the only record. It may, therefore, be regarded as having been struck at Olynthus for the use of an earlier Chalcidian confederacy, in the same way as the fine later coins with the head of Apollo and the lyre as a reverse type, with the legend **ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ**, were no doubt issued for federal currency, by the league of B.C. 392, from the mint of Olynthus.

BISALTÆ.

Obv.—Naked male figure, wearing kausia, and carrying two spears held horizontally but inclining downwards, standing to r. on the far side of a bridled horse. On the rump of the horse is placed the letter **C**. Border of dots.

Rev.—Shallow square incuse, divided by two crossing lines into four equal square compartments, filled in with dots.

Æ. 439.4 grs. [Pl. XIII. 7.]

The type is a usual one of the tribe of the Bisaltæ, to which no doubt the octadrachm belongs. The same local form of the letter **B**, which occurs upon the horse, is found in connection with the name in full on other coins of the same people.

ORRESCII.

Obv.—Naked male figure, wearing kausia, standing to r. between two oxen. His right hand is placed on the rump of the nearest ox, and his extended left hand holds a whip with two thongs. **ΟΡ** **ΑΞ**
KIO N. Border of dots.

Rev.—Shallow square incuse, divided into four equal square compartments by two crossing lines.

Æ. 496.8 grs. [Pl. XIII. 8.]

This octadrachm of the Orrescii differs from the usual type, where the man holds two spears. He here carries a whip which has two thongs, similar to that held by the charioteer on the tetradrachm of Olynthus, the reverse of which has a flying eagle upon it. (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Macedon*, p. 86, *fig.*)

ALEXANDER I.

1. *Obv.*—Male figure, wearing kausia, chlamys, and boots, standing r. on the far side of a bridled horse. He carries two spears over his left shoulder, the heads pointing backwards. Border of dots.

Rev.—Square, divided into four compartments, with frame round it, on which is ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ.
All in square incuse.

℞. 402·5 grs. [Pl. XIV. 1.]

This octadrachm of Alexander I of Macedon presents the same type, with some slight differences, as that on the larger coins of the Bisaltæ, and was probably issued not long after Alexander added the silver mines once belonging to that tribe to his kingdom.

The peculiar pointed terminations hanging below the horse, which are richly ornamented, may be the ends of the chlamys, though they scarcely seem to be consistent with that garment. They may as well be part of an article of dress fastened round the waist and hanging down. The figure appears to wear trousers as well as boots, though it is difficult to identify precisely with what covering the lower part of the body is clothed.

The coin is of better workmanship and shows an advance upon the art of its prototype, the similar octadrachm of the Bisaltæ. The position of the spear heads is a novel one.

2. *Obv.*—Horseman advancing r., wearing kausia and chlamys, and carrying two spears, pointed downwards.
Plain border.

Rev.—Fore-part of goat, r., near leg bent. ΑΛΕ within linear square, in a shallow square incuse.

℞. 202·8 grs. [Pl. XIV. 2.]

This tetradrachm of Alexander I, which is of very good work, shows a great advance, in artistic treatment and execution, upon those earlier coins of his which are similar to the octadrachm just described, where the type is a



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warrior standing alongside a horse. It belongs, no doubt, to the latter part of his reign, which lasted from B.C. 498 to B.C. 454. Whatever may have been the types of the earlier issues of his money, it seems probable that those coins which have upon them a horseman, dismounted or mounted, belong to the period after he had conquered the Bisaltæ and absorbed their country.

In the collection of the late Mr. H. Montagu was a tetradrachm very similar to this, except that it had the letter A under the horse, and no letters on the reverse.

Since the above account was written, a coin, apparently from the same dies as the present one, has been published by M. Babelon in the *Revue Numismatique*, among coins lately added to the collection of the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris.

CYRENE.

1. *Obv.*—Silphium plant; in field, r., a silphium seed sprouting; in field l., the fore-part of a galloping horse.

Rev.—Oblong incuse.

R. 246·5 grs. [Pl. XIV. 3.]

This tetradrachm of the Euboic standard, which has lost some of its weight through oxidation and bad cleaning, belongs to the earliest issue of the State. It resembles, to some extent, a coin in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, described by Müller, No. 2 *fig.*, in *Num. de l'Ancienne Afrique*, where the adjuncts on this coin occur in a reversed position. What is the fore-part of a horse is described by Müller as the root of the silphium. The horse—for it is certainly that animal and not a gazelle¹—is found, either as a whole or in part, on other coins of Cyrene.

¹ Mr. Head does not agree with me on this point.

2. *Obv.*—Two seeds of silphium, placed on their side, one above the other. In field to r., the fore-part of a boar r.; in field to l., a silphium plant.

Rev.—Incuse filled with thin raised lines, crossing each other, and indeterminate markings in relief.

Æ. 255·8 grs. [Pl. XIV. 4.]

A tetradrachm of the same early period as the last, but of higher, though not normal, weight.

The boar occurs on other coins of the place.

The reverse is very peculiar, and the markings almost suggest a representation of some form or other, but it is impossible to resolve them into anything definite.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded, to l., wearing a wreath of laurel. Behind the head **OEYΦ**. Plain circle within a circle of dots.

Rev.—Silphium plant. **KYPA**. Circle of dots.

Æ. 195·6 grs. [Pl. XIV. 5.]

The treatment of the head upon this coin of Cyrene is very similar to that upon several others of about the same date, upon which the names of various magistrates occur. The present coin has the four commencing letters of the name of the magistrate *Θευφείδης*, under whose authority a number of coins of various denominations, in gold and silver, were struck.

UNCERTAIN.

1. *Obv.*—Lion's head and fore-paw r., mouth open and tongue protruding.

Rev.—Square incuse, divided diagonally into four parts by two bars, one thicker than the other; the spaces filled in with irregular markings.

Æ. 167·8 grs. [Pl. XIV. 7.]

A similar lion's head and fore-paw occurs on the coins of Cnidus, but the standard is a different one. The standard in use for the present coin is the Babylonian or Persian, one adopted by the Pamphylian and Cilician towns, as Aspendus, Celenderis, Nagidus, Soli, &c.

Mr. Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 489, under "Ionia," notices a coin, 167 grs., which has, together with the fore-part of a lion, a rough square incuse for the reverse; and in the same work, p. 523 *note*, writing about a coin, 165 grs., which has on the obverse a lion's head and fore-paw l., and on the reverse a large square incuse, divided diagonally by a broad band, says, "There are certain archaic staters of the Babylonian standard, which may possibly be the earliest coins of Cnidus, but I do not insist upon the attribution." It may be remarked that the earliest coins of Cnidus are of the Æginetic standard.

2. *Obv.*—Chimæra standing r.

Rev.—Gorgoneion in an irregularly shaped square incuse.

Æ. 80·1 grs. [Pl. XIV. 6.]

This coin, a triobol of the Attic standard, does not possess, in either of its types, a subject sufficiently distinctive to admit of its being attributed to any place in Asia Minor, to which country it undoubtedly belongs. The chimæra is found on an electrum stater, which Mr. Head, *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xv., Pl. X. 9, at that time classed provisionally to Zeleia, but which is of quite uncertain origin. The gorgoneion is of by no means infrequent occurrence upon the coinage of Asia Minor.

M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., vol. x., p. 235, No. 16) has noted a similar coin (32 grs.) from the collection of M. Imhoof-Blumer, and another is in the Paris Cabinet, No. 2752.

UNCERTAIN.

3. *Obv.*—Sphinx seated r.

Rev.—Gorgoneion in circular incuse.

Æ. 32·7 grs. [Pl. XIV. 8.]

4. *Obv.*—Female head *adv.*, wearing earring with three pendants. Plain circle.

Rev.—Sphinx seated l., wearing polos, necklace, and earring.

Æ. 11·7 grs. [Pl. XIV. 9.]

Two coins which, like the last, it is impossible to attribute to any place, but which equally belong to towns of Asia Minor.

A specimen similar to No. 4 has been published by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer in his *Monnaies grecques*, p. 372, No. 74, Pl. G. 14. He attributes it to a Cilician town, probably Nagidos.

UNCERTAIN.

5. *Obv.*—Eagle to r., devouring serpent.

Rev.—Two oblong incuses, one containing a wheel ? ; the other, head of ox (or stag ?).

Lead. 129 grs. [Pl. XIV. 10.]

This hitherto unpublished piece bears every mark of genuineness, and is evidently a lead proof of an electrum stater of Asia Minor, of the middle of the sixth century B.C. Though proofs in lead of other early coins have

occurred, this, so far as I know, is the first example of one of an electrum coin which has come to light.

It would be unsafe to attribute it to any place, though the eagle is the ordinary type of Abydus. An eagle flying and carrying a serpent occurs on coins of Chalcis in Euboea, and of Elis, and of the latter there are coins which have on them an eagle standing and contending with a serpent.

WILLIAM GREENWELL.

XVI.

SOLON'S REFORM OF THE ATTIC STANDARD.

THE passage in which the author of the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία* describes the changes effected by Solon in the Athenian weights and measures is so obscure, that it is small wonder if it has suffered much at the hands of commentators. Either considerable violence has been done to the text—not always with the effect of producing a very intelligible result—or else the truth of the statement as it stands has been flatly impugned. The only writers who, as it seems to me, have approached the question from the right side, are M. J. P. Six and Prof. Ridgeway.¹ In some respects what follows may seem to be merely an amplification of their views; but as they have not gone quite so far as is possible in connecting extant weights with the passage in question; and as my conclusions were reached independently of their arguments, I may be excused for re-opening the subject. We may take the passage as it stands in the second edition of Blass,² and we shall see that it is possible to make sense of the whole

¹ Six in *Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 177ff. Ridgeway in note to Sandys' ed. of *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, p. 40.

² Mr. F. G. Kenyon has kindly re-examined the papyrus, and informs me that he accepts the readings of Blass as probably in all essentials correct. He sees no reason to prefer any of the various other emendations that have been proposed.

account, although that sense may sometimes seem to be rather clumsily expressed.

'Αθ. Πολ. c. 10. Ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς νόμοις ταῦτα δοκεῖ θεῖναι δημοτικά, πρὸ δὲ τῆς νομοθεσίας ποιήσα[ι] τὴν τῶν χρ[ρ]εῶ[ν] ἀποκοπήν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τὴν τε τῶν μέτρων καὶ σταθμῶν καὶ τὴν τοῦ νομίσματος αὔξησιν. ἐπ' ἐκείνου γὰρ ἐγένετο καὶ τὰ μέτρα μείζω τῶν Φειδωνείων, καὶ ἡ μνᾶ πρότερον [ἄγο]υσα [σ]τα[θμ]ὸν ἑβδομήκοντα δραχμαὶς ἀνεπληρώθη ταῖς ἑκατόν. ἦν δ' ὁ ἀρχαῖος χαρακτήρ διδραχμον. ἐποίησε δὲ καὶ σταθμὰ πρὸς τ[ὸ] νόμισμα τ[ρ]εῖς καὶ ἐξήκοντα μνᾶς τὸ τάλαντον ἀγούσας, καὶ ἐπιδιενεμήθησαν [αἱ τ]ρεῖς μναὶ τῷ στατήρι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις σταθμοῖς.

In the first place, it is quite clear that there was a general increase in the weights all round. Contrary as this is to all our previous notions, the words αὔξεις and μείζω are, as Lehmann has remarked,³ in harmony with the rest of the passage, and undoubtedly authentic. Apart from this, the repetition of the article before τοῦ νομίσματος is odd, and one might have been tempted to suggest τὴν τε τῶν μέτρων καὶ σταθμῶν αὔξησιν καὶ τὴν τοῦ νομίσματος (μείωσιν). But as we shall see, such audacity is not called for.

The measures, we are told, were made greater than the Pheidonian, and the mina, which formerly weighed about 70 drachms, was increased to the weight of 100 drachms.

Lehmann has shown that the Pheidonian mina, which was in use in Athens before the reform of Solon, weighed between 606·4 and 598 grammes. The drachm of Solon's new system (in terms of which the writer expresses the Pheidonian mina) must therefore have been $\frac{1}{7}$ of this

³ Zur 'Αθ. Πολ. in *Hermes*, 1892, p. 580.

weight, i.e., from 8.66 to 8.54 grms., and the mina of the same system accordingly from 866 to 854 grms. Thus we have :

	Talent. Weight in grammes.	Mina. Wt. in grms.	Drachm. Wt. in grms.
Pheidonian	86884 to 85880	606.4 to 598	6.064 to 5.98
Solonian .	51960 to 51240	866 to 854	8.66 to 8.54

It may be objected that this calculation is based on a mis-translation of the phrase ἀνεπληρώθη ταῖς ἑκατόν, and that this means "was made (without altering its size) to contain 100 (smaller) drachms." That is to say, it was the weight of the drachm and not of the mina that was altered. But in the first place the word ἀνεπληρώθη, so far as concerns the size of the thing filled, is colourless. Only the context can determine whether the size of the thing filled remained the same or not. And here the context is distinctly in favour of an increase in the size of the thing filled—indeed, excludes the other possibility. Secondly, if we understand that the weight of the mina was retained, and the weight of the drachm lowered, we must understand ἡ μνᾶ to refer to some other mina than the Pheidonian. Here the passage of Androtion, to which we shall come later, has misled some critics into supposing that ἡ μνᾶ was the Attic mina of 436.6 grms., although this was not in use before Solon's time. As the Pheidonian mina is the only one that can be meant here, and as that already weighed 100 (Pheidonian) drachms, it only remains to admit that the sense must be :

"The mina was increased until its drachm (or $\frac{1}{100}$ part) was equivalent to $\frac{1}{75}$ of the Pheidonian mina previously in use."

Next follows: "The stamped coin in old times was a didrachm."

Here again a corruption has been suspected. The word *δίδραχμον*, it is objected, is a denomination of value; the word *χαρακτήρ* refers rather to the type impressed on the coin. The use of the word is certainly curious, but I think it may be defended in the light of the well-known legend on the coin of the Thracian Cotys. "The curious legend ΚΟΤΥΟΣ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡ, 'the striking of Cotys,' finds its counterpart on the early coins reading ΓΟΡΤΥΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΓΑΙΜΑ and ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ."⁴ These words, which are explained by another legend of Sentes (ΣΕΥΘΑ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΝ), mean "struck coin," *pecunia cusa*. The writer of the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία* uses *χαρακτήρ* here in opposition to the mina, and wishes simply to point out that the largest struck piece was not a tetradrachm, as in his own day, but a didrachm.⁵ That is to say, as M. Six has already pointed out,⁶ the drachm after Solon's reform weighed double as much as it weighed later; and the stater or didrachm had the weight of the tetradrachm of later days. That weight was, as we know, 17.46 grms. The weight of the new Solonian drachm, according to our calculation on the basis of the (not very accurately ascertained) Pheidonian drachm, was between 8.54 and 8.66 grms.; the didrachm, therefore, between 17.08 and 17.32 grms. The correspondence is sufficiently close. We may observe in passing, that we may now calculate backwards from

⁴ Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 248.

⁵ If any emendation of the text were called for, *στατήρ* for *χαρακτήρ* recommends itself. But *χαρακτήρ*, as a *difficilior lectio*, is preferable.

⁶ *Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 177.

our new fixed point (mina of 873·2 grms.) to the Pheidonian mina (which works out at 611·24 grms.).

But to the evidence thus obtained must be added that of certain archaic Attic weights, the quotation of which in this connection is again due to M. Six.⁷ The style of the inscriptions on these weights enables us to date them to about the period with which we are concerned. They are :—

- (1) ἡμισὺν ἑπὶ δὲν δημόσιον Ἀθηναίων weighing 426·6 grms.
yielding a mina of 853·26 grms.,
and a drachm of 8·53 grms.
- (2) δεκαστάρηρον weighing 177·52 grms.,
yielding a mina of 887·60 grms.,
and a drachm of 8·87 grms.

The third and fourth weights described by Pernice under this class may, perhaps, be disregarded, as they bear no inscription, and their date is only determined by the fact of their having been found in the *Perserschutt*.

The drachm of 8·87 to 8·53 grammes, the existence of which is proved by these two weights, is evidently the new Solonian drachm, about equivalent in weight to the later didrachm.

We now pass to the last stage of the description. "Solon also made (trade) weights, on the basis of the coinage, on a scale in which the talent was equal in weight to three-and-sixty of the (coinage) minae. And these (three extra) minae were spread over the stater and the other divisions."

Objection has almost universally been raised to τρεῖς

⁷ *Num. Chron.* l.c. ; E. Pernice, *Griech. Gewichte*, pp. 81, 82.

καὶ on the ground that no one ever heard of a talent of 63 minae. Curiously enough, the equally valid (or invalid) objection, that no one ever heard of a mina of about 70 drachms, does not seem to have occurred to any one in connection with the earlier passage. The writer, as Prof. Ridgeway has explained,⁸ is of course simply stating the weight of the trade-talent in terms of the coinage-mina, which, having calculated it, we already know. To omit the words *τρεῖς καὶ* would put into the writer's mouth a pointless truism. Of course, the talent included 60 minae (of its own system).

A talent weighing 63 of the Solonian coin minae would weigh between 54558 and 53802 grms.; or, if we calculate from the normal weight of the Solonian mina of 873·2 grms.,⁹ we obtain the weight 55011·6 grms. The weights in grammes of the new scale of *σταθμά* are, therefore:—

	Normal (as calculated on basis of later Attic mina).	Calculated on basis of Pheidonian scale, as ascertained.	
		Highest.	Lowest.
Talent	55011·6	54558	53802
Mina ($\frac{1}{60}$ of talent)	916·86	909·3	896·7

The weight for the trade-mina thus arrived at is again satisfactorily confirmed by a series of Attic weights, bearing as a symbol an astragalos. These are called *στατηῆρες* (of course, not in the monetary sense, but as trade-minae), and weigh from 924·91 down to 883·02 grammes.¹⁰

⁸ In the note to Sandys' edition of the *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, p. 40.

⁹ Obtained by doubling the later Attic mina of 486·6 grms.

¹⁰ Pernice, *op. cit.*, p. 83 f.

The phrase ἐπιδιενεμήθησαν [αἱ τ]ρεῖς μναὶ τῷ στατήρι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις σταθμοῖς means clearly that the proportional parts of three minae were added to the staters and smaller divisions in order to bring them up to the trade-standard. Thus if x be taken as the value of the Solonian coin-mina, we obtain the following relations :

	Talent.	Mina.	Stater.	Drachm.
Solonian Coin-	$60x$	x	$\frac{x}{50}$	$\frac{x}{100}$
Solonian Trade-	$63x$	$x\left(\frac{63}{60}\right)$	$\frac{x}{50}\left(\frac{63}{60}\right)$	$\frac{x}{100}\left(\frac{63}{60}\right)$

The trade-weights were, in brief, the coin-weights increased by five per cent.

The results of this investigation are collected in the following table :

System.	Calculated from—	Talent. Weight in Grammes.		Mina. Weight in Grammes.		Didrachm. Weight in Grammes.		Drachm. Weight in Grammes.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Pheidonian	(a) Later Attic Standard, according to Androton and others .	36384	35880	606·4	598	12·12	11·96	6·064	5·98
	(b) Later Attic Standard, according to 'Aθ. Παλ.	36674·4		611·24		12·22		6·11	
Solonian Monetary	Pheidonian (a) . .	51960	51240	866	854	17·32	17·08	8·66	8·54
	Extant Weights . .	53256	51195·6	887·60	853·26	17·74	17·06	8·87	8·53
	Later Attic Standard.	52880		873		17·46		8·73	
Solonian Trade	Pheidonian (a) . .	54558	53802	909·3	896·7				
	Extant Weights . .	55494	52981	924·91	883·02				
	Later Attic Standard.	55011·6		916·86					

According to the well-known passage of Androtion (Plut. *Solon*. c. xv.) Solon's monetary reform took the shape of a trick by which debtors were empowered to pay back in small drachms debts which had been incurred in larger drachms. The majority of writers, both ancient and modern, are however agreed that the relief of the debtors took the form of simply writing off their debts (*ἀποκοπή χρεῶν*).

This *σεισάχθεια* and the change in the weights and measures had, in fact, nothing to do with each other. Androtion's statement had more weight before the discovery of the new treatise than it has now, when we know that the weight of the drachm was increased, not lowered. He works on the basis of the drachm of his own time instead of on that of the doubly heavy drachm introduced by Solon. His calculations are none the less valuable as enabling us to fix approximately the weight of the pre-Solonian mina.

The change of standard, by which the drachm was lowered to half its former weight, and the other denominations altered accordingly, has been attributed by M. Six¹¹ to Hippias, on the strength of the pseudo-Aristotelian Second Book of the *Oeconomica*, where we are told (ii. 4) that Hippias called in the Athenian coinage, and then instead of issuing, as was expected, a different *χαρακτήρ*, gave the Athenians back *τὸ αὐτὸ ἀργύριον*. The change introduced by Hippias was merely one of nomenclature, but it was at the same time a change which meant that Hippias only paid back 50 per cent. of what he had received.

G. F. HILL.

¹¹ *Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 178.



1



2



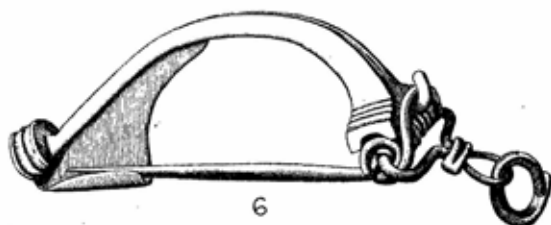
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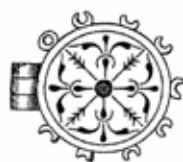
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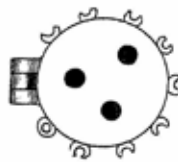
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9



10



XVII.

CARTIMANDUA.

(See Plate XV.)

ON November 7th, 1893, a small find of coins and antiquities was made at Honley, near Huddersfield. Honley is about two miles from Castle Hill, and about four miles across country from Slack. Castle Hill is said to have been occupied by the British before the Romans, and Slack is the most probable of the many places which have been identified with the ancient *Cambodunum*.

The objects in question were concealed in a cavity behind a piece of rock, and were discovered by workmen who were breaking away the rock. The greater part, if not all, of the coins and metal objects are said to have been contained in the hollow bone (No. I.), but as to this point there seems to be some uncertainty. However, that all the objects formed a single deposit there can be no doubt.

By the courtesy of Mr. William Brooke, of Northgate Mount, Honley, on whose estate the find occurred, and who has generously presented to the British Museum the five British coins which lend the hoard its chief interest, I am able to give a detailed account of all the objects found. They were:—

I. A hollow bone, probably of an ox, measuring, in its present much decayed and broken condition, 15 cm. in length. It was originally, doubtless, quite large enough to accommodate all the articles following.

II. A small bronze box with hinged lid (Pl. xv. 7-9), of a well-known type, but the use of which does not

seem to be absolutely certain. A number may be seen in the British Museum ("Anglo-Roman" Room, Table-Case B, and Bronze Room, Table-Case D). Illustrations of similar objects may also be found in J. Battely's *Antiq. Rutupinae* (1745 ed. in *Opera Posthuma*), p. 129; Roach Smith, *Antiquities of Richborough, &c.*, p. 84, and Pl. VII.; *Roman London*, Pl. XXXIII. 14, 15; *Archæologia*, XXXIX. p. 508; J. E. Price, *Roman Antiquities, Mansion House*, 1873, Pl. VIII. 16, 17; Jacobi, *das Römerkastell Saalburg*, Pl. LXIX. 10, 11;¹ Friederichs, *Kleinere Kunst*, 569-579; and *Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, xv. (1850), Pl. IV., Nos. 2, 2a, 2b. These boxes are of various shapes, square, oval, lozenge-shaped, heart-shaped, or rather bellows-shaped, and, like the present specimen, circular. Most of them are pierced at the bottom with three circular holes, and in the side with two square openings. On the lid they are frequently enamelled. The present specimen has a thin plate of silver, pierced with a very graceful design, laid on the lid. The lids of two specimens (of an oval shape, and of bronze) in the British Museum Bronze Room are decorated in relief with the heads of Domitian and Domitia respectively. One of the three specimens described in the *Jahrbücher des Rheinland. Vereins* cited above (No. 2b, circular and gilded) bears the heads, confronted, of Domitian and Domitia. No. 2 in the same publication (circular, and plated with silver) is decorated with an eagle, the wings of which are displayed. These are all distinctively Roman types, but it by no means follows that the boxes served some official purpose.

¹ For these references, and for much other information in connection with this paper, I have to thank Mr. C. H. Read.

One view as to the use of these boxes is that they were meant to contain perfumes.² If so, it is difficult to see the object of the two lateral openings. Some of them, it is said, have been found containing clay. This fact, unless the boxes were buried in a clay soil, would seem in favour of the rival theory, that we have to do with seal-boxes. The *linum* on which the seal was impressed would pass through the two lateral apertures. The three holes in the bottom of the box are difficult to explain on this hypothesis. Mr. A. H. Smith suggests that another cord attached to the document passed through these holes, to relieve the strain on the *linum* proper.

If these are seal-boxes—and this is by no means certain—the seals contained in them must have hung free. The documents sealed cannot therefore have been *tabulae*, which were fastened by a cord lying along a groove in the outer face of the tablet, the seals being placed in a row in this groove, so as to keep down the cord.³ We have rather to imagine clay or wax seals similar to the Byzantine leaden bullae.

On the whole, the absence of literary evidence as to the use of hanging seals at this period, the small average size of the boxes, their various shapes, and the existence of the three holes in the bottom, reminding one of the modern vinaigrette, make it not improbable that the old-fashioned theory of perfume-boxes may be after all the right one. The existence of two lateral holes, however, forms a distinct objection to this view. They can hardly have served for suspension.

The decoration of rings round the edge is, I believe,

² For the references in ancient literature to the preserving of unguents, &c., in boxes, see the lexicons under *pyxis*.

³ See Maunde Thompson, *Gk. and Lat. Palaeography*, p. 25.

peculiar to this specimen. The condition of the box is not quite so good as the photograph (executed from Mr. Anderson's drawings) might lead one to suppose; but no unjustifiable restoration has been made.

III. A bronze fibula (Pl. xv. 6) of the usual type of the first century A.D., still retaining the ring to which the chain was attached. For the method of wearing these fibulæ, and the development of their form in Britain, see A. J. Evans, *On Two Fibulæ of Celtic Fabric from Aesica, Archæologia*, lv., pp. 179 ff., and *On a Votive Deposit, ibid.*, p. 401.

IV. Two small bronze rings (Pl. xv. 10), miniatures of the type of the large rings from Polden Hill, Somersetshire (*Archæologia*, xiv., Pl. xxi., No. 5). These rings were probably sewn on to a strap or garment, a loop coming over the shorter part of the circumference contained between the two projections, and keeping the ring in position. The larger rings of this sort were probably used for horse-trappings.

V. Eighteen Roman coins, as follows :—

(A). SILVER DENARI.		
	Babelon.	Date, about
C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus	II. 510, No. 7	B.C. 209
T. Cloulius	I. 860, No. 1	„ 119
M. Marcius M. f.	II. 185, No. 8	„ 119
L. Valerius Flaccus	II. 512, No. 11	„ 104
(2 specimens)		
Q. Minucius Thermus	II. 285, No. 19	„ 90
L. Appuleius Saturninus (in field, M.)	I. 208, No. 1	„ 90
C. Marius C. f. Capito (serrate fabric; symbol, torch; number, CXXII.)	II. 203, No. 9	„ 84
P. Crepusius	I. 441, No. 1	„ 84
L. Proculus (serrate fabric)	II. 886, No. 2	„ 79
C. Julius Caesar	II. 12, No. 12	„ 50
Q. Caepio Brutus	II. 117, No. 42	„ 44-42
Nero (SALVS)	Cohen, No. 814.	A.D. 54-68

(B). LARGE BRASS.

VESPASIAN. COS III. (A.D. 71.)

Rev. S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB CIVES SERVATOS. Cohen,
No. 581.*Rev.* ROMA. Cohen, No. 419.


(C.) MIDDLE BRASS.

NERO. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGVSTI. Cohen, No. 849
(reading CLAVD). A.D. 54-68.


VESPASIAN. COS. IIII. (A.D. 72 or 73.)

Rev. SECVRITAS AVGVSTI. Cohen, No. 508.*Rev.* PAX AVG. Cohen, No. 801.

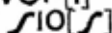
VI. The five British coins are all of the same scyphate fabric; the obverse (convex side) bears the legend VOLISIOS in two rows, marked by three parallel lines. Outside these lines are traces of the wreath-ornament which is characteristic of British coins. This is especially clear on No. 5. On the reverse is a rudely-fashioned long-necked horse to the right. In the field, under the tail, is a pellet. The legend occupies the space above, in front of, and below the animal.

1. *Obv.* VOH[I]
*Rev.* DVM above; *N* in front; O(O below.

Wt. 8.0 grs. (.518 grms.). [Pl. xv. 2.]

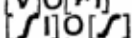
2. *Obv.* VOH-I
*Rev.* [D]VM above; *N* in front; traces of OVE below.

Wt. 8.2 grs. (.531 grms.). [Pl. xv. 1.]

3. *Obv.* **VOH**[I]



Rev. **DVM** above; obliterated letter in front; **OVE** below.

Wt. 7.0 grs. (.458 grms.). [Pl. xv. 3.]

4. *Obv.* **[V]O**[I]


Rev. **DVM** above; **N** ? in front; **OVE** below.

Wt. 8.0 grs. (.518 grms.). [Pl. xv. 4.]

5. *Obv.* **VOH**[I]


Rev. **CART** above; **I** in front; **[O]VE** below.

Wt. 8.3 grs. (.537 grms.). [Pl. xv. 5.]

As might be expected from the place where these coins were found, which is in the district of the Brigantes, they belong to this tribe. Hitherto, however, none but gold coins of the Brigantes have come to light; nor have any been found with Roman coins of later date than A.D. 40. I quote from pp. 406, 407 of Sir John Evans' *Coins of the Ancient Britons*—"As . . . we do not find any names upon these coins which can in any way be identified with those of Cartismandua or Venusius, and as the Roman coins found with the British are, as far as we know, of no later date than A.D. 40, it seems probable that the coinage of the Brigantes had ceased before A.D. 50, in which year Ostorius put down an insurrection among them." Now, however, the date of the deposit of the hoard (after, but not long after, A.D. 72 or 73), and the legend **CART** or **CARTI** of No. 5, enable us to say without hesitation that the coinage of the Brigantes continued to the time of Cartimandua. As usual, the

increase of Roman influence caused the coinage of this tribe to be restricted to silver.⁴

As to the legend of the obverse (which entirely bears out Sir John Evans in his reading VOLISIOS on the gold coins), and that of the reverses of Nos. 1—4, it can only be said that these must await their explanation in company with the legends previously known. The DVM, DVMN, DVMNOCO, DVMNOVE of the new coins are clearly the same word or words as those on the coins engraved in Evans, Pl. xvii., Nos. 1 ff. The way in which the monogrammatic writing of VE persists through all varieties is noticeable. The fact that while some coins read DVMNOVERO[S] others have DVMNOCOVEROS seems to show that a new word begins with the letter V. One is tempted to suggest Venutius or even Velloctatus, but the forms VEP and VEROS forbid this.

The history of Cartimandua is well known, but now that she is represented by a coin it may be of interest to recall the main facts of her romantic career. This queen enjoyed a position of great power, which was due partly to her noble birth and her character, but partly also to the favour in which she was held by the Romans. Her husband Venutius seems to have occupied a decidedly subordinate position. Cartimandua first appears on the scene in A.D. 51, when she treacherously handed over to the Romans the defeated Caratacus, who had fled to her for refuge.⁵ She was well rewarded by her friends, and, corrupted still further by the wealth and luxury which

⁴ See Lenormant, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, II., pp. 122, 123.

⁵ Tacitus, *Ann.* XII., 36. I have adopted the spelling of the names now usual in all editions of Tacitus, as opposed to Cartismandua, Venusius, Caractacus.

now surrounded her, stooped to an intrigue with her husband's armour-bearer, Vellocatus. In 69 A.D. she openly married this man, and elevated him to the throne. Her audacity raised a storm. Venutius, to whose naturally warlike spirit and hatred of the Roman name a more personal stimulus was now applied by the adultery of his queen, stirred up the Britons to revolt; and the defection of the Brigantes placed Cartimandua in extreme peril. She called in the Romans, who, after a series of battles, succeeded in effecting her rescue, although they were obliged to leave Venutius in possession of the throne.⁶ It was not until 71 A.D. that the settlement of the Batavian revolt allowed the legate Petilius Cerealis⁷ to give his attention to British affairs. He attacked the capital of the Brigantes, and reduced a great part of the district. In 74 A.D. he quitted Britain, leaving behind him a *procurator vice præsidis*, but, as his successors Sex. Julius Frontinus and Agricola afterwards found, without having settled the country. Nothing is heard of Cartimandua after her rescue by the Romans. Tacitus makes the Caledonian Calgacus in 84 A.D. allude to the exploits of a female leader of the Brigantes; but there seems little doubt that he means Boadicea, and that the name Brigantes is due to a slip of the historian's pen.⁸

The date of the deposit is fixed at a few years subsequent to 73 A.D. by the fact that the four coins of Vespasian are only slightly worn, although they have suffered considerably from corrosion. The British coins are in fresh condition, and cannot have been in circulation very long. The hoard was, therefore, probably hidden during

⁶ Tac. *Hist.* iii. 45.

⁷ Tac. *Agric.* 17.

⁸ Tac. *Agric.* 31, and the commentators on the passage.

the British wars against Frontinus or Agricola. The republican denarii are naturally in very poor condition. A minor interest of the hoard is that it bears out, while extending their application, the words of Tacitus⁹ regarding the Germans: "pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque."

NOTE.—In the supplement to his work (p. 588), Sir John Evans is inclined to doubt the possibility of attributing the coins of the class in question to the Brigantes. "The coins seem to be confined to the southern and south-eastern part of Yorkshire, and I am not aware of any having been found farther north than Pickering, which is about eighteen miles S.S.W. of Whitby. The coins, moreover, seem to occur quite as frequently in Lincolnshire as in Yorkshire." The southern limit of the Brigantes must be set, as Mr. Haverfield kindly informs me, south of Leeds and Huddersfield (see *Corpus Inscr. Lat.* VII., 200, 203), and possibly well south of that line, if the inscribed pig of lead (*C. I. L.*, VII., 1207) is of Derbyshire origin. Of their territory, the southern was the more important part, the northern uncivilized, and, perhaps, half uninhabited. Everything falls into its place if we suppose Cartimandua's kingdom to have been centred in South Yorkshire. Mr. Haverfield also notes that very few Celtic names begin with the syllable CART. The probability of the identification with Cartimandua is thus slightly increased. It seems, at any rate, to be perfectly fair, in the present state of our knowledge, to class the South Yorkshire coins to the Brigantes (an extremely important tribe, which would otherwise be left without coins), and this particular piece to Queen Cartimandua.

G. F. HILL.

⁹ *Germ.* 5.

XVIII.

ON THE MINT OF BARNSTAPLE.

AMONG the list of hitherto uncertain mint names occurs that of BERDEST. The coin which bears it is one of Edward the Confessor's pennies, a well-struck piece on which there is no blunder. The coin is of the type figured by Hawkins, in his *Silver Coins of England*, as No. 222; and by Hildebrand, in his *Catalogue*, as Type G. The second volume of the *British Museum Catalogue of Saxon Coins* also gives the type as No. X. On the obverse is the King's bust to r. crowned, sceptre in front, and on the reverse a short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; pellet in centre. The type is one of the commonest, if not the commonest, of Edward the Confessor's coinage. The piece I saw some years ago was in the possession of a gentleman whose mother, he believed, had obtained it in Devonshire; so possibly it might have been found in that county. The late Mr. Montagu had a piece of the same description. The reverse inscription on both was ÆLFRIÐ ON BERDEST. Ruding gives the name, but was unable to attribute it to any place, and since then an attempt to locate the place as Bardney or Bardsey was tried. In the Sale Catalogue of the fifth portion of Mr. Montagu's coins, a penny of Henry I. occurred of the type figured by Hawkins as 265, with the legend

OTER ON BERD[E]STÆ. The Catalogue gives it as BEÆRDESTÆ, but the first Æ was certainly not present, and the letter following D, although probably E was quite illegible. Having had occasion to pay a visit to the Public Record Office, I took the opportunity of asking Mr. Trice Martin, who is an authority on topographical names, if he could tell me where BERDEST was, and he at once replied Barnstaple, and turned up a reference for me to an early piperoll of Henry II.

In these rolls the name occurs under Devonshire as Berdestapla, Beardestapla,¹ Barnestapla, and it is mentioned in connection with Braunton, the hundred in which Barnstaple is situated. Leland² also mentions the place as Berdenestapla. In Lyson's *Magna Britannia* there is a short account of the town. King Athelstan took considerable interest in the place and in the monastery connected with it, and it seems to have been a fairly flourishing town. King Henry I. is said to have incorporated it. It is hardly necessary to go into the subsequent history of the town, my object being to show that Berdest means Barnstaple, and that the reference in the piperolls is to that town in Devonshire. This is shown by the mention of Braunton. But I think a careful consideration of the coins themselves will show that the Devonshire town is really their place of mintage. In considering BERDEST

¹ In ancient deeds the name of Barnstaple appears as Barnastapula; and of Bardney, Berdeniga.

² In his *Itinerary*, vol. ii., p. 78, *Oxon*, 1745, he says: "I think that the old name of the Toune was in the Britanne Tunga Abertaw bycause it stode towards the mouth of the Ryver, Berdenes, shortly or completely spoking as I think for Abernesse. Staple is an addition for a Market." It may also be noted that Berwick is similarly abbreviated from Aberwick by the removal of the initial A.

I must also take notice of those coins reading BARD, BEARD, BEAR, BARDI, &c., all of which have previously been attributed to Bardney, in Lincolnshire.

The following list is taken from the works before mentioned:—

Æthelred II.

Hildebrand, type	B1	ÆELFELM	MO	BEARDA
	B2	ÆELFSILE	„	BARD
	C	„	„	„
	C	„	„	BARDA
	C	„	„	BEAD
	Ca	„	„	BEAI
	D	„	M ^o O	BARD
	D	BIRHSLE	„	RARI
	A	BYRHSIE	ON	BEARDAI
	A	BYRHSILE	M ^o O	BARD
	B1	„	„	„
	B1	„	„	BEAR
	B1	„	„	BEARDA
	B2	„	„	BAR
	B2	„	„	BARD
	C	„	„	BAR
	C	„	„	BARD
	C	„	„	BEAR
	Cd	„	„	„
	D	„	„	BARD
	E	„	„	„
	D	HVNIA	„	„
	E	„	„	BARDA
	A	HVNIA	ON	BARDAN
	C	PVLFLÆR	MO	BEAR

Cnut.

Hildebrand, type	E	ÆELFLÆR	O	BARD
	G	—	ON	BEAR
	H	—	H	BEA
	E	ATA	ON	BEARDA
	G	„	„	BEARDAS
	E	BYRHSIE	O	BARDA
	Ei	„	H	BEA
	E	BYRHSI	O	BARD

Harold I.

Hildebrand, type B ÆELFLÆR ONN BEA

Harthacnut. None.

Edward the Confessor.

Hildebrand, type A	ÆLFRIE	ON BEARD
G	—	BERDEST

William.

Hawkins 241	SEPORD	ON BARD
„ 243	SEPORD	„ BARDI

Henry I.

„ 265	OTER	„ BERD(E)STA
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There is, therefore, a fairly large and varied issue from the mint or mints BAR to BÉRDESTA. Under Æthelred II there are five distinct moneyers and some variations in spelling. Cnut accounts for three moneyers, and each of the other kings for one. The coins with a letter S in the mint-name cannot possibly be attributed to Bardney, the old name for which was "Berdeniga."³ We may, therefore, I think, at once remove these from the Lincolnshire mint, and attribute them to Barnstaple. This will dispose of Cnut's ATA ON BEARDAS, the Confessor's coin of ÆLFRIE ON BERDEST, and the penny of Henry I. struck by OTER. Another conclusion follows this, viz.: that Ata, Ælfric, and Oter were Barnstaple moneyers. Ata seems only to have struck at one place, so that we may consider all his coins as of Barnstaple. Ælfric, in the Confessor's time, struck coins in London, Lydford, Bristol, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Guildford, Chester, Southwark, Stafford, and Thetford. The name seems to have been a common one, but the presence of Bristol, Exeter, and Lydford show clearly that a moneyer of this name was striking in the south-west district of England. As we place BERDEST to Barnstaple, it seems reasonable to place BEARD by the

³ It was also variously spelt Bardanig, Bardanie, Beardanig, Beardenie, &c.

same moneyer to the same place. Oter, in the time of the Williams, was a Dorchester moneyer.

We must now pass to moneyers who did not place S in the mint-name. The first is Æthelred's Ælfelm. He spells his mint BEARDA. He coined at Ilchester, Winchelcombe (?), and Winchester. BEARDA, therefore, would be more satisfactorily placed to Barnstaple than to Bardney. The second moneyer, who spells the name BEARDA, is Byrhsige. He, like Ælfelm, only struck at places in the west and south-west of England, if London be left out; and I think we may do this, as London then, as now, must have contained pretty well all the provincial names. At any rate, Byrhsige did not strike at any northern town. Besides spelling his mint as BEARDA, he uses many other variations, both under Æthelred and Cnut. We must, however, consider all these as referring to Barnstaple.

The moneyers left to which reference must now be made are Æthelred's Ælfsige, Hunia, Hunica, probably the same name, and Pulfmaer; Cnut's and Harold's Ælfgar, and also the William moneyer, Sepord, Hunia, and Hunica only struck at the one place, BARD or BARDA; but a moneyer named Hunna struck at Malmesbury. If, therefore, we had to choose between the two places, probably Barnstaple would be the correct place of mintage of Hunica's coins.

Ælfsige struck at Ilchester, Lincoln, London, Wareham, Wilton, and Winchester. The majority of places are situated in the south-west counties. Lincoln, however, is very near Bardney. Coins with the name of Ælfsige may have been struck at both mints. Ælfgar, however, is not credited with any mintage in the north country, though London and Southwark occur, but as a

set-off against these, we have Wareham. In Æthelred's reign, however, where no coins of BARD are known by this moneyer, we find him striking in Aylesbury, if ÆLILS stands for this place; also at Stamford, Lewes, Winchelcombe, Winchester, Tamworth, Wareham, and London. Coins bearing this name, therefore, may also have been struck at two mints.

Seward, in William's time, was a moneyer at Winchester and Malmesbury, both towns in the south-west of England. Oter was the Dorchester moneyer, and struck "Paxs" coins for William. In Henry I.'s reign the coin of BERDESTA, and another type of Hawkins, 255, reading OTER ON . RPIL, are the only coins I can hear of bearing this moneyer's name.

From the foregoing one fact is very clear, viz. : that all the moneyers who struck the coins referred to here also struck at towns in the south-west. Three moneyers, Ælfric, Ælfsige, and Ælfgar, struck at one town each in the east or north-east of England, but one out of the three did not strike at BARD during the reign in which he coined at the eastern town. I think, therefore, we have sufficient grounds for assigning a fairly considerable coinage to Barnstaple, beginning, as far as we know, in Æthelred II.'s time, and ending with Henry I. If this be the case, we must then remove the mint from Bardney, unless we admit the two moneyers, Ælfgar and Ælfsige as having coined at both places, an unlikely proceeding. I do not know why Bardney was chosen as a mint town, unless it was due to the similarity of the names. We should often be in error, and I suspect frequently are in this connection. That GRANT does not refer to Grantham, but to Cambridge, we do know; but if a careful survey were made of the moneyers and mints

at which they struck, as given in Hildebrand and the *Museum Catalogue*, we might find some very curious attributions. I believe we should, as a rule, be much more certain of our attributions of mints to towns, if we studied the moneyers more in detail and in connection with their mints. These men seem only to have been concerned in striking the coin, and it is probable that the mints were situated in the towns referred to on the coins. The moneyers would therefore be more or less resident, and it is quite likely, or more than likely, that well-known local men would be chosen for these posts. Such men as VLF, at Lincoln; OVÐGRIM, at York; and AIMER or FILAIMER, of London, were local men working in their own homes. So, probably, were the host of Godwins and later Willelms; but we can only individualise these by a knowledge of where they were at work. Thus, for instance, a Lincoln and Bardney moneyer of the same name and date would in all probability be the same man, whereas it is very unlikely that the same individual would have struck coins at Lincoln and Barnstaple. My conclusion, therefore, is that Barnstaple, and not Bardney, was the place of mintage of all the coins reading BAR to BERDESTA, and that the moneyers who struck at this place were not the same men who were minting at the same time in northern and eastern towns, but men with a common name.

L. A. LAWRENCE.

XIX.

MEDALS OF CENTENARIANS.

SINCE compiling the description of Medals of Centenarians for the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1895 (p. 301), the following additional ones have come to my notice. They form by no means the least interesting of the series, and specimens of each of them are in my own collection.

BERNARD LE BOVIER DE FONTENELLE, 1730.

1A. *Obv.*—BERRD DE FONTENELLE. D^{HN} DE L'ACAD.
FR. Draped bust to l. Signed below, S.
CURÉ. F.

Rev.—LES GRACES APOLLON MINERVE L'ONT
FORMÉ. Group of Minerva, Apollo, and the
Three Graces, similar to that on the reverse of
No. 1, but the design is reversed. In the exergue
is the date MDCCXXX, with the artist's signa-
ture SI. CURÉ. F.

Diameter 2·15 inches; cast; Æ.

This is one of the medals of Titon du Tillet's *Parnasse François* series, but is a variety of that engraved in his book, *Le Parnasse François* (Paris, 1732, folio, Pl. x), and bears the artist's signature. Simon Curé, who died in 1734, was an engraver and jeweller; he executed the *Parnasse François* series of medals after models by the sculptor Louis Garnier. On a cast bronze portrait medal-

lion of the poet, Voiture, in my collection, modelled in similar style to that of the *Parnasse François* medals, the signature, L. GARNIER. F., occurs on the truncation.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., 1864.

1A. *Obv.*—JUDITH, LADY MONTEFIORE. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S. Their heads jugate to l. Signed below, CH. WIENER, 1864.

Rev.—Within a wreath of roses, thistles, shamrock, palm, oak, and olive, are Hebrew inscriptionssignifying: "And it came to pass in those days, when Moses was grown, that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens" [*Exodus*, chap. 2, verse 11]. "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever" [*Daniel*, chap. 12, verse 3]. On the ribbon which binds the wreath are the following inscriptions in Hebrew letters:—"Jerusalem," "Damascus 5600 [= A.D. 1840]," "Russia, 5606 [= A.D. 1846]," "Rome, 5618 [= A.D. 1858]," and "Morocco, 5624 [= A.D. 1864]."

Diameter 2·7 inches; struck; Æ. By the Belgian Medallist, Charles Wiener; who worked in London from 1862 to 1865.

The dates after the names of places on the reverse of this medal are those of the years when Sir Moses Montefiore visited them for his philanthropic purposes. The medal was struck after his return from Morocco in 1864.

For the translation of the inscriptions on the medal I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. H. Adler.

LOUIS VICTOR BAILLOT, the last French survivor of the battle of Waterloo. He was born at Percey, in the Department of Yonne, on 9th April, 1793. As a young man he is said to have appeared almost too

delicate for a soldier's life, but owing to the need for more soldiers, he was enrolled for military service, at eighteen years of age, 25th November, 1812 (105th regiment of the line). After Waterloo, he was kept for a short time prisoner at Plymouth, and when he came back received his discharge on account of (supposed) phthisis of the second degree (discharge signed at Auxerre, 5th November, 1816). He is now living at Carisey, a small town not far from his birthplace, and likewise in the Department of Yonne. Like other veterans, he obtained the St. Helena medal when it was issued by Napoleon III. (in 1858), and on 29th February, 1896 when nearly 103 years of age, was decorated by the President of the French Republic with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The following medal is by M. Paul Bévillé, a pupil of the sculptor Chapu.

Obv.—VICTOR. BAILLOT. NÉ. A. PERCEY. YONNE
. LE. 9. AVRIL. 1798. Profile head with
clothed neck to r. Behind the neck is repre-
sented the St. Helena medal. Signed on the
truncation, PAUL BÉVILLE.

Rev.—Engraved inscription :—"VICTOR BAILLOT dernier
survivant de Waterloo, décoré de la Légion
d'Honneur le 29 Fevrier 1896.—PARIS 5 OCTO-
BRE 1896,
PAUL BÉVILLE."

Diameter 8·05 inches; cast; Æ.

BARTHOLOMEW JOHNSON, of Scarborough. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. E. T. Graham, Town Clerk of Scarborough, for the following note on this centenarian. He was born at Wykeham, near Scarborough, on October 3rd, 1710. Mr. Graham sup-

poses that he was apprenticed to a barber, but is not certain whether he continued in that business. He resided in Scarborough up to the time of his death, which took place on February 7th, 1814, in his 104th year. A tombstone in the churchyard at Wykeham, where he was buried, bears a long inscription to his memory. Lord Mulgrave commissioned the artist, J. Jackson, R.A., to paint a portrait of Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, and presented it to the Corporation of Scarborough; this portrait, which was painted from life, now hangs in the Council Chamber of the town. Mr. Johnson was an excellent player on the violoncello, and on October 7th, 1811, when he entered on his 102nd year, he was entertained at a dinner by the Freemasons, at the Freemasons' Lodge, Scarborough. On this occasion he took part in a quartette, playing on the violoncello the bass of a minuet he had composed some years before; the other instrumental parts of which were written for the occasion by the composer W. Shield. Mr. Graham was not aware that any medal of Johnson existed.

Obv.—MR. BARTHOLOMEW JOHNSON. AGED 108.

His bust three-quarters facing to l. He wears small wig and ordinary clothes. Below, in smaller letters :—TO THE CORPORATION OF SCARBOROUGH.

Rev.—HE WAS A MAN, TAKE HIM FOR ALL IN ALL. WE SHALL NOT LOOK UPON HIS LIKE AGAIN. A group of musical instruments, with an open music-book and sprigs of laurel and oak.

Diameter 1.65 inches; struck; Æ.

The British Museum likewise possesses an example, similar but in copper bronzed. These medals were probably struck, after his death in 1814, by one of the better Birmingham medallists of the time. The piece is doubtless dedicated to the Corporation of Scarborough, because the portrait has been taken by the medallist from the painting belonging to the Corporation.

F. PARKES WEBER.

XX.

ATTRIBUTION OF MEDALS OF PRIAM, AUGUSTUS,
AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT, TO A MEDALLIST
OF POPE PAUL III., POSSIBLY ALESSANDRO
CESATI.

THE term "Paduans" is still used to include nearly all medals commemorating persons and events of ancient history, but fabricated in Italy during the sixteenth century. These were certainly not all the work of Giovanni Cavino, the Paduan. It is already supposed that some pieces are the work of Andrea Briosco, called Riccio, a predecessor of Cavino at Padua. It is my intention to show that the three following pieces in my collection are the work of a medallist, employed by Pope Paul III., possibly Alessandro Cesati, called Il Grechetto.



1. *Obv.*—Imaginary head of Priam to right. Legend,
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ . ΠΡΙΑΜΟΣ.

Rev.—View of an ancient fortified town, with galleys in front of it. Above is the word ΤΡΟΙΑ, and below this, on one of the buildings, is inscribed the word ΙΑΙΟΝ.

Diam. : 1·85 inches ; cast in pale bronze.

2. *Obv.*—Head of Augustus to right, with draped shoulders.
Legend, OCTAVIVS CAESAR.

Rev.—Half-draped female figure, representing Security, seated to right, in an easy position, as if slumbering, on an antique chair, the base of which is adorned with friezes. She supports an upright sceptre with her left hand. The right arm rests on the back of her chair, and her head on her right hand. To her left, in front, is a flaming altar, ornamented with reliefs. Near the altar is a torch. Legend, SECVRITAS POPVLI ROMANI. In the exergue, ALMA ROMA.

Diam. : 1·4 inches ; cast in pale bronze.



3. *Obv.*—Helmeted head of Alexander the Great to left.
Legend, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΔΙΩΣ.

Rev.—Alexander seated to right, with a captive at his feet, on a triumphal car drawn by four elephants to right ; in front, a triumphal arch, a figure of

victory, &c. In the exergue, ΠΕΡΣΙΣ .
ΑΛΩΘΕΙΣΑ.

Diam. : 1·35 inches ; cast in pale bronze.



My two main reasons for attributing these pieces to Grechetto, or at least to a medallist of Pope Paul III, are the following: (a) The reverse of No. 2 is almost identical with that of two medals of Pope Paul III, described by A. Armand (*Les Médailleurs Italiens*, 2nd edition, vol. i., p. 172, No. 8, and vol. ii., p. 168, No. 21), one of which is attributed by Cicognara to Grechetto: (b) the reverse of No. 1 has a view of a city (Troy), which recalls the views of Rome and of Tusculum on medals of Pope Paul III. (Armand, *op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 168, Nos. 17 & 19.) That with the view of Rome is attributed to Grechetto by Mr. C. F. Keary in his *Guide to the Italian Medals*, exhibited in the British Museum (1st edition, p. 40, No. 94).

In favour of my attribution of No. 3 there is less to be said, but the arrangement of the exergue legend on the reverse and the ornamentation of the triumphal car and arch remind me very much of the work on the reverse of No. 2. A small point is that the figure of Alexander on the triumphal car resembles the figure of Alexander on

Grechetto's only signed medal of Pope Paul III. (Armand, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 171, No. 4).

Alessandro Cesati ("Il Greco" or "Il Grechetto"), the gem-engraver and medallist, was a native of Cyprus. Vasari wrote of him in terms of the highest commendation, and so did Cellini, but it is difficult to believe the story of Michel-Angelo's exaggerated praise, as recorded by Vasari. On seeing Grechetto's signed medal of Pope Paul III, a specimen of which is described by Mr. C. F. Keary¹ in the *Brit. Mus. Guide to the Italian Medals*, No. 93, Michel-Angelo is said to have declared that the hour for the death of art had arrived, since it was not possible that a better work could be seen. It is possible that these medals of Priam, &c., may have been executed by Grechetto for Pope Paul III.

F. PARKES WEBER.

¹ Keary has, however, by an oversight, described the medal as struck instead of cast.

MISCELLANEA.

FRENCH ROYALIST MEDALS MADE BY W. MOSSOP.—To Dr. W. Frazer's three medals (described by him in the *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 90) I can add the description of two others from specimens in my own collection.

1. *Obv.*—LOUIS XVI . ET M . ANTOINETTE . ROI .
ET . REINE . DE . F^e. Busts of the King and
Queen jugate to r. Signature in small letters
below, w.m.f.

Rev.—King Louis XVI taking leave of his family. In-
scription above, THE LAST INTERVIEW **AA**
In exergue, JAN . 20 . 1793.

Diameter, 1·5 inches ; struck ; white metal.

2. *Obv.*—LOUIS **A** XVI **A** ROI **A** DE **A** FRANCE.
The King's bust with bare head in profile to l. ;
the hair is less flowing than on Mossop's
medalet after Loos (Frazer's No. 1). Signature
below the neck in small letters, w. m.

Rev.—Inscription in four lines:—CUNCTIS | ILLE |
BONIS | FLEBILIS | OCCIDIT. Below
branches of palm. In exergue, JAN . 21 . 1793
ÆT . 38.

Diameter, 1·15 inches ; struck ; white metal.

My second medal may be like that which, according to Dr. Frazer, Mossop evidently intended making ; in that case he actually did make it.

I am not sure that Dr. Frazer is right in considering the French royalist medals by Mossop as of extreme rarity. His third medal (that of the Dauphin) was evidently sold with a

printed explanation of the legends, one of which accompanies the white metal specimen in my own collection. Following is a copy:—

“EXPLANATION.

OBVERSE.

Louis XVII. Roi de France.

Louis XVII. King of France.

REVERSE.

Si tôt qu'il haït un Roi, doit on cesser de l'être ?

Shall Kings, when Subjects hate a Monarch's Name,
Renounce the Sceptres, and their Power disclaim ? ”

The existence of such a printed explanation suggests that these medals were sold in considerable numbers. The fact that they were, most of them, if not all of them, struck in white metal, confirms the view that they were struck as “popular” medals. The events which these medals commemorate were of general and absorbing interest, and occurred at a time when cheap medalets still, to some extent, occupied the place now held by illustrated newspapers. I may mention that I likewise possess an example in white metal of Dr. Frazer's first medal, that of Louis XVI, copied by Mossop from Loos' original.

The French royalist medals of the time were naturally mostly issued in foreign countries. I need only refer to the well-known ones by Küchler from the Soho Mint at Birmingham, and the equally well-known medalets by Loos and by Stierle issued in Berlin.

F. PARKES WEBER.

MEDALLION IN PLASTER OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BERESFORD AND HIS WIFE, BARBARA. BY W. MOSSOP.—This plaster impression of a Medallion, one of W. Mossop's best works, represents the busts superimposed of the Right Honourable John Beresford, and his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, a celebrated Irish beauty, popularly known as the “Arabian Filly.” Why, I know not. Her husband, after whom Beresford Place, in Dublin, is named, was second son of the Earl of Tyrone. He represented Waterford in the Irish Parliament for forty-four years, and died in 1805. During the greater part of that time he was practically Ruler of the King-

dom of Ireland under successive Viceroy. His wife and her sisters, Lady Mountjoy and the Marchioness of Townshend, were painted as the "Three Graces" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and I possess a lovely mezzotint portrait of her, taken after a painting by Romney, which was engraved in the year 1788 by John Jones. This is a fine example of the best class of mezzotint engraving, a style much practised by Irish artists. There is also in my cabinet a good mezzo portrait of Beresford himself, taken from a painting by C. G. Stuart, and engraved in 1790 by H. C. Hodges.

I cannot ascertain whether the original Medallion is still preserved, or in whose possession it is. It was made slightly curved, for the purpose of being inserted on the side of a silver tankard, which was presented to the Beresfords by a "Doctor Achmet," in acknowledgment of money grants conferred on him by the Irish Parliament in support of his "Turkish Baths," through the influence of John Beresford. Achmet, who was the son of a Dublin tradesman named Kearns, after some years' absence, returned in Turkish costume, and succeeded in assuming the character of a Turk for a time, until he proposed for marriage, and, being refused on account of his being a Mohammedan, asserted he was as good an Irishman as any in the kingdom, and, as a consequence, obtained his wife. An amusing account of his baths and adventures is recorded in "Madden's Periodical Literature," Vol. II., p. 209.

There is a bronze impression of this medallion in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy, the only example known to me. From this or from the original silver one, a sealing-wax impression was probably made, and the plaster cast taken from it, for it has some traces remaining of the wax, as it reached my cabinet with several other works of Mossop and of his sons. I consider it was made by him for his own use. The die has been lost or destroyed, hence the plaster cast has special interest.

W. FRAZER.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1896—1897.

OCTOBER 15, 1896.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., Treas.R.S.,
V.P.S.A., F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the
table :—

1. Bulletin de Numismatique. May—July, and September,
1896.

2. Memorials of Edward Jenner. By Dr. H. R. Storer.
From the Author.

3. Un Denier inédit de Pépin le bref. By the Vicomte B. de
Jonghe. From the Author.

4. Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. Heft 2.
1896.

5. Revue suisse de Numismatique, tome vi. liv. 1.

6. Médaillier de la Société archéologique de Montpellier. By
E. Bonnet. From the Author.

7. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Vol. vi. Part II.

8. Umberto Rossi. In memoriam. By S. Ambrosoli. From
the Author.

9. Revue Numismatique. Parts II, III, 1896.

10. *Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique*. May—August, 1896.

11. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*. Part II, 1896.

12. *Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*. Part XCIX.

13. *Administration Report of the Madras Government Museum*, 1895—6.

14. *Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*. Parts CLXXVII—CLXXVIII, and *Mémoires*, Tome xxiii.

15. *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Vol. xvii. Parts VI and VII.

16. *Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. Nos. 154—158.

17. *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*. Nos. 1 and 2, 1896.

18. *Vetulonia*. By G. Sordini. From the Author.

19. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*. Vol. xvi. No. 1

20. *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. xvi. Part I.

21. *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Part XLVIII.

22. *Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. Part I, 1896.

23. *Revue belge de Numismatique*. Parts III and IV, 1896.

24. *Numismatische Zeitschrift*. Bd. xxvii.

25. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. iii, No. 5, and *Transactions*. Vol. xxx. Parts XVIII—XX.

26. *La Gazette Numismatique*. No. 1.

Mr. H. W. Thorburn was elected and Col. W. J. Massey and Mr. H. Thompson were proposed as members.

The President exhibited a cast of a rare bronze coin of Verulam, of the type of Evans, "Coins of the Ancient Britons," Suppl., pl. xxi. 7, of the time of Tasciovanus, lately picked up on the seashore at Ostend, and now in the Royal Cabinet of Medals at Brussels.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited pennies of Aethelstan, of East Anglia, with ANG in monogram on the obverse, and of Henry I. (type as Hawkins 266) reading THVRED ON LVNDONE.

Dr. Codrington exhibited a dollar of the Mahdi, Muhammad Ahmad, struck in 1884, and three silver coins of Sayid Abdullah, the Khalif of the Mahdi, struck between 1886 and 1890 at Omdurman. The first dollars struck by the Mahdi contained, according to Slatin Pasha, seven parts of silver to one of copper, whereas the last dollar coined by the Khalif about a year ago is composed of two parts of silver to five of copper.

Mr. Prevost exhibited a bronze medal commemorating the foundation of the Musée Fabre at Montpellier.

Mr. E. J. Seltmann contributed a paper on supposed marks of value on early coins of Himera. The letters **VV**, which are frequently met with on archaic drachms of Himera of Æginetic weight, and which Signor Gabrici has recently interpreted as 5 Litraë, Mr. Seltmann thought bore an entirely different meaning. He proposed to read them as the initial letters of the word *Λύτρον* signifying a price paid, or expiatory offering. (See *Num. Chron.*, vol. xvii, p. 1).

Dr. B. V. Head concurred with Mr. Seltmann in rejecting (mainly on metrological grounds) Gabrici's explanation, and Sir J. Evans pointed out the chief objections to the acceptance of Mr. Seltmann's hypothesis.

NOVEMBER 19, 1896.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Rivista italiana di Numismatica*. Part III. 1896.
2. *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Vol. xvii. Part VIII.
3. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. Vol. vi. Part III.
4. *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. Part III, 1896.
5. *Un Esterlin au type anglais frappé par Renard de Schonau et quatre monnaies inédites ou peu connues de Heerenberg et de Stevensweerd*. By the Vicomte B. de Jonghe. From the Author.

6. *Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. No. 159.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Massey and Mr. H. Thompson were elected Members.

The President exhibited a bronze medallion of the fourth century, having within a wreath a male and a female bust, face to face, possibly of a Roman Emperor and Empress; around was inscribed VIVATIS. The President also exhibited a millenium krone of Hungary.

Mr. Prevost exhibited a bronze medal struck on the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Paris in 1855.

Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper "On Oinoanda, a New Greek Mint," describing a unique silver stater of about B.C. 200, bearing the head of Zeus with a sceptre on the obverse and an eagle on a thunderbolt on the reverse. On the evidence of this coin a series of bronze pieces, formerly attributed to Termessos in Pisidia, may now with much probability be transferred to Termessos Minor in Lycia, to which some coins have already been attributed by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer. See *Num. Chron.* vol. xvii, p. 25.

Mr. Grueber gave an account of a large hoard of silver coins found in July of last year at East Worlington, North Devon. The coins, which numbered in all 5,396, consisted of shillings and sixpences of Edward VI, Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, and also one crown and many half-crowns of the last king.

The only local mints of Charles I represented in the hoard were those of Aberystwith and Exeter. Mr. Grueber placed the burial of the hoard at early in 1646. The paper is printed in the *Num. Chron.*, vol. xvii. p. 145.

DECEMBER 17, 1896.

O. CODRINGTON, Esq., M.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Part CLXXIX.
2. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xvii. Part IX.
3. Bulletin de Numismatique. November, 1896.
4. Monatsbericht der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Nos. 160, 161.

5. Illustrations of tin coins current in some Malay States. From the Colonial Office.

Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Mr. A. L. Stride, and Kumvar Kushal Pal Sinha, Rais of Kotla, were elected Members.

Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a Wolsey groat of the second coinage of Henry VIII, with the cardinal's hat, but without the initials "T. W."; and also a groat of fine silver of Mary, countermarked with a portcullis.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on some supposed forgeries of coins of Harold II and William I and II. The coins in question bear the mint-names of Lewes, Lincoln, and Winchester, and from their types show an interchange of dies. From this circumstance, and also on account of certain peculiarities as to spelling of the moneyers' names, Mr. Lawrence argued that all the coins were forgeries. See *Num. Chron.*, vol. xvii, p. 226.

JANUARY 21, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xviii. Part I.
 2. Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique. Nov.—Dec., 1896.
 3. Revue belge de Numismatique. Part I, 1897.
 4. Revue Numismatique. Part IV, 1896.
 5. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London.
 6. Supplement to Thomas's Pathan Kings of Delhi. Part VI.
- By C. J. Rodgers. From the Author.

Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., was elected a Member.

The Rev. R. Baron von Hube exhibited two gold and one silver British coins attributed to the Remi and the Iceni, and also a two-third ryal of Mary, Queen of Scots, dated 1567, and counterstruck with a thistle.

Mr. J. E. Pritchard exhibited a Dutch (?) medalet, having on one side a bishop enthroned and the legend, "Hoc opus est Dei," followed by a harp, and on the other the inscription, "Annunciatio (sic) Beatæ Virginis, 1640."

Mr. T. Ready exhibited a copper coin of Mallus, in Cilicia, having on the reverse a seated figure of the city, with river-gods at her feet; the legend was ΜΑΛΛΙΕΥ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΟΥ, and the date ΕΤ. ΑΠΘ (=281).

Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a new rupee struck for Bikanir.

Mr. F. Latchmore gave an account of four coins of Burgred, recently found near Hitchin, and also described two silver sceattas and two pennies of Offa and Alfred which had been unearthed some little time ago in the same locality. *Num. Chron.*, vol. xvii, p. 248.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on a hoard of short-cross pennies of Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III, found

in France. Though the coins presented no new varieties, except one, struck at Canterbury, bearing the moneyer's name, "ROBERT VI," yet the hoard was of considerable importance, as it conformed in every respect to the classification of the coins of those reigns which had been proposed in 1865 by Sir John Evans. See *Num. Chron.*, vol. xvii., p. 245.

Mr. Grueber read a paper on the recent find of coins made at Crediton, in Devonshire. The coins, which were found in the ceiling of a room above the vestry of Crediton Church, were 1,885 in number, and consisted of shillings and sixpences of Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of James I and Charles I, and similar coins, including some crowns of Charles II. The coins were all much worn, except quite the later pieces, and presented no new varieties of those described in Hawkins's "*Silver Coinage*." Amongst the coins of provincial mints struck during the reign of Charles I, there were some interesting pieces of Bristol, Oxford, Shrewsbury, and Weymouth. The concealment of the hoard must have taken place about 1685, as the latest piece—a shilling of Charles II—is dated 1688, and its fine condition proved that it had been but little in circulation. See *Num. Chron.*, vol. xvii, p. 159.

FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol iv. No. 1.
2. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xviii. Part II.
3. Foreningen til norske Fortidsminde-merkers Bevaring. Aarsberetning. 1895.

4. Stavanger Domkirke. By M. Nieslayen.

5. *Rivista italiana di Numismatica*. Part IV. 1896.

6. 750 Inscriptions de Pierres gravées inédites. By E. Le Blant.

7. Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum—*"Caria and Islands."* By Barclay V. Head. From the Trustees of the British Museum.

8. Monnaies de Reckheim, and Sceau-matrice du Couvent Het Beslottenhof. From the Author, Vicomte B. de Jonghe.

9. *Vocabolario dei Numismatici*. By S. Ambrosoli. From the Author.

10. Catalogue of Coins in the Calcutta Museum. Parts III and IV. By C. J. Rodgers.

11. *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. Part III. 1896.

12. *Bulletin de Numismatique*. Jan.—Feb., 1897.

Mr. H. W. Lawrence, Mr. F. Bowcher, and Mr. A. Trice Martin were elected Members.

Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., exhibited a silver-gilt oval badge of Prince Charles Edward, with his bust three-quarters to left. This badge appears to be a cast reproduction of a repoussée plaque.

Mr. T. Ready exhibited a plaster cast of a quarter-stater of Cyzicus in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, similar in type to that exhibited by him on November 19th last, the authenticity of which had been questioned. Mr. Ready was of opinion that the Paris coin proved the genuineness of his coin. He also exhibited an unpublished bronze coin of the Empress Tranquillina struck at Tarsus, with the name of the city on the reverse; and a representation of the Cabiri standing on a galley and holding up a sort of arch, beneath which is a pyramidal building enclosing a figure of the god Sandan standing on a lion.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a plated half-crown of James I, and a copper penny of the Transvaal Republic bearing

the bust of President Krüger, of which only forty specimens are said to have been struck.

Mr. A. Prevost exhibited two vaccination medals : one Dutch, dated 1809, was struck for presentation to local doctors ; the other, French, dated 1814, for presentation to Chefs de Service of the Paris hospitals.

Lord Grantley read a paper "On the Styca Coinage of Northumbria, from A.D. 758 to A.D. 808." Besides giving a general view of the coinage of that period, he called special attention to a few coins, most of which were unpublished. Amongst these was a styca of Elfwald I, with the name of the moneyer instead of an animal on the reverse. This coin is of considerable importance, as it shows the earliest occurrence of a moneyer's name in the Northumbrian series. He also described several unpublished stycas of Elfwald II, formerly in the Bateman Collection, with the moneyer's name, Eadwine. The paper will be found in *Num. Chron.* vol. xvii, p. 134.

MARCH 18, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Part III. 1896.
2. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Part IV. 1896.
3. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xviii. Part III.
4. Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Nos. 163 and 164, 1897.

5. Kong. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademiens Månadsblad. 1892.

6. Publications de la Section historique de l'Institut grand-ducal de Luxembourg. Vol. xv.

7. Sölvfundet fra Horr. By G. Gustafsen. From the Author.

Mr. H. O. O'Hagan and Mr. W. S. Talbot were elected Members.

Mr. W. T. Ready exhibited a very rare archaic drachm of the town of Salybria, on the European coast of the Propontis; also a counter, dated 1648, struck in the name of Charles II, and consequently within two months after the execution of his father; *obv.* ADMITT . NOE . PARTNERS . 1648; three crowns; *C. R. II.* beneath. *Rev.* PERFECI . 1648; Cupid holding wreath and bow; in field to left, tree stump with offshoot; to right a shrub, from which hangs a quiver.

Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a series of the "Voce Populi" halfpennies and farthings coined in Ireland shortly before 1760.

Mr. J. B. Caldecott exhibited illustrations of the Isle of Man coinage as follows: specimens of the pattern penny of 1728, without initials or value on reverse, struck in silver and copper; specimens of the pattern halfpenny of the same issue, struck in silver on thick and thin *flans* and on a thick *flan* in copper; the pattern penny of 1732, with the date divided by the Derby crest (the child on this piece is in a cradle, from which a sprig issues), with *I. D.* and value on reverse, struck in bronzed copper; two copper proofs of the ordinary issue of 1733 shown for reference.

Dr. Frazer exhibited three medals of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and the Dauphin, being copies by the Irish medalist William Mossop of similar pieces made by Ferdinand and Daniel Loos, of Berlin. He also exhibited a pewter impression of a plaque by the same artist, bearing the portraits of Lord John Beresford and his wife, Barbara Montgomery, the original

of which once formed the central ornament of a silver tankard. See *Num. Chron.* vol. xvii, pp. 90, 819.

Mr. W. C. Boyd exhibited a bronze medal by F. Halliday, 1839, probably struck for a Mr. Walter Hawkins, of Kensington, for presentation to young men starting in life. It was intended to encourage the practice of industry, courtesy, and integrity. The obverse represents the stranger looking for a seat in a Greek theatre, and the Athenians keeping their seats while the Spartans in a body rise to make room for him, the incident being taken as typical of courtesy. Below, to the left, is Socrates receiving the cup of hemlock, representing integrity, whilst on the right is Demosthenes speaking on the seashore, emblematic of industry.

Mr. E. Whymper gave an account of a find, in 1895, of forty-two Roman copper coins on the summit of the Théodule Pass. The coins belonged to A.D. 270—353. The paper is printed in vol. xvii, p. 127.

Mr. Grueber communicated a paper by the late Mr. H. Montagu on some Roman gold coins in his collection. See vol. xvii, p. 85.

Sir H. Howorth made remarks on the coins of Peada and Æthelred, which have hitherto been attributed to the kingdom of Mercia, but which he proposed to transfer to East Anglia, and to the interval between the reigns of Beorn or Beonna, *circ.* A.D. 760, and of Æthelberht, who was murdered by Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 794. Sir H. Howorth was of opinion that there could hardly have been any Mercian coinage before the reign of Offa.

APRIL 29, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Archaeologia Cantiana*. Vol. xxii.
2. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1895-6.
3. *The Smithsonian Report*, 1894.
4. *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. xvi. Part. II.
5. *Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. Part IV, 1896.
6. *Revue belge de Numismatique*. Part. II, 1897.
7. *Revue Numismatique*. Part I, 1897.
8. *Revue suisse de Numismatique*. Vol. vi. Part II.
9. *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Vol. xix. Part I.
10. *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Vol. xviii. Part IV.
11. *Nachträge und Berichtigungen zur Münzkunde der römischen Republik*. By M. Bahrfeldt. From the Author.
12. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. Vol. vii. Part I.
13. *Bonner Jahrbücher*. Part C.
14. *Numismatische Zeitschrift*. Vol. xxviii.
15. *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*. Vol. xx. Parts III, IV.
16. *Bulletin de Numismatique*. March, 1897.
17. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*. Part I, 1897.
18. *Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. April, 1897.

Major-General M. W. E. Gosset exhibited a gold coin of Nasir-ed-din Khusru Shah, King of Delhi, who usurped the throne for four or five months in A.D. 1320. His coins are of extreme rarity, three only being known, one in the British Museum and one in the Berlin Museum; this specimen, brought from Afghanistan in 1873, being the third. See Vol. xvii, p. 249.

Dr. O. Codrington exhibited a gold amulet inscribed in the Arabic character with the ninety-nine epithets of the Deity.

Mr. Ready exhibited an unpublished variety of the common Porto Bello medal, distinguished by the initials I. K. and the word DUBLIN in the exergue; also an unpublished medal commemorating the victories of Frederick the Great in 1757.

Mr. W. C. Boyd read a paper on a find of Roman denarii at Cambridge, consisting of 193 coins ranging from the time of Commodus to that of Philip, A.D. 248. *N.C.*, vol. xvii, pp. 119 and 251.

Mr. Warwick Wroth read a paper on the Greek coins acquired by the British Museum in 1896, chiefly from the famous Montagu and Bunbury cabinets. See vol. xvii, p. 98.

MAY 20, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xviii. Part V.
2. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. No. 181.
3. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol. vi. Part IV.
4. Catalogue of Oriental coins in the British Museum. Vol. i, 1875. From Lord Grantley.

Lord Grantley exhibited a medal commemorating the foundation of the French Society of Bibliophiles in 1820. It has on the obverse a portrait of Jacques Auguste de Thou, and on the reverse a view of the interior of a library.

Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., exhibited a gold badge of the Jamaica Royal Military Club, founded on August 21st, 1788, the anniversary of the birthday of its patron William, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.

Dr. F. P. Weber exhibited three medals with portraits of Priam, Alexander the Great, and Octavius, which, though unsigned, he attributed to the Italian medallist, Alessandro Cesati, called "Il Grèchetto." See vol. xvii., p. 814.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed a rare penny of William I, and

others of Æthelstan and Eadmund of East Anglia in very fine condition.

Mr. Ready exhibited a rare penny of Henry I., and Mr. A. E. Copp a medalet with the portrait of James Blomfield Rush, who was executed at Norwich for murder in 1849.

Mr. E. J. Seltmann contributed a paper on the type known as "the Demos" on coins of Rhegium. After describing the representations of the figure of Demos on coins of late date, and also citing the earliest representations of this personification in sculpture and painting, the author was of opinion that the seated figure found on the reverse of the early coins of Rhegium was not that of the Demos, but of Aristaeus, the protector of flocks and shepherds, of vines and olive plantations, the instructor in the art of cultivating bees, the averter of the burning heat of the Dog-star, &c. The various symbols and figures which are to be found below the chair on which the figure is seated appeared to Mr. Seltmann to be also connected with the nature and functions of Aristaeus in his various phases. See vol. xvii, p. 178.

JUNE 17, 1897.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., Treas.R.S.,
V.P.S.A., F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

Reginald F. Huth, Esq., and Frederick George Hilton Price,

Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., were elected Members of the Society, and Richard Burn, Esq., was proposed.

The Report of the Council was then read to the Meeting as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—The Council again have the honour to lay before you their Annual Report as to the state of the Numismatic Society.

With great regret they have to announce their loss by death of the following eight Ordinary Members : -

W. R. Baker, Esq.
T. B. Barrett, Esq.
A. Durlacher, Esq.
Sir Aug. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., P.S.A.
M. H. Hoffmann.
R. W. Cochran Patrick, Esq., F.S.A.
S. S. Pearce, Esq.
P. R. Reed, Esq.

And of one Honorary Member :—

Prof. Dr. J. G. Stickel, of Jena.

Also, by resignation, of the following four Ordinary Members.

The Hon. Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.
W. de Bracy Herbert, Esq.
Major Adam Smith.
Col. Charles J. Wright.

The name of J. H. Gooch-Jolley, Esq., has been erased from the list.

On the other hand the Council have much pleasure in

recording the election of the following fourteen Ordinary Members :—

G. B. Bleazby, Esq.
 F. Bowcher, Esq.
 R. Day, Esq., F.S.A.
 R. F. Huth, Esq.
 H. W. Lawrence, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. W. J. Massey.
 A. T. Martin, Esq.
 H. O. O'Hagan, Esq.
 F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., F.S.A.
 Kumvar Kushal Pal Sinha, Rais of Kotla.
 A. L. Stride, Esq., J.P.
 W. S. Talbot, Esq.
 H. Thompson, Esq.
 H. W. Thorburn, Esq.

According to the Report of the Hon. Secretaries the numbers of the Members are as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Honorary.	Total.
June, 1896	262*	20	282
Since elected	14	—	14
	276	20	296
Deceased	8	1	9
Resigned	4	—	4
Erased	1	—	1
June, 1897	263	19	282

* Wrongly given as 261 in last year's Report, owing to the accidental omission of one name in the List of Members.

The Council have further to announce that they have awarded the Medal of the Society to Dr. Alfred von Sallet, the Director of the Royal Coin Cabinet of Berlin, for the eminent services which he has rendered to the science of Greek, Roman, Mediaeval, and Oriental Numismatics during the past thirty years.

The Treasurer's Report—which shows a balance of £232 16s. 7d. as compared with £439 16s. 8d. of last year—is as follows:—

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON IN

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Messrs. Virtue & Co., for printing "Chronicles":—						
Part I, 1896	38	7	10			
Part II, „	48	4	9			
Part III, „	43	0	0			
Part IV, „	50	3	6			
				179	16	1
„ The Autotype Company, for Plates	32	12	10			
„ „ „	9	4	0			
„ „ „	9	4	0			
				51	0	10
„ The Royal Asiatic Society, one year's rent due June 24, 1897 .	30	0	0			
„ Mrs. Harper, for Attendance, Tea, Coffee, &c.	11	3	2			
„ Purchase of £700 London and North-Western Rail- way 4% Pref. Stock at 153½	£1,074	10	0			
„ Brokerage	10	1	0			
	1,084	11	0			
By proceeds of sale of £800 2½% Con- sols at 107½	£863	0	0			
Less Brokerage, &c.	1	11	6			
	861	8	6			
Paid balance	223	2	6			
„ Mr. John H. Pinches, for 12 Silver Medals and Engraving do.	13	12	0			
„ Mr. F. Anderson, for Drawing Coins, &c.	5	15	0			
„ Messrs. Walker & Boutall, for Photographing Coins	7	1	0			
„ Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent, for Priced Catalogues of Montagu's Sale, Roman and Greek Series	£1	10	8			
Do. do. for Cohan's "Méd. Impériales," 8 vols.	13	8	4			
				14	19	0
„ Messrs. J. Davey & Sons, for Printing Balloting List	4	13	6			
„ Messrs. Hachette & Cie., for "Dictionnaire des Antiquités" .	0	7	6			
„ Messrs. Spink & Son, for Priced Catalogues of Montagu Sales	0	8	0			
„ The Rev. Chas. Dowding, for Numismatic Books	2	0	0			
„ Messrs. Bowyer & Co., for Bookbinding	1	18	0			
„ Messrs. Griggs & Sons, for printing in Collotype	2	10	0			
„ Messrs. Hatton & Son, for Stationery and Printing	3	3	6			
„ Civil Service Supply Assoc., for Brass Plate, &c.	1	13	9			
„ Fire Insurance	0	15	0			
„ Cheque Book, &c.	0	3	2			
„ Secretaries, for Postages, &c.	5	0	0			
„ Treasurer, for Postages, Receipts, Telegrams, Cab Hire, &c. .	7	10	0			
„ Collector (Mr. A. W. Hunt), for Commission and Postages .	6	15	9			
By Balance in hand	232	16	7			
	£806	4	4			

Examined with the Vouchers, compared as to additions, and found correct,

15th June, 1897.

A. PREVOST
L. A. LAWRENCE } Auditors.

Numismatic Society, from June, 1896, to June, 1897.

ACCOUNT WITH ALFRED EVELYN COPP, TREASURER.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	
By Balance from last Statement.	439	16	3	
„ Entrance Fees	13	13	0	
„ Compositions	31	10	0	
„ Subscriptions	233	4	0	
„ Received for “Chronicles,” viz.—				
Mr. B. Quaritch	£61	0	7	
Mr. Thos. Bliss	0	14	0	
		61	14	7
„ Col. Tobin Bush, for Foreign Postages		0	2	0
„ July Dividend on £800 $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols (less Tax)	£5	6	4	
„ October ditto ditto ditto	5	6	4	
„ February ditto, on £700 Pref. London and North-Western Railway Stock ditto	13	10	8	
		24	3	4
„ Inland Revenue Return of Income Tax on Consols		2	1	2

£806 4 4

ALFRED E. COPP,

HONORARY TREASURER.

15th June, 1897.

After the Report of the Council had been read, the President addressed Mr. Head as follows :—

Mr. Head,—

I have the pleasure of placing in your hands the medal which has been awarded to Dr. von Sallet¹ by the Council of this Society, in recognition of the important and long-continued services that he has rendered to numismatics. Twenty-four years ago we showed our appreciation of those services by electing him as an Honorary Member of our Society, and since that time there have appeared under his immediate editorship no less than twenty volumes of the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, which he originally founded, and in which such a wealth of numismatic information is contained. His own contributions to this periodical have been mainly in the department of Greek coins, and testify to his wide acquaintance with that series, and to the suggestive powers of his mind. The additional interest given to the noble collections at Berlin by the successive volumes of descriptions of different series is also due to his origination, and the details concerning the coinage of the Tauric Chersonesus, Sarmatia, Dacia, Thrace, Macedon, and some other countries of European Greece, have been mainly contributed by his pen. On the magnificent additions that have been made to the Berlin royal cabinet since it was under Dr. Alfred von Sallet's charge it is needless to dilate. May he long continue to preside over an institution for which he has done so much.

Mr. Head replied as follows :—

Sir John,—

It is my pleasant duty this evening to act as an intermediary between this Society and such an eminent scholar and numismatist as my colleague of the Berlin Museum. As soon as Dr.

¹ We sincerely regret to have to record the decease of Dr. von Sallet, which took place on November 25th, 1897.

von Sallet was informed of the award of our medal to him he sent me a letter regretting his inability to receive it in person, and asking me to convey to the President and Council his warmest thanks for the honour which they have conferred upon him.

For my own part I heartily congratulate not only Dr. von Sallet, but also the Society, on the choice they have made, for when I look back over the space of no less than thirty years during which Dr. von Sallet has been diligent in working and writing on various branches of numismatics, I am simply amazed at the enormous number of his works both great and small.

I have turned over the pages of the very valuable *Bibliography of Numismatics* lately compiled with great care by one of our Members, Mr. Thomas W. Minton, and I there find that under the name of Von Sallet there are no less than five closely written folio pages, each of which is crammed with the mere titles of the numismatic treatises which Dr. von Sallet has written. The subjects which he has so ably discussed in these papers include all the more important branches of the science—Greek, Roman, Oriental, and Mediaeval coins, and medals of the Renaissance and later periods.

There are few, I imagine, who are in a better position than I am to appreciate the value of many of Dr. von Sallet's most modest-looking papers. Every student who has made any use of my *Historia Numorum* cannot fail to have remarked the numerous references to his works on almost every page. One admirable quality of all Von Sallet's writing is the brevity and directness with which he places before his readers the essence of the subject-matter under discussion. The growth of numismatic literature during the last thirty years has been so rapid that it has become a hopeless task to keep up with it except in small special branches. It seems to me, therefore, that the avoidance of all mere conjectural writing and of prolix discussions is year by year becoming more and more imperative. The quality of reticence is one which cannot be too strongly

insisted upon, and it is one that especially characterises Dr. von Sallet's works.

Once more I most heartily congratulate the Society on their judicious choice of so eminent a numismatist upon whom to bestow their medal.

The President then delivered the following address :—

In addressing this Society on the occasion of another Anniversary Meeting, I may again congratulate it on the satisfactory condition of its finances and of its List of Members. Although through death and resignation of membership we have lost thirteen of our Ordinary Members, we have elected fourteen new Members, so that our numbers have increased by one. The list of our Honorary Members has been reduced by one, so that in all our number remains unchanged. Our finances, as you will have heard from our Treasurer's report, are in a satisfactory condition. Our balance is reduced, but not to the extent of the investments made. It will be noted that the capital of the Society has been transferred from Consols to London and North-Western Railway Preference Stock within the year.

The medal of the Society has, as you know, been awarded by the Council to Dr. Alfred von Sallet, in recognition of his long-continued services to the science of Numismatics, and in this award of the Council I am sure that the Society at large will cordially concur.

Our losses by death have, I regret to say, been rather above the average, and among our deceased members are several highly distinguished men about whose career it seems incumbent upon me to say a few words.

From the list of our foreign Honorary Members we have to mourn the loss of the veteran Professor J. G. Stickel of Jena, who for sixty-seven continuous years occupied a Professorial chair in that University. Johann Gustav Stickel was born at Eisenach, on the 18th July, 1805, and died on the 21st January, 1896, in the ninety-first year of his age. His early

endeavours were in the direction of Theology and Philology, but he soon devoted himself to Oriental studies, which led him for some time to reside in Paris. He returned, however, to Jena in 1880, and ten years later induced the Grand Duke Frederick of Weimar to purchase the Zwick collection of Oriental coins. Under his auspices there gradually accumulated around this nucleus a collection which now numbers in all upwards of 20,000 coins. Among these are many of the rarest and most important of the early Mohammedan coins, which with other allied relics have furnished materials for upwards of sixty treatises on Oriental Numismatics and Sphragistics, published by Stickel. A medal was struck to commemorate the Jubilee of his Professorship in 1889, and in 1892 he had the dignity of Privy Councillor conferred upon him. His energies remained unimpaired to the last, and papers from his pen were published up to within a short time of his decease.

Among our home Members, there is no one whose loss is more deeply and universally deplored than my life-long friend and in several capacities colleague Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, the President of the Society of Antiquaries. Although a rare attendant at our meetings, and the author of but one communication to the *Chronicle*, he was an active and warm supporter of the study of numismatics. The paper I have mentioned added nearly 250 new varieties to the London Tradesmen's Tokens of the sixteenth century; but the important share that he took in preparing the *Medallic Illustrations of British History* for the press has a far higher claim upon our gratitude. In this exhaustive work he was assisted by our Secretary, Mr. Grueber. The Society will remember the account of a remarkable hoard of about 240 Anglo-Saxon coins from the time of Offa to that of Æthelwulf, communicated to us in 1894. The whole of this hoard was, with his accustomed liberality, added to the National Collection by Sir Wollaston Franks, but this is a mere trifle when compared with the marvellous treasures which he from time to time presented to

the Museum and those which he has bequeathed to it. This is not the place to dilate upon his wonderful stores of knowledge, ever at the disposal of students, of his critical acumen and his powers of organization. Far less can I speak of his devoted friendship and the kindliness of his disposition. To many besides me his loss is incalculable and irreparable. For forty-five years he devoted the whole of his time and the bulk of his income to forwarding the interests of the British Museum and improving its archaeological collections, and his services to the Society of Antiquaries have also been unbounded. I may mention that in 1884 he had a medalet struck, with his crest and motto on the obverse and his name and family arms on the reverse, which he gave to his more intimate friends as a kind of numismatic memorial, which will now be doubly treasured. On it his university degree is recorded as M.A., but Cambridge, his *alma mater*, subsequently conferred upon him the degree of Litt.D., and Oxford that of D.C.L. He was born on March 20th, 1826, and died on May 21st, 1897, having been for thirty-six years a member of this Society, and for forty-four years a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Robert W. Cochran Patrick, F.S.A., of Beith, in Ayrshire, was an old Member of the Society, having been elected in 1871, and was among the most distinguished Scottish numismatists of this century. His *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, published in two volumes in 1876, was soon followed by *Records of Mining in Scotland*, which appeared in 1878, and the *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland*, published in 1884. These four handsome quarto volumes are monuments of his learning, zeal, and industry; but besides producing these independent standard works, he was for many years a constant contributor to the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

In the New Series there are no less than eighteen papers from his pen, all relating to the Scottish coinage, and several of them giving accounts of unpublished varieties. Of late years his communications have been fewer in number, but the last of

these, published in 1888, constituted an important supplement to his work on Scottish medals. Besides being a first-rate numismatist and a good antiquary, Mr. Cochran Patrick played a not unimportant part in politics. In the days when Scottish Conservative M.P.s were far scarcer than at present, he sat for North Ayrshire, from 1880 to 1885. From 1887 to 1892 he was Under-Secretary for Scotland, and at the time of his death, which was sudden, on the 15th of March, 1897, he was Deputy-Chairman of the Scottish Fishery Board. He took an active part in all matters relating to his native county of Ayrshire, as well as in all that concerned Scottish antiquities, and at different times held the offices of Secretary and Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He died deeply regretted by many personal friends at the comparatively early age of fifty-five.

M. H. Hoffmann, of Paris, had been a Member of our Society since 1876, and for many years occupied a foremost place among the dealers and *experts* of France. He had considerable literary ability, and contributed various papers to *Le Numismate*, which was published under his auspices. His most important work was on *Les Monnaies Royales de France*, which was published in 4to, with 118 Plates, in 1878. M. Hoffmann was a born collector, with a keen appreciation of all that was fine in art or of rare historical interest, whether in classical, mediæval, or modern coins, or in objects of Roman, Greek, or Egyptian antiquity. Long after he had retired from business he could not abstain from attending the principal sales of coins and antiquities, and from time to time securing for his own enjoyment some of the most attractive objects brought to the hammer. His private house, indeed, always partook of the nature of a museum, of which he was the intelligent conservator. He died in Paris on the 30th April last, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Alexander Durlacher had been a Member of the Society since 1879, and exhibited his interest in numismatics by being

a constant attendant at our meetings, to which he occasionally brought objects of interest. He was, however, better known from his devotion to music, having been an early member and a trustee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and having for some years taken an active part in organizing the Handel Festivals at the Crystal Palace, and the choral arrangements at the State Concerts given in Buckingham Palace. He died on 20th November, 1896, at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. S. S. Pearce joined the Society in 1870, Mr. W. R. Baker in 1872, Mr. T. B. Barrett in 1876, and Mr. P. R. Reed in 1881. They were, therefore, all old Members of our body ; though none of them communicated any paper to our publications, they belonged to a class of men to whom our Society is often deeply indebted—gentlemen residing in different parts of the country, taking an interest in all the discoveries made in their districts, collecting and preserving coins, and disseminating a taste for numismatic studies.

Turning now to the various contributions to our knowledge that have been made during the last year, I find them to have extended as usual over a wide field, and to have embraced subjects relating to Greek, Roman, Saxon, English, and Oriental numismatics.

In the Greek department we have had more than one paper of much interest. Owing to the dispersion of the Montagu and Bunbury cabinets, and to a grant liberally made by the Treasury, the opportunities of the British Museum for making additions to the National Collection have been greater than usual. Mr. Wroth has again favoured us with a communication, calling attention to the more remarkable of these additions. In his paper recording the acquisitions of 1895, which from some inadvertence I omitted to notice in my Address of last year, he called attention to a remarkable tetradrachm of Eryx, a rare drachma of Istrus, in Moesia, an unpublished coin of Pheneus in Arcadia, an early coin of Neandria in the Troad, a bronze coin of Hydissus in Caria, the first ever attributed to

that city, and several other important pieces. The acquisitions of the Museum in 1896 comprised in the Greek series no fewer than 50 gold and 428 silver coins, or from two to three times as many as the average of the previous nine years. The bronze coins, on the other hand, fell somewhat below the average.

I must content myself by mentioning a few only of the more important pieces. First comes a grand specimen of the Italian quincussis, with the type of a bull walking, and of the weight of nearly four pounds avoirdupois, which came from the Pembroke Cabinet, and was bequeathed to the Museum by the late Sir Edward Bunbury. It probably dates from the latter half of the fourth century B.C. A gold quarter-stater of Tarentum is another rarity, as is a tetradrachm of Odessus in Thrace with the **ΘΕΟΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ** of the place, whoever he may be, both in full on the reverse, and showing his head only on the obverse. Perhaps one of the most noteworthy coins is the tetradrachm of Nabis, King of Lacedæmon, about B.C. 207 to 192. It would be strange if this and another unique tetradrachm inscribed **NABIOΣ** constituted the whole remains of his currency, which extended over a period of fifteen years, but possibly his smaller coins bore merely an indication to show that they were issued by the State of Lacedæmon. A fine tetradrachm of Tenedos, and a unique stater of Alexander II (Zebina), already described in the pages of the *Chronicle*, and both from the Montagu Collection, must close my list of selected examples.

Mr. George Macdonald, who has unusual opportunities of carefully examining the Hunter Collection of Coins at Glasgow, has supplied us with some valuable notes on Combe's Catalogue of the Collection. Not only have numerous coins been more or less misread and misattributed, but a certain number of them can now no longer be accepted as undoubtedly genuine. In such an extensive collection, formed, as it was, during the last century by one whose principal scientific occu-

pation was not the study of numismatics, it is fortunate that there are not more specimens that will not bear the light of modern methods of examination. I fear that when the series of Roman gold coins comes under review, a few of them will have to join the ranks of "doubtful authenticity."

Mr. Macdonald has also called our attention to a find made in the Lipari Islands, including an unpublished coin of Rhegium. The most numerous in the hoard of 68 coins, are "Horsemen of Tarentum," but there are in it 17 coins of Neapolis in Campania, as well as specimens from the mints of Velia and Cales. The most important is that of Rhegium, apparently a silver piece of two *litrae*, with the head of Apollo to the left on the obverse, and the lion's head facing on the reverse. The deposit probably took place towards the beginning of the First Punic War.

A paper by Mr. Seltmann, to be subsequently mentioned, is also illustrative of the coinage of Rhegium.

Mr. Seltmann, in a paper on supposed signs of value on early coins of Himera, has suggested a new interpretation of the peculiar symbols **VV**, which, with numerous variations, occur on these pieces. The first mark has been regarded as the initial letter of **VITRA**, and the second as indicating the numeral five. The author suggests that the symbols stand for the two first letters of the word **AYTPON**, an expiatory offering or atonement. The suggestion is ingenious, and the reasons shown for disconnecting the symbols with five *litrae* cogent; but so far as I am individually concerned, the interpretation as **AVTPON** does not commend itself to me, and the mystery attaching to the symbols remains unsolved. Mr. Seltmann's paper is suggestive in several other respects, and deserves to be attentively studied.

The same author has favoured us with an essay on the type known as the "Demos" on the coins of Rhegium, and has shown cause for regarding this seated figure as rather representing Aristaeus, or some local agricultural divinity, than as impersonating the inhabitants of the city. He regards the staff

and other attributes connected with the figure as being quite in keeping with its being intended for Aristaeus, the protector of flocks and shepherds, of vineyards and oliveyards, the introducer of agriculture and the guardian against the pernicious influences of the Dog-star. Like the paper already mentioned, that on the Rhegian type cannot be dismissed without very full consideration.

Mr. Hill has had the good fortune to publish a didrachm struck at the hitherto unknown mint of Oinoanda, a town of Lycia, not far from Little Termessus, the coins of which place present analogous types; and Mr. Lambros has shown cause for transferring a bronze coin, attributed by M. Svoronos to Pannonia, in Crete, to Hierapytna, or Hierapetra, in the same island. He goes so far as to say that Pannonia must, for the present at least, be excluded from Cretan numismatics. We may, perhaps, hear more on the subject from M. Svoronos. An argument against the view of M. Lambros seems to be afforded by the fact that on the known coins of Hierapytna the name is spelt **IEPA**, and not **IAPA**, as seems necessary if the new attribution is to be accepted.

The principal paper that we have had on Roman numismatics has a melancholy interest about it. It is the first part of an account by the late Mr. Montagu of the rare and unpublished Roman gold coins in his magnificent collection, now unfortunately dispersed. The coins described are 139 in number, and extend to the days of Saloninus, the son of Gallienus, and though at the time when he was engaged in writing this account, Mr. Montagu had only got through one-half of his task when he was stricken down with the illness that carried him off from among us, perhaps this first half comprises the most interesting coins, even if there were a greater number of unpublished pieces in the second. It would be superfluous to enter into details, especially as the Sale Catalogue of the collection may be regarded as one of the best handbooks of Roman gold coins ever published; but I may name a few of the more

important pieces, several of which are now in the National Collection: Mark Antony and Octavia, the same and his son, Titus and Julia, Pescennius Niger, Diadumenianus, and Uranus Antoninus, of whom there were four coins in the collection. The prices obtained for these afford a strong argument in favour of doubting the verdict pronounced upon them by Sign. Gnecchi, of Milan, who has regarded all the gold coins of Uranus as false. The Diadumenianus, which cost Mr. Montagu so many days' study, is now in my collection. The publication of this valuable contribution to our knowledge sadly recalls to mind the great loss that this Society has sustained by the death of the author.

Mr. E. Whymper, who has come across some Roman coins found in the Théodule Pass, which lies between the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa on the Southern border of Switzerland, has kindly called our attention to them. The coins are of various dates, and though upwards of forty were found together, about a quarter belong to the time of Aurelian and Probus, and three-fourths to the period between Constantine II and Decentius. A second series of coins obtained from the same locality by M. Seidler extends from Gaulish times to the days of Theodosius. The general inference to be drawn is this, that the Théodule Pass has been frequented, at all events at intervals, for a period of 2,000 years.

Mr. Boyd has described a hoard of nearly two hundred Roman denarii found near Cambridge and ranging in date from the time of Clodius Albinus to that of Philip the Arabian and his family. Though the deposit contains no coins of very remarkable types or great rarity, it is satisfactory to have such a complete and carefully compiled list of them placed on record. A principal feature of interest in the hoard is its close correspondence with that found at Brickendonbury, near Hertford, in 1895, of which I furnished a description to the Society. It must have been deposited in the ground at approximately the same time, at all events within about a couple of

years, and it appears to afford fresh testimony to the disturbed state of Britain about the year 250, when the troubled condition of the Roman Empire in the East seems to have diverted the attention of the government in the West and to have led to a feeling of insecurity, shown by the possessors of money burying it in the soil for security.

The smaller series of third-brass coins found near Cadbury Camp, Somerset, and described by Mr. Pritchard, belong to a later date and range from Gallienus to Constantius Chlorus. Coins of Diocletianus, Maximianus, and Carausius, all struck under the authority of the last, with PAX AVGGG. M.LXXI on the reverse, add an interest to the find.

Passing on to the Saxon coinage we find Lord Grantley attempting to elucidate the numismatic history of Northumbria during the obscure period between the resignation of Eadbert, in A.D. 758 and the days of Eanred, A.D. 808, when the styca coinage became abundant. Leaving the coins of Moll Ethelwald and Oswulf, the author cites from his own collection two coins struck by Alehred, in conjunction with Archbishop Egeberht of York, one of Aethelred I, which he has already described to the Society, and two sceattas of Aelfvald I, one of them apparently with the name of a moneyer. He goes on to describe some stycas attributed to Aelfvald II, and concludes with those which there seems reason to attribute to Eardulf. The paper is full of facts relating to the Northumbrian coinage, and will have to be carefully studied by future writers on the subject.

Lord Grantley has also described a penny of Offa of Mercia, with a new type of reverse struck by the well-known moneyer DVD. The fertility of design exhibited on the coinage of Offa is surprising, and the varieties seem almost inexhaustible. This would be none the less remarkable should Sir Henry Howorth's opinion, that there was no Mercian coinage before the days of Offa, be substantiated. His proposed transference of the coins attributed to Peada and Aethelred from Mercia to

East Anglia, may find some support from the small hoard of sceattas found near Cambridge, of which I published an account some three or four years ago. It is a case in which Mary's motto will hold good: "*Veritas temporis filia.*"

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, dealing with coins of a somewhat later date, has touched upon some difficult points in questioning the authenticity of certain coins of Harold II, William the Conqueror, and Rufus. Unfortunately I was not able to be present when the paper was read, and I was, therefore, deprived of the advantage of hearing the discussion upon it. I must, however, confess that the identity of the dies from which several of the coins were struck can, in my opinion, hardly be accounted for by any interchange of such instruments at places so far distant from each other as Lincoln, Lewes, and Winchester, even assuming them to have been issued from one central office in London. If I am not mistaken there is another circumstance in the case which, to say the least of it, is of a highly suspicious character, viz., that one of the coins impugned instead of having been struck on an ordinary plain blank, is a penny of the common PAXS type, restruck as a rarer coin. Mr. Lawrence has also given us an account of a hoard of short-cross pennies found in France, an examination of which confirms the classification of these coins now generally adopted. The name of one Canterbury moneyer ROBERT . VI: is new.

For a discussion of the attribution of a Baronial coin of the time of Stephen we are indebted to Mr. Samuel Page.

Advancing to still more recent days, Mr. Grueber has favoured us with accounts of two extensive hoards of English silver coins, which, having been surrendered to the Treasury, have passed under examination at the British Museum.

The first of these, found on a farm at East Worlington, North Devon, consisted of nearly 5,200 pieces, mainly shillings and sixpences, from the reign of Edward VI to that of Charles I, but including some half-crowns of the last-named king. A few new varieties, not mentioned by Hawkins, were

among them, and some coins from the local mints of Aberystwith and Exeter. The hoard must have been deposited in the year 1646, when the civil war was raging, and when the final conflict in the West of England between the two opposing parties took place.

The other hoard is of a later date, and was found under the floor of a building attached to the church at Crediton, in the same county. There were 1,884 coins in it, ranging from those of Edward VI down to the milled coins of Charles II, the latest in date being of 1688. No coins of the Commonwealth were present in the hoard, and the circumstances under which it was accumulated and deposited are obscure. If the constituent coins were brought together at a date near 1688, it is strange that nearly half the coins were struck before the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and more than half before that of the reign of James I. It may be that the hoard was the accumulation of a lifetime. A few interesting local coins were present, including a half-crown from the Weymouth mint, and one of some rarity from Shrewsbury.

We are also indebted to Mr. Grueber for some notes on the rare Phoenix medalet of Elizabeth, and on a curious satirical medal on the state of France about 1708-9 under Louis XIV.

In addition to a considerable number of medals that have been exhibited at our meetings, that in gold presented in 1804 to Dr. Edward Jenner by the Medical Society of London has been fully described by Dr. Parkes Weber. He has also given us an interesting paper on the curious "Perkins School Tokens" of the seventeenth century, of which a certain number have been published in Williamson's edition of Boyne, which afford a curious insight into the school customs of the period.

Dr. Parkes Weber has also called our attention to certain Renaissance medals bearing the presumed portraits of Priam, Alexander the Great, and Octavius, with fanciful reverses.

From internal evidence he assigns their production to an engraver, who flourished under Pope Paul III, Alessandro Cesati by name ; who was, however, familiarly called "Il Grechetto."

Dr. Frazer of Dublin has called our attention to some medals struck by W. Mossop, a jeweller and die-sinker of that city at the end of the last century, and an artist of no mean ability.

A very large number of other interesting coins and medals have been exhibited to the Society at our meetings.

In the department of Oriental Numismatics Mr. L. White King and Mr. William Vost have communicated to the *Chronicle* a paper on some novelties in Moghal coins, in which a considerable number of new mints are added to those already known of Akbar, Jahangir, Aurangzib and others. A coin of Humayūn and Kāmran conjointly seems to be of especial interest.

Another communication from Mr. White King is on the "History and Coinage of the Bāraksai Dynasty of Afghānistān." Though relating to comparatively modern times, it is of considerable interest to the student of the history of the English in India. The names of Dost Mahommed, Akbar Khan, Sher Ali, and Abd ur Rahman, are not unfamiliar even to the general public, and the series of Afghan coins, many of which bear poetical couplets upon them, seems to be of more interest than many of the native coins of India.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers has described two new coins from the Punjāb, one of them bearing the name of Polyxenos, and belonging to much the same date as Strabo I and Menander. Mr. Rapson, in a paper on the attribution of certain silver coins of Sassanian fabric, has placed on record some of the views of the late Sir A. Cunningham with regard to these puzzling coins which that lamented archaeologist had intended to incorporate in a note to be appended to his article on the "Coinage of the White Huns." The coins were by him regarded as Ephthalite, probably of the seventh century A.D. ; whereas M. Markoff

considers them to have been struck by the Turuska Indo-Scyths in the third or fourth century. There is, therefore, room for controversy.

The past year, like the one before it, has been distinguished by important sales in London, both of coins and medals, the Bunbury Collection of Greek coins, and part of the Montagu Collection, including the whole of the medals, having been disposed of by auction. The prices realised seemed to prove that the interest in medallie illustrations of the past has by no means diminished. Among numismatic publications I may call attention to the Catalogue of the Coins of Caria and the Islands, prepared by Mr. Head, and published by the Trustees of the British Museum. An important innovation in it is the addition of a map showing the physical features of the country and the geographical position of the towns at which mints were situated, thus adding materially to the value of the work. Another feature is presented by the addition of a Plate of coins belonging to the series described, but of which there are as yet no examples in the National Collection. The Catalogue is thus raised to the dignity of a Handbook. The Introduction is exhaustive and complete, and not the least interesting part of it is that which relates to the re-issue of gold Philippi in the second century B.C.

Another of the British Museum Catalogues that has just appeared relates to the coins of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia. It is by Mr. G. F. Hill, and forms the nineteenth volume of this magnificent work. A noticeable improvement in this volume upon its predecessors is the insertion in the text, where possible, of the find-spot of interesting coins, and of the names of the collections from which different specimens passed to their final resting-place in the Museum.

I may take this opportunity of calling attention to the fine series of English coins and medals, partly originals and partly electrotypes, that is now exhibited in the corridor attached to the Medal Room of the Museum. Students will there find faci-

lities for studying a fine and complete series of our coins and a magnificent display of medals.

Students of Greek numismatics will be gratified to learn that, thanks to the liberality of Mr. Stevenson, of Glasgow, a new Catalogue of the Hunter Collection of coins of cities and princes is in course of preparation and will probably soon be completed. The old Catalogue by Combe is, as we know from Mr. Macdonald's paper, by no means free from errors, and moreover, some of the coins are of but questionable authenticity. The new Catalogue will doubtless be completed in a more critical manner than was the former, which it is destined to supersede.

All that now remains for me to say is to express my thanks to this meeting for the patience with which it has listened to me, and to exhort all members of the Society who have any rare or unpublished coins on which to comment, or any new views on numismatic subjects that they wish to ventilate, at once to communicate with the Secretaries. If any one has friends with numismatic tastes, let him lay before them the advantages of joining the Society. In doing so let them call to mind that this is the Diamond Jubilee of the Numismatic Society, as well as that of our beloved Sovereign, and while praying for long and continued prosperity to her reign, let them do all in their power to maintain the Society on a firm and satisfactory basis.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected :—

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